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J. Sawicz

Dean T. Włudyka and Rev. David O'Connell from CUA

Merentibus



H. Michalik

Medals for The Catholic University of America, University of Orleans, University of Vienna

During the solemn session of the JU Senate on 28 June 2008 the *Merentibus* medals were awarded to The Catholic University of America, the University of Orleans and the University of Vienna. The distinctions *Meritorious for the Jagiellonian University* were handed to Prof. Michel Pertue and Prof. Jacques Leroy from the University of Orleans, Prof. Leah Wortham from The Catholic University of America and Prof. Heinz Krejci from the University of Vienna.

The Catholic University of America was awarded for its joint projects with the JU in the field of law education, namely for initiating the annual program 'International Business and Trade Summer Law Program' (its 17th session was held in the academic year 2007/08), for creating 'JU-CUA American Law Program' within the framework of the School of American Law at the JU (the School has been working for 8 years and each year it has about 60 students), for the opening of the first American postgraduate Master of Law in Poland and for 10 years of supporting the first Polish student legal counselling office at the JU.

Vice-Rector Arthur Mettinger from Vienna



J. Sawicz

Rector K. Musioł and Gérald Guillaumet from Orleans



J. Sawicz

The joint projects between the JU and the University of Orleans include: the School of French Law with an impressive library at the JU Faculty of Law and Administration (opened in 2000), the studies Master en droit privé, which enable Polish students to gain the French diploma in economic law (in 2006) and four one-month scholarships for two junior researchers from the JU Faculty of Law and Administration at the Faculty of Law, Economy and Management of the University of Orleans.

The collaboration between the JU and the University of Vienna concerns the School of Austrian Law with a large library at the JU (the first and only such a programme in Poland), the Austrian Economic Law Program, the annual Polish-Austrian seminars for students and junior researchers, the double degree programmes and internships for the best students of the School of Austrian Law in the renowned law offices and banks of Austria.

M. Kantor

Summer courses of Polish Language and Culture

On 25 July 2008, the 39th session of the School of Polish Language and Culture was inaugurated at the Jagiellonian University. The opening ceremony gathered representatives of the University authorities, the Kosciuszko Foundation and the Faculty of Polish Studies. The inaugural lecture entitled 'Transformation of Identities in the Enlarged Europe' was delivered by Prof. Zdzisław Mach, Director of the Institute of European Studies. He focused on collective identity, national identity and symmetric relationships between European countries.

The opening was graced by the lecture of Prof. Stanisław Waltoś, Director of the Jagiellonian University Museum, on 'The Jagiellonian University: Its History and Tradition'. He reminded the audience of the beginnings of university education, mentioning the first Universities in Fes, Cairo and Cordoba (10th – 11th centuries), the first Medieval Universities in Bologna and Paris. The French model was accepted in Prague (1348) and in Kraków (1364). He also gave some interesting and vivid examples of student life and academic traditions at our Alma Mater.

Participants

3 week course in July	72
4 week course in July	129
6 week course in July-August	56
3 week course in August	86
Programme 'Polish for the Best'	75
Polish-Austrian College	47
Mainzer Polonicum Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität, Germany	7
University of Wisconsin Stevens Point	41
2 week course in August	7
Total	520



L. Stadnicki

Opening ceremony on 4 July

The next 40th session of the school was opened on 25 July in the main hall of Collegium Novum. After the opening speech given by Prof. Władysław Miodunka, JU Vice-rector and Director of the Centre for the Polish Language and Culture in the World, Mr Michał Rdzanek from the Foundation for the Jagiellonian University awarded four winners of the Contest 'Knowledge about the Jagiellonian University' (the award being for outstanding participation in the Polish language course). They came from Ukraine and Belarus.

Prof. Miodunka awarding the winners of the contest



L. Stadnicki



A. Czarnomska

Course participants

The JU School of Polish Language and Culture is the oldest, largest and most experienced in Poland. Over the past 37 years of courses it has welcomed thousands of students and teachers. In 2005 the European Commission granted the School the European Label Award for innovative initiatives in language teaching.

The JU summer courses of Polish Language and Culture in 2008 (three-, four- and six-week programmes) drew 520 students from 44 countries. We had participants from Mongolia for the first time.

USA	196
Germany	62
Austria	34
France	24
Great Britain	17
Canada	16
Russia	14
Belgium	8
Ukraine	8
Hungary	8
Spain	7
Croatia	6
Estonia	5
Ireland	5
Japan	5
Romania	5
Serbia	5
Italy	5
Holland	4
Israel	4
Latvia	4
Mongolia	4
Bulgaria	3



Learning Polish songs



Celebrating the Polish traditions

A. Czarnomska

A. Czarnomska

Czech Republic	3
Denmark	3
Sweden	3
Australia	2
Azerbaijan	2
Belarus	2
Iran	2
Mexico	2
Slovakia	2
Slovenia	2
Switzerland	2
Turkey	2
Brazil	1
Egypt	1
Greece	1
India	1
Luxembourg	1
Macedonia	1
Moldova	1
Norway	1
Portugal	1

M. Kantor
A. Czarnomska

Chair of Vergilio Ferreira

On 4 September 2008 the Jagiellonian University hosted Portuguese President Anibal Cavaco Silva who made an official visit to Poland. The royal couple visited the JU Museum in Collegium Maius and signed our guest book. On the occasion of the visit an agreement between the Jagiellonian University and Instituto Camões was signed. The institutions were represented by Rector Prof. Karol Musioł and Vice-President Mr Miguel Fialho de Brito. The purpose of the agreement is to create the Chair of Vergilio Ferreira in the Institute of Romance Philology, which will promote Portuguese language and culture as well as the cultures of the remaining members of the Community of the Portuguese Language Countries (Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa). The Portuguese-speaking countries, including Brazil, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and East Timor, are home

to more than 223 million people located across the globe. The task of Camões Institute is to promote the Portuguese language world-wide. The Instituto Camões was named in honour of Luís de Camões, the best-known Portuguese author.

The Chair of Vergilio Ferreira will be directed by Prof. Jerzy Brzozowski. The Chair will organise Portuguese studies for Polish students. There will be also a possibility of staff and student mobility. It is worth mentioning that during his visit to the University of Lisbon in April 2008 Prof. Władysław Miodunka, Director of the JU Centre of Polish Language and Culture in the World, supported the project of Bachelor's studies in Slavonic Languages at the University of Lisbon as well as student mobility within the Erasmus LLP.

In the academic year 2008/2009 the Jagiellonian University exchanges students with seven universities in



A. Wojnar

Portugal (19 Erasmus agreements) in the fields of Romance philology, economy and management, comparative studies of cultures, chemistry, mathematics, American studies and Polish Diaspora, environmental studies, English philology, Near and Far East studies, sociology and pedagogy. Within the framework of inter-governmental agreement one lecturer of Portugal teaches Portuguese to JU students every year.

M. Kantor

225 years of pharmacy at JU

The Jagiellonian University celebrated the 225th anniversary of the opening of the first Pharmacy and Medical Matters Department in Poland by organizing a solemn session on 6 June 2008. The session gathered the JU authorities, the president of Kraków Prof. Jacek Majchrowski, deans and professors from the faculties of pharmacy of the Universities of Montpellier, Barcelona and Hamburg, deans of all Polish faculties of pharmacy, JU deans, the Chairman of the Polish Pharmaceutical Chamber as well as professors emeritus, alumni and students. President Majchrowski stressed that Kraków was rightly regarded as the cradle of Polish academic pharmacy and that Kraków chemists belonged to the most educated elite of the city. The most important facts from the history of teaching pharmacy at the Jagiellonian University were presented by Dr Zbigniew Bela from the JU Museum of Pharmacy. He pointed to the fact that it was the development of chemistry and its implementation in medicine that made pharmacy a science. In Poland the direct reason for opening the first departments of pharmacy was the liquidation of the Jesuits' Society (1773) that had controlled all Polish schools. A reform of the system of education was prepared by Hugo Kołłątaj. Within the framework of that reform the first course of pharmacy at a university level was created in Poland. Jan Andrzej Szaster became the first professor of pharmacy and 'medical matters' at the Jagiellonian University (then called the Royal Major School) in 1783. The course of pharmacy lasted for two years. From 1809 the education of pharmacists was conducted at two faculties: medicine and philosophy. In 1814 the course included a subject called toxicology and in 1816 – pharmacognosis (former medical matters) and in 1818 – deontology (pharmacological ethics) and the history of pharmacy.

In 1825 the Chair of Pharmacy was awarded to Prof. Florian Sawiczewski (1797-1876), who had studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and had a pedagogical talent. He enlarged and equipped the pharmacological and chemical workshops. He also initiated and edited 'Pamiętnik Farmaceutyczny Krakowski' [Kraków's Pharmaceutical Memoirs] in which he published summaries of



J. Sawicz

President Majchrowski welcoming the participants

original articles by famous European pharmacists and chemists. The studies of pharmacy were extended to three years and the chair was moved to the Faculty of Medicine.

After Poland had regained independence in 1918 the government introduced a profound reform of academic pharmacy, which led to the origin of independent faculties of pharmacy with four year courses. At the outbreak of the war there were six independent departments within the field of pharmacy: applied pharmacy, pharmaceutical botany, pharmaceutical chemistry, zoology for pharmacy and a garden of medicinal plants as a part of the JU botanical garden. During the Nazi occupation Prof. Stanisław Skowron, who had been released from the concentration camp in Dachau in 1941, organized secret courses of pharmacy.

In 1947, the Jagiellonian University decided to establish an independent Faculty of Pharmacy and Prof. Marek Gatty-Kostyál became its first dean. A new chapter in the activities of the Faculty of Pharmacy began on 1 January 1950, when the communist government removed the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Pharmacy from the JU and created the Academy of Medicine in Kraków. That policy concerned all Polish universities. In 1957 the course of pharmacy was extended to five years and was to end with a Master's dissertation. The academic community in Kraków never accepted the separation of medical faculties from the JU. The attempts to integrate them into the JU in 1956 and 1981 were unsuccessful. Finally, the medical faculties returned to the JU on 12 May 1993. In the same year a new building of the Faculty of Pharmacy was constructed.

The session in the hall of Collegium Novum



J. Sawicz



Prof. B. Malawska

The present condition of the JU Faculty of Pharmacy was presented by its Vice-Dean Prof. Barbara Malawska. The Faculty consists of 9 chairs with 12 departments and six other departments as well as 3 units: garden of medicinal plants, animal quarters and the Museum of Pharmacy. The research activity of the Faculty concerns two fundamental subjects: synthetic medicines and plant medicines. Issues covered include the synthesis of substances and the isolation of plant compounds and elucidation of their chemical structures, the assessment

of pharmacological properties, pharmacokinetics, biochemical, toxicological and analytical research, and the technology of the forms of medications.

The staff of the Faculty of Pharmacy includes 132 academic teachers (17 professors) and 99 employees. There are 1,103 students studying two fields: pharmacy and medical analysis. There are also 34 doctoral students and 30 postgraduate non-degree students.

The Faculty of Pharmacy has been involved in the European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy and in the Erasmus

LLP with 20 academic institutions in France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Spain, Great Britain, Turkey, Malta and Iceland.

On the occasion of the anniversary the Museum of Pharmacy prepared the book entitled '225 lat farmacji na Uniwersytecie Jagiellońskim' [225 Years of Pharmacy at the Jagiellonian University].

M. Kantor

Based on the article by Zbigniew Bela in Alma Mater, issue 107, 2008, pp. 91-98.

Buildings of the Faculty of Pharmacy



D. Michalik



A. Sawicka

Jubilee of Prof. Teresa Eminowicz-Jaśkowska

On 7 October 2008, the academic staff of the institute of Romance Philology and invited guests gathered in Collegium Novum at a solemn farewell of Prof. Dr. Teresa Eminowicz-Jaśkowska who went into retirement. She supervised the Iberian studies for over thirty years. In the years 1999-2005 she was the

vice-director and then the director of the Institute of Romance Philology. On behalf of the academic community of the JU the Rector Prof. Karol Musioł, the Dean of the Philological Faculty Prof. Marcela Świątkowska, the Director of the Institute of Romance Prof. Regina Bochenek-Franczak and the undersigned from the Department of Iberian studies, thanked Prof. Eminowicz for her work and achievements. In turn, the Director of the Cervantes Institute in Kraków, Mr Abel Murcia Soriano focused on the merits of Prof. Eminowicz in promoting Spanish literature and culture in Poland. On behalf of the Polish Spanish Scholars Association Dr. Beata Baczyńska (the Director of Spanish Philology at the University of Wrocław) reminded the gathered of Prof. Eminowicz's activities in the Society (which she presided over

in the years 2000-2003). The colleagues and former students of Prof. Eminowicz prepared a special jubilee gift for her – the seventh volume of Iberian Studies in the form of commemorative book. The editor of the volume Mr Adam Lejczak, President of the Academic Bookshop, spoke about the history of this series initiated by Prof. Eminowicz. Dr Ewa Sala presented this special volume, containing 34 articles and nearly 90 signatures on the list of congratulations. At the end of the ceremony Prof. Eminowicz-Jaśkowska thanked everyone for their expressions of friendship and recognition and ended her speech by referring to the motto of the series, 'I say good-bye and I am leaving – *with Spain and you in my heart.*'

Anna Sawicka

325th anniversary of the Battle of Vienna

The victorious Battle of Vienna belongs to the most illustrious chapters of Polish history. The Sunday of 12th September 1683 witnessed the biggest triumph of the allied Christian forces over the Ottoman Empire. The victorious armies were commanded by John III Sobieski, the King of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. He enjoyed the fame of the vanquisher of the Turks and the Polish cavalry was regarded as the best in Europe. After the victory at Vienna King Sobieski wrote about the victory to the Pope, paraphrasing the famous words of Caesar in the spirit of Christian humility, 'Venimus, vidimus, Deus vicit' (we came, we saw, God conquered) and in his well known and translated into several languages letter to his wife Marysienka he wrote, 'God and our Lord, be blessed for ever, gave victory and fame to our nation, about which the past centuries never heard. All guns, the whole camp, countless riches are in our hands ... The Vizier fled and left everything so quickly that he had only one horse and one robe.' This great triumph was celebrated in Kraków when the King together with his forces and conquered treasures and prisoners entered the city in December 1683. Since then the victory has been solemnly celebrated.

The 325th anniversary of the Battle of Vienna was celebrated in Kraków on 12 September 2008, its aim being to commemorate that event and to pay tribute to its heroes. Naturally, the greatest hero was King John III Sobieski. On this occasion it is worth remembering that Jan Sobieski studied at the Jagiellonian University. His father Jakub, an alumni of the JU (in 1606), cared for the education of his two sons Mark and John. They came to Kraków in 1640 to begin their education in Nowodworski College, which was a school preparing students (boys only) for further education at the university level (the college was opened in 1588). The brothers studied Latin literature, geography, history, mathematics, poetics and rhetoric, logic and the Old Testament as well as Greek and German. They were very talented and completed the courses in five semesters. In 1643 both brothers were enrolled in the Philosophical Faculty of the University. Unfortunately, there are no certain data concerning their studies. They must have attended lectures in classical literature, rhetoric, history and politics. They had the opportunities to meet young people coming from all social groups (in that period 15 % of the students came from



M. Kantor

D. Olbrychski as King John III

peasants' families). Consequently, the future king got to know the structure of the Polish society very well. John III Sobieski expressed his gratitude for Alma Mater Cracoviensis many times. He also visited the University after his triumphal entry into Kraków. The King was also a member of the first geographical society in the world: Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti in Venice, founded in 1684 by Prof. V. Coronelli. (The information about the education of John III Sobieski is based on Alma Mater, issue 107, 2008).

M. Kantor

The triumphal entry of John III Sobieski's forces



M. Kantor



Wine growing at JU

Vineyards have existed in Poland for several centuries. At present, it is hard to believe the Mediaeval chroniclers who wrote that Krakow was 'a beautiful city surrounded with vineyards'. Looking at this tradition and following the examples of some universities that have their own vineyards the Jagiellonian University founded a 2 ha experimental vineyard in its Experimental Agricultural Unit in Łazy (about 40 km from Kraków) four years ago. The wine growing at JU has been scientifically approached. It is an ecological and experimental vineyard. Currently, there are 20 grafted grapevines (mostly white grapevines; only one fifth of the vineyard has red grapevines) to test which ones are the most suitable to be cultivated in this region. They have to survive in the climatic conditions of southern Poland.

The whole process of vinification has been supervised by the JU Faculty of Pharmacy. Our scientists eagerly use the enological knowledge and experiences of their colleagues from the University of Montpellier in France and the University of Maribor in Slovenia, which have large vineyards and educate students in viticulture (gardeners, chemists, biotechnologists, sommeliers). In October 2007 the Jagiellonian University hosted enologists from Montpellier

who tasted the first white wine produced in Łazy. The supervisor of the experimental farm is engineer Adam Kiszka who is very much dedicated to this work. He is enthusiastic

about the JU Rector's plans to enlarge the vineyard to 8 ha and to build wine cellars and other necessary facilities.

Last year the first JU wine was presented at the international contest of university wines in Maribor, Slovenia, and received 16.85 points for 20 possible. The JU wine is not sold but used mainly during university ceremonies.

Enology, the science and study of winemaking, is not taught in Poland as a separate field. It has been a traditional field of university studies in France. The French enologists are regarded as experts in Europe. At the JU students can attend only an optional course on enology at the Chair of Toxicology of the Faculty of Pharmacy at the JU. The Chair of Toxicology collaborates with the University of Montpellier.

The JU Rector Prof. Karol Musioł inaugurated the new academic year 2008/2009 with a toast of the university wine. About 1,200 people, invited for the inauguration in Auditorium Maximum, tasted the white wine (Seyval Blanc grapevine from the last year's grape harvest).

M. Kantor



The vineyard in Łazy



PROF. JÓZEF WOLSKI,

the last victim of Sonderaktion Krakau passed away



*Prof. Wolski during the ceremony
on 6.11.2006*

On 9 October 2008 the Jagiellonian University paid its last tribute to Prof. Dr. Józef Wolski (1910-2008), professor emeritus in the Institute of History and the last of the Kraków scientists who had been arrested in Sonderaktion Krakau by the Nazis on 6 November 1939. During the annual Days of Remembrance held on 6 November Prof. Wolski read the list of the victims of those horrible days.

Professor Wolski was born on 19 March 1910 in Tarnów. In the years 1928-32 he studied at the Faculty of Philosophy at the Jagiellonian University. He received a Master's degree in philosophy (specialization: history) in 1934 and two years later he was awarded a doctorate degree in philosophy. He completed his habilitation procedure in ancient history in 1946. He became a university professor in 1948 and a full professor in 1962.

Almost all the professional life of Prof. Wolski was connected with the Jagiellonian University (from 1932). After his arrest in 1939 he was imprisoned in Kraków and Wrocław. Then he was sent to the concentration camps in

Sachsenhausen and Dachau. After he had been released (in 1941) he joined the group of the JU teachers who organised secret courses during the war.

In the years 1948-52 he worked as professor of antiquity at the University of Łódź and in the years 1952-58 he worked at the University of Wrocław. In 1958 he returned to Kraków and became the director of the Department of Ancient History at the Jagiellonian University till his retirement. He was the Dean of the Philosophical-Historical Faculty in the years 1965/66 – 1967/68.

Prof. Wolski was an outstanding expert in ancient Iran and the Hellenistic epoch. All lovers of history and students associate the name of Prof. Wolski with his popular textbook 'Starożytność' [Antiquity] as well as the books: 'Imperium Arsacydów' [The Arsacid Empire], 'Dzieje i upadek imperium Seleucydów' [The History and Fall of the Seleucid Empire], 'Iran: Siedziba imperiów w starożytności I: Achemenidzi' [Iran: The Seat of the Empires in Antiquity I: Achaemenid] and 'Iran: Siedziba imperiów w starożytności

II: Arsacydzi' [Iran: The Seat of the Empires in Antiquity II: Arsacid]. Prof. Wolski was also the editor of the very popular historical atlas of the world.

Prof. Józef Wolski was a member of the Academy of Letters and Sciences, President of the Committee of Ancient Culture Sciences (Polish Academy of Sciences), President of Société Internationale d'Etude Néróniennes (1983), member of Société Hongroise d'Etude Classiques. He was awarded honorary doctorate of the University of Wrocław (1993) and many Polish distinctions.

M. Kantor

Vivat Academia vivat Profesores

Inauguration of the 645th academic year at JU

Gaudeamus igitur

Quod felix, faustum, fortunatumque sit! (May it be well, successfully and prosperously!) These wishes spoken by JU Rector Prof. Karol Musioł inaugurated the 645th academic year at the Jagiellonian University on 1 October 2008.

In his inaugural address Prof. K. Musioł focused on three pillars of a research university, which the JU wants to strengthen and develop:

- quality of teaching
- level of research
- transmission of knowledge and innovation.

He presented the most important tasks of his four year term 2008-2012:

- improvement of the quality and teaching conditions,
- internationalisation of studies,
- strengthening scientific activities and development of research infrastructure,
- contribution to building innovative economy based on knowledge,
- programme of investments at the JU,
- increase and diversification of financing the JU,
- optimal use of the EU funds,
- improvement in the activities of the JU administration.

Furthermore, he informed about the development in constructing the Third University Campus: the buildings for the Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science, the Faculty of Management and Social Communication, the Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science, a swimming pool; project of Paderevianum II and a modern university hospital. He also mentioned that of one the most important changes of the last year was that students had the possibility to evaluate the quality of the didactic process and the work of the university administration in the questionnaires. This year students will be able to use electronic questionnaires

the results of which can have a big influence on the improvement of the didactic activities and administrative work of the University.

Prof. Musioł announced the opening of the Copernicus Centre for Interdisciplinary Research in co-operation with the Pontifical Academy of Theology in Kraków, which will be a meeting place for discussions, debates and collaboration between mathematicians, cosmologists, philosophers and theologians. He closed his speech by inviting the whole academic community of the Jagiellonian University to work for prosperity of our country, the University and each of us.

Welcome address of students' representative

Adam Ryś, President of the Students Self-Government Organisation, congratulated the freshmen for choosing the Jagiellonian University and becoming part of its academic community. He focused on the ideals, which laid the foundation of the JU and which has remained vivid throughout its long history: the academic community of those who desire knowledge and share common passion to seek the truth. It was faith in the ideals and hunger for knowledge that have made scholars and students co-create the Jagiellonian University.

Inauguration lecture: The principle of the presumption of innocence and the reliability of the criminal lawsuit in the world of public media by Prof. Stanisław Waltoś

The principle of the presumption of innocence is not only directed to the organs of court but to all organs of non-court power: state administration, local self-government, employers, the press, social organisations and even all natural persons. Everyone has the duty



M. Kantor

W. Schütz, D. Deville de Perière, A. Mallinger, Z. Mazur

to refrain from any adverse actions towards the defendant before his fault is proved.

The term of the press is replaced by the term of public media, also defined as mass media or social communications. Today it is not journalists that create the world of the media. We should include millions of internauts. The commercialisation and tabloidization of the press are new phenomena. Tabloids look for sensation and its quick spreading. They are characterised by the lack of responsibility for the reliability of the news published, constant infringement of the private sphere of life, one-sidedness of opinions and ignoring all attempts to balance the opinions. This plague has affected almost all periodicals. In the light of this situation the defenders of the principle of the presumption of innocence have little chance in the world of public media and politics. However, any protest can stop, even if it is to a small extent, those who are greedy for plaudits breaking the principle. The extent of observing the principle of the presumption of innocence indicates the level of culture and education of our society.

Procession and matriculation

According to the tradition dated 1364 the ceremony began with Holy Mass celebrated in St Anne's Collegiate Church. Afterwards a procession of university professors, guests, including Prof. Dominique Deville de Perière, President of the University of Montpellier 1, Dr Claudine Kieda from Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Orleans, Prof. Wolfgang Schütz, Rector of the Medical University of Vienna, Prof. Marek Zygmunt, Vice-Dean of the School of Medicine at University of Greiswald and Prof. Walter Oelert from the Research Centre Jülich, as well as students, was formed in Collegium Maius and proceeded to Auditorium Maximum. The inauguration of the 645th academic year ended with the matriculation of students. Then a toast with the university white wine was raised.

Total number of freshmen is **14,235**, including

- 2,365 for five-year Master's studies
- 8,434 for three-year Bachelor's studies
- 3,436 for two-year Master's studies

Maria Kantor



J. Sawicz



Before the Liberty Oak was planted Jagiellonian University and World War I

On the occasion of the approaching 90th anniversary of the restoration of independence of the Republic of Poland (11 November 2008) the JU Archives and Museum organised an exhibition entitled *'Before the Liberty Oak was planted. The Jagiellonian University and the First World War'* in Collegium Maius (opened from 1 October to 15 December 2008). The exhibition curator is Mrs Lucyna Bęłtowska who together with Mrs Anna Grabowska-Kuźma prepared a very interesting catalogue¹. The aim of the exhibition was to present the role of the Jagiellonian University as a centre of independent opposition in the years 1914-1918. Numerous documents, reports, notes, certificates, militaria as well as photographs and paintings from this period have been preserved. The exhibition has brought them to the light of day.

The exhibition was divided into three parts: the fight for independence, its heroes and the life of the academic community during the years of World War I and at the moment of regaining independence. Besides traditional exhibits a documentary was made. It includes archival photos from the First World War and statements of the JU professors. The documentary is shown every day during the opening hours of the exhibition.

Poland restored its independence on 11 November 1918. The Jagiellonian University made a substantial contribution to the liberation of Kraków and Poland from the 123 year old period of partitions. Its staff and students contributed to the shaping of political opinion and many fought and fell on the fronts. The JU community was actively involved in the politics of 1914-1918.

The inauguration of 15 October 1918 was held in a very different atmosphere than those of previous years. Like all state institutions in the Habsburg Empire the letters 'C.K' (Imperial and Royal) were still a part of the official name of the University. But Poland and Kraków

were on the threshold of independence. Rev. Maciej Sieniatycki, UJ Rector, spoke the significant words, 'Now the great day of liberation is approaching, the happy hour of destiny is at hand, as joyful as we have not had for over a century.'² The Jagiellonian University witnessed the momentous events 11 days ahead of the Armistice Day. On 31st October 1918 the important words *Finis Austriae* were inscribed in the JU register for the award of the doctor's decree.³

Under the long and devastating Partitions the Jagiellonian University played a very important role in developing Polish culture and national identity. The Emperor Franz Joseph allowed for the restoration of Polish language as the language of instruction at the JU in 1870, which contributed to the development of the University. However, one should remember that the development was deliberately hampered by the policy of the Austrian authorities. The JU, acting on the

grounds of an Austrian act of 1873, had no legal status and could not own its property. Consequently, the university suffered inappropriate premises: lecture halls, laboratories and clinics. On the other hand, the reinstatement of Polish brought about a great influx of students. In 1880 there were only 700 students and by 1914 the numbers rose to over 3,100, including 423 women. There were various students' organisations and paramilitary pro-independence organisations.

The outbreak of the First World War interrupted the University's activities for several years although officially the academic activities were suspended only for the winter semester of the academic year 1914/15. Restrictions on teaching and research lasted until the end of the war. At the beginning of the war the city of Kraków acting as a defensive fortress played a strategic role. But this fact had adverse effects on its inhabitants and the University. Its premises were requisitioned for military purposes. The clinics were transferred into military hospitals. Over 60,000 inhabitants of the city were evacuated in the autumn of 1914. A large part of the JU community was housed in Vienna, where students could continue their studies under the supervision of the Cracovian professors.

² Urszula Perkowska, *Before the Liberty Oak was planted: The Jagiellonian University and the First World War*, in the catalogue of the exhibition, Kraków, 2008, p. 14.

³ Stanisław Waltoś, *1914-1918: Years of Defeat, Tragedy, Hope and Victory*, in the catalogue of the exhibition, Kraków, 2008, p. 9.



M. Kantor

Uniforms and guns of the Polish Legions and of the Austrian dragoons

¹ *Zanim zasadzono Dąb Wolności*. Uniwersytet Jagielloński wobec pierwszej wojny światowej, Red. Lucyna Bęłtowska and Anna Grabowska-Kuźma, Muzeum UJ, Kraków, 2008.



Memorial tablets under the Liberty Oak

Another group of students was moved to Prague. After the front had moved away from Kraków the evacuees returned to the city. But the war prevented many academic teachers and students from returning to Kraków to resume their studies.

The war brought about the compulsory mobilisation of professors, assistants, administrative staff and students. 85 of the teaching staff were drafted to the army. Many members of the Medical Faculty served in the military hospitals. About 1,500 students served in the Austro-Hungarian army in all the fronts and took part in many battles. Some students were called up for service in the Russian or German army. Many students died in battle.

Numerous JU staff (60 people) and students (over 800) joined the Polish Legions as volunteers to fight for Poland's independence. The legionnaires suffered heavy losses – over 50 students were killed in various battles. Stanisław Długosz, historian and most eminent of the Legionnaire poets, seems to have had a poet's intuition of his fate (he fell in the battle of Samokleskami):

*Pledges once in secret made
Must today with blood be paid,
Young men's lives must down be laid
For pledges once in secret made⁴*

The JU staff was also involved in various political and social campaigns as well as organisations. Many professors worked for the

Bishop's Assistance for the Relief of War Victims founded by Bishop Adam Sapieha. When an epidemic of smallpox broke out in 1916 the University fought against its effects. Nearly 300 students were sent on a vaccination drive and within a few weeks they vaccinated nearly two million people, thanks to which the epidemic was over relatively quickly. Some professors were active in

other fields as well. They made generous donations to the needy and for students discharged from the forces.

At the beginning of 1917 one could observe a considerable rise in the pro-independence atmosphere. On 3rd May, the students of Kraków adopted a resolution expressing the inspiration of the Polish nation to establish a united and free Poland. On 9th May Professor Godlewski sent a declaration, signed by 137 professors and assistants, to the Polish Circle in the Austrian Parliament demanding Poland's independence.

The academic year 1918/19 was loaded with historic events. On 14th October 1918 the University Senate supported the Regency Council's address to the Polish nation, proclaiming a 'United and Independent Poland.' And during the inauguration of 15th October Rector Sieniatycki finished his speech with the words, 'Long live Independent and United Poland!' On 31st October Kraków threw off the Austrian yoke. Two Polish officers Antoni Stawiarz and Franciszek Pustelnik, former

law students, disarmed the Austrian garrison. On the same day, at another extraordinary session, the Senate passed a resolution that 'the University Senate hereby declares that as of this day it recognises only the Government in Warsaw.'⁵ The Dean of the Faculty of Law wrote the momentous words 'Finis Austriae.'

It is worth adding that the Jagiellonian University chronicled the days that saw Poland regaining independence in several acts fostering national remembrance. It conferred honorary doctor's degrees on such distinguished public figures as prime Minister Ignacy Paderewski, the Head of State Józef Piłsudski, U.S. President Thomas Woodrow Wilson, the French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau and General Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France, Herbert Hoover in the USA and Cardinal Desidero Mercier of Belgium (for their charity campaigns for Poland). It made a register of



*Liberty Oak in front of Collegium Novum
on 1 October 2008*

⁴ Ibid., p. 26.

⁵ Ibid, p. 34-35.



Painting of Ignacy Paderewski and his honorary doctorate conferred on 3 June 1919h

those who fell in battle and a memorial tablet containing the names of the students killed in battle in 1914-1918. And another symbolic monument to the restoration of independence was the oak tree, with a plaque reading 'The Liberty Tree was planted here on 3rd May 1919 to commemorate the restoration of independence of the Republic of Poland in 1918', which was planted in front of the building of Collegium Novum. Twenty years later the Liberty Oak irritated the Nazis and it was cut down. After World War II was over it was planted anew and since then has been a symbol of the fight for independence and social justice. Next to the first memorial tablet put in 1919 another one was placed on 6 November 2004 to commemorate the victims of World War II, 'Here the soil brought by the Kraków academic expeditions in the years 1999-2004 from the places of martyrdom of the professors and students of the higher education institutions of the Second Polish Republic: Sachsenhausen, Dachau, Katyń, Charków, Lwów, Palmiry, Ponary, Kuropaty, Majdanek, Auschwitz, Poznań, Ravensbrück, Mauthausen, Stanisławów, Warszawa, Nowy Wiśnicz, Kraków.'

M. Kantor

Based on the exhibition catalogue

Polish media in a new European dimension

Poland's membership in the European Union undoubtedly constitutes a new chapter in the process of media transformation in the conditions of a democratic law-observing state. However, adjusting institutional and legal solutions to the requirements and recommendations of the European Community evokes numerous political controversies, for example the present public debate on the new form of the media bill in Poland.

The government of Donald Tusk, formed by the Citizen's Platform (PO) has not managed to introduce any changes into the Radio and Television Broadcasting Act, passed as early as in 1992, and amended several times. President Lech Kaczyński vetoed the proposed bill and the Parliament did not gather the required three fifth votes to reject the presidential veto.

- the political conflict around the changes in the media bill proposed by the government

The general change aimed at limiting the most important competence of the National Radio and Television Council (KRRiT), which is a constitutional organ of the state called into being in 1993, namely its power to grant licences to broadcasters and transfer this power to the organ of the governmental administration, the Electronic Communications Office.¹

In his stand sent to the Speaker, the head of the National Radio and Television Council said that 'transferring the competence concerning licenses to the president of the Electronic Communications Office contradicts Article 213 of the Constitution of the Polish Republic, according to which the National Radio and Television Council guards freedom of speech, the right to information and public interest in radio and television broadcasting.' The procedure of granting licenses to electronic media is naturally included in the term 'public interest' in radio and television broadcasting.² Since it

constitutes an expression of the state's concern to protect pluralism in the media.

The proposal of the ruling coalition turned out to contradict the recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, which speaking about independence and functions of the organs regulating the sector of broadcasting services, explicitly shows that they should not be organs of the governmental administration.³ Thus granting licenses to broadcasters in Poland by an organ of the governmental administration would contradict the EU standards since they would not serve to realise the idea of pluralism in the media and would create a dangerous practice of submitting the media to the government.

- the new media bill vs. public media

The opposition evaluated the project to amend the media bill as an attempt to bring about the disappearance of public media by their privatisation. Since the discussion to amend the bill began with the announcement of future wide licence fee exemption (and its total liquidation in the future) without a simultaneous provision of statutory recompense for public media from the state budget.⁴ The failure to effectively exact the licence fee has caused the Polish public media to face a bankruptcy. At present the effectiveness is 30%, which makes one have good reasons to fear that 19 television and radio companies will lose their financial stability liquidity. According to the prognosis for 2009 the Polish Television will gain from the

told Kołodziejwski sent to Polish Sejm Speaker Bronisław Komorowski, concerning the project of the bill to amend the Radio and Television Broadcasting Act, Warszawa, 21 January 2008.

³ Recommendation REC (2000) 23 of 20 December 2000 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe concerning independence and functions of the organs regulating the sector of broadcasting services together with an explanatory memorandum.

⁴ The stand of the National Radio and Television Broadcasting Council on 26 June 2008 concerning the crisis in financing public media.

¹ Art. 33 par.2 of the amended bill.

² The stand of the President of the KRRiT Wi-



M. Miżejewski lecturing in Nijmegen

licence fee ca. 314 million zloty, i.e. almost 200 million zloty less (40%). The Council applied to the prime minister to supplement the decrease in the licence fee for the second half of 2008 and to ensure means in the budget for 2009, which the Council will give to the public media. In spite of the fatal financial situation the Polish Television is unique in Europe. Having the lowest percentage of revenues from the licence fee it has the biggest share in television audience in Poland, i.e. over 45%, which testifies to its unquestionable position in the broadcasters' market.

Unfortunately, the necessity to compete with commercial broadcasters about audience and advertisement-givers leads to a gradual commercialisation of the TVP programme offer since the production of mission programmes, i.e. promoting Polish culture, science and national values, directly depends on the licence fee revenues. Therefore, there is a fear that the Polish public radio and television broadcasting will not be able to fulfil this important task without effective legislative solutions.

The problems of the Polish public media also include the necessity of resuming urgent work concerning changes of the media legislation in Poland, because of the obligations imposed on member states by the European Union considering the implementation of the directive of the European Parliament concerning the provision of audiovisual media services, issued in the year 2007⁵,

as well as the necessity to implement works connected with the digitalisation of transmission. The implementation of the statutory, executive and administrative proceedings must be completed by the end of December 2009.

Consolidation of Polish media market facing international competition

Currently, there are several multimedia groups in Poland. They embrace: Agora S.A. (publisher of *Gazeta Wyborcza*), ITI Holding (owner of TVN), Polsat group and Radio RMF FM group.

The flagship of Agora, company quoted at the Stock Exchange in Warsaw and London, is undoubtedly the daily '*Gazeta Wyborcza*', the most profitable and biggest daily in Poland considering its circulation (daily 300,000 and 700,000 at the weekend) and revenues through advertising. Its strategic investor is the American concern Cox Enterprises, the publisher of local newspapers and owner of the radio station in the southern American states. Currently, '*Gazeta Wyborcza*' publishes thematic inserts, several regional and local issues in the biggest Polish cities. It employs over 900 journalists. The Agora Company also owns AMS S.A., which is a leading company in the market of outer advertisements. Since 1996 Agora has invested in the radio broadcasting sector, creating a network of 28 local radio stations, which it has taken over.

It has been present in the internet market through its own portal www.gazeta.pl

The second media group is the ITI Holding embracing three pillars: television, entertainment (network of cinemas, film production) and internet companies. The television section includes the stations: TVN and TVN 24, Endemol-Neovision and ITI Film Studio. The entertainment sector embraces: Multikino network and ITI Cinema, and the section of new media: Onet.pl, the biggest internet portal in Poland. The development strategy of the television ITI Holding is to open new thematic programmes consistently. Since 2001 there has been an information programme TVN 24, modelled on Euronews, and an entertainment programme TVN7, created on the basis of RTL7, which is broadcast in Poland. Both programmes are available in cable networks and by satellite. Undoubtedly, the terrorists' attack on the World Trade Center on 11 September, just after the opening of the first information channel in Poland, contributed to the success of TVN 24. The reports from the event were much appreciated by Polish viewers, which made TVN 24 one of the most opinion-giving television stations in Poland.

The third media group is Television Polsat that has a national licence to broadcast via ground transmitters and is the biggest competition for the public television. Among the commercial stations in Poland Polsat has the biggest share in the television advertisement market. Moreover, Polsat has filial companies. The first one is TV4, created after taking over the bankrupted Nasza TV. The second one is Polsat 2 and the next one is satellite digital Polsat Cyfrowy, which competes with Cyfra Plus, the leader in the satellite market. Moreover, the Polsat group invests in the biggest television stations in Latvia and Estonia.

RMF FM, as one of the biggest and most modern radio stations in Europe, is part of Holding FM, which also includes portal www.interia.pl and companies active in entertainment, advertisement and new technologies.

The process of consolidation of the Polish media market also embraces the section of satellite digital platforms and cable television. In 2001, the fusion of the cable operator UPC, which operated Wizja TV, and Cyfra Plus created a joined platform Nowa Cyfra Plus, which has now over 600,000 subscribers. The

⁵ Directive No 2007/65/WE issued on 11 December 2007 by the European Parliament and the

Council concerning the provision of audiovisual media services.

fusion of cable networks in 2001 resulted in creating Multimedia Company, which embraces over one million households in 84 cities in Poland, at the same time offering a broadband access to the Internet.

The above-mentioned examples show that the consolidation in the media market is not only a matter of rationalisation of activities of concerns but also a giant challenge, which the Polish media should meet today. Since contemporary receivers of information and entertainment often require an integrated and individualised service. This especially concerns young and educated users of multimedia.

Polish media 20 years after transformation

The present situation of the press and electronic media market in Poland is a result of the political changes of 1989. Since the fall of the communist system created a legal ground for the origin of public broadcasters, of the sector of commercial broadcasters and a market of independent press. In 1990 the two main barriers, which were the obstacles to democratic changes in the Polish media system – censorship and the monopoly of the state on the air, were liquidated.⁶ Then the function of the media in the political system of the state was fundamentally changed. Since then their priority was not to strengthen the apparatus of power but above all to inform about politics and to control the activities of the government. The freedom of the press and other means of social communication written in the Polish Constitution of 1997 has become one of the fundamental guarantees of development of democracy.⁷

The Constitution ensures that every citizen has freedom of speech as well as freedom of gaining and spreading information. Preventive censorship and licensing press are forbidden.⁸ Publishing dailies and newspapers are subject to registration in court.⁹

⁶ Act of 11 April 1990, repealing the censorship of publications and performances, liquidated the organ of his censorship and modified the Press Law. (Dz. U. 1990, 29 poz. 173) and the Act of 23 November 1990 on communication (Dz. U. 1990 nr 86 poz. 504).

⁷ Art. 14 of the Polish Constitution.

⁸ Art. 54 of the Polish Constitution.

⁹ I. Dobosz, Prawne aspekty transformacji w mediach in: *Polskie media w jednoczącej się Europie, szanse i wyzwania*, Universitas Kraków

- liquidation of press monopoly and its political effects

The monopolistic press system was liquidated in Poland in 1990 when the Parliament passed the act on the liquidation of RSW Prasa Książka Ruch (the Workers' Cooperative Publishing House) on 22 March¹⁰, which was at the disposal of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) that made considerable profits on it. After the lost election of 1989 this communist party had to give power to the democratic opposition. The act of liquidation of this press concern assumed transferring a number of press titles to the publishers representing various political options, which caused that pluralism of printed press became the fact.

The press titles of the state Cooperative Publishing House were to be sold in tender. But this form of privatisation evoked many controversies. Since the criteria of evaluation, the forms of privatisation and rules of pre-emption of given titles were not clearly determined. No wonder that particular newspapers were not always given to suitable entities, changing

2005 p. 12.

¹⁰ Act of 22 March 1990 on the liquidation of the Workers' Cooperative Publishing House Prasa-Książka-Ruch.

(Dz. U. from 1990. nr 21 poz. 124 and 125)

their ideological or political profiles, dependent on the views of their owners. 100 press titles were sold in tender and over 70 titles were given free of charge to journalists' cooperatives. They quickly gained share-holders from Germany, Switzerland, Norway and France.

- foreign capital in Polish press

After the year 1990 the interest in Polish press by foreign capital was rapidly increased.¹¹ The biggest Western European press concerns appeared in the Polish market: Hersant, Axel Springer, Bertelsmann, Berlusconi, Maxwell, Murdoch or Passauer Neue Presse. In the first bidding the winner was the French concern Presse Participations Europennes of the press magnate Robert Hersant, buying 7 regional dailies of the former RSW concern and 49% of the shares in one national daily 'Rzeczpospolita', which had been published by the state Publishing House.¹²

In the early 1990s 'Rzeczpospolita' was to play the role of the governmental press organ but Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki gave up this privilege. In 1995 the Norwegian Presspublica Holding Norway, owned

¹¹ J. Mazurkiewicz, Prasa w Polsce po 1989 r., unpublished materials.

¹² Z. Bajka, Kapitał zagraniczny w polskiej prasie, in: *Media i dziennikarstwo w Polsce 1989-1995*, ed. G. Kopper, I. Rutkiewicz, K. Schliep. OBP UJ Kraków 1996.

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M. Miżejewski and Prof. C.A.J.M. Kortmann

by Orkla Media, became a new shareholder of 'Rzeczpospolita'. Today 'Rzeczpospolita' is the most popular daily with Polish businessmen. One should also mention 'Super Express' as one of the winners of the battle for Polish press in the last decade. It is a tabloid resembling the British 'Morning Star.'

Among the most popular Polish weeklies are 'Polityka' and 'Wprost'. They resemble the German 'Der Spiegel' or the French 'Le Figaro.' 'Polityka' has been published since 1957 and 'Wprost' since December 1982. The Polish edition of 'Newsweek' joined these two most popular social-economic weeklies in Poland in 2001.

- new face of Polish press as the effect of political changes

When the Polish United Workers' Party was dissolved the press organs of the party disappeared from the market, namely the disgraceful 'Trybuna Ludu', the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, and 'Trybuna Robotnicza'. Since 1990 'Trybuna' has become a new daily of the post-communist option.

The first title that heralded changes was the above-mentioned daily 'Gazeta Wyborcza'. It originated during the election period in 1989 (hence its name 'Election Gazette'). It was to be a press organ of the contemporary

opposition. The daily was created by a group of independent journalists working for the so-called 'second circulation' publications; its hard core was the publishers of the underground weekly 'Tygodnik Mazowsze'. With time 'Gazeta Wyborcza' has become one of the most opinion-forming dailies in Poland. Its editor-in-chief is Adam Michnik, an activist of the anti-communist opposition.

- development of the Polish press market within the last 20 years

Since 1989 the press market in Poland has developed in a dynamic and at the same time chaotic way. New titles entered the market but they disappeared after a year or two.

The number of periodicals has rapidly grown. In 1990 there were 3,000; in 1995 there were 4,500 and in 2001, there were over 5,800 titles: national dailies, local weeklies and monthlies as well as specialist periodicals. Today, there are 5,400 titles.

The boom has been especially visible at the local level. Before 1989 this kind of press titles did not practically exist for political reasons. In the early 1990s almost every region in Poland attempted to publish regional, local or community periodicals. Naturally, the effects were diversified. The owners of these periodicals had to win advertisements to remain in the market, which was not an easy thing at all.

However, the Catholic press and women's magazines have developed dynamically. Beautifully edited periodicals, mainly monthlies, have been created, for example 'Twój Styl' [Your Style], 'Pani' [Lady] or Polish editions of the world known titles 'Marie Claire' or 'Claudia'. Additionally, we have the Polish editions of 'National Geographic', 'Newsweek', 'Playboy' and others.

In 2004 the new national tabloid 'Fakt' was launched (it is deceptively similar to the German 'Bild Zeitung'), and recently 'Dziennik' published by Axel Springer. Currently, a decisive majority of the Polish press titles, especially the regional ones, is in the hands of foreign investors, mainly German and Norwegian.

- division of the Polish press market among foreign editors

International concerns dominate over the female and entertainment press. These concerns started from scratch or

took over the Polish periodicals that had had a long tradition in the market, renewing their makes and making their contents more attractive. The German concern Hans Bauer Verlag is an unquestionable leader as far as female and youth magazines as well as periodicals with TV programmes are concerned. In total, it publishes 30 titles in Poland, with the total circulation of 33 million. Another powerful publisher in Poland is Axel Springer that focuses on professional periodicals. In Poland one can buy eight computer titles published by Axel Springer. It also publishes women's magazines, motor papers, business monthly 'Profit' and weekly 'Newsweek Polska.' The German Group Passauer Neue Presse is the leader in the local press market.

- prognosis for future

The national papers that have the biggest shares in the market owe their high profits to various occasional gadgets (books, atlases, guides, DVDs or CDs with popular music). Unfortunately, the local and regional periodicals cannot afford such forms of promotion and thus they lose their readers and advertisers.

The negative characteristics of the Polish press market are the fact that readers are less and less interested in social-cultural and literary titles, which require more demanding readers. The positive aspects include an increasingly better level of edition, with excellent graphics and photographs. One could see a real technological revolution: computerisation and offset printing in most editorial boards within the last 10 years. One could also notice new periodicals concerning new segments of the market, meeting the readers' needs, which have been ignored so far.

Maciej Miżejewski

The Author is an adjunct in the Department of Journalism, the JU Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations. In September 2008, within the framework of Erasmus Teaching Staff Mobility, he lectured at Radboud University of Nijmegen (Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid). His talks concerned the role of the National Radio and Television Council as a constitutional organ in the process of creating media pluralism in Poland, on the conflict concerning the new radio and television law and as well as the control of the constitutionality of the laws in the light of the judicature of the Constitutional Tribunal.

MA in Transatlantic Studies

The Master of Art in TransAtlantic Studies (TAS) is one of the Jagiellonian University's newest programmes. It operates within the Department of International and Political Studies in the Institute of the American Studies and Polish Diaspora. It is a comprehensive, full-time interdisciplinary postgraduate Master's programme, directed primarily towards foreign students who would like to study in Krakow and is taught entirely in English. The programme examines the ongoing complexities regarding the relationships between the United States and Europe through an interdisciplinary curriculum that covers a wide range of cultural, political, social, economic and strategic issues. The graduates from the programme will receive a diploma in cultural studies with a major in TransAtlantic studies. The programme consists of three semesters during which the students are required to earn 90 ECTS (European Credit Transfer System).

Admissions

- ❖ The new programme will commence in October 2009 and will run through February 2011. The deadline of the allocations is August 1, 2009.
- ❖ All courses are conducted in English. No prior knowledge of Polish language is necessary to attend the programme. If the language of your previous university level instruction is not English, you will be asked to demonstrate competence in English.
- ❖ Applicants will be expected to have earned an undergraduate degree before entering the programme. This entails a Bachelor's degree (or an equivalent) in social sciences, cultural studies, political science, international relations or sociology. It is not absolutely necessary to have a first degree in one of these fields. Those that do not will be asked to display some evidence that they can complete the programme successfully. Candidates who are still studying during the admission process may be given a conditional offer subject to the completion of their degree requirements.
- ❖ Students will be responsible for their own room and board costs, insurance, travel expenses and study trips. This can seem to be a daunting task before

arrival but all of our students found the experience rather trouble free.

About the TAS Programme

The MA in Transatlantic Studies Programme is an excellent addition to the 650 years-long academic tradition of the Jagiellonian University. The classes are held in the 17th century building of the Institute of American Studies and Polish Diaspora, which is located right in the world famous Krakow's Market Square, giving our students a daily dose of the city's rich and vivid cultural life.

Our curriculum is designed to focus on the various aspects of evolving transatlantic relations from the Political Science, International Relations, Cultural Studies, and History perspectives. The relatively small class sizes create a very unique and comfortable atmosphere, making the accommodation to the new culture much smoother.

Gosia, TAS student from Poland: "I love to study in Krakow! It's really difficult to get bored in this vibrant city. The number of festivals, galleries, museums, pubs and cafés provide for an excellent break between and after classes."

At the same time, our students are allowed to choose some of their optional courses from the European Studies Programme and Sociology Institute, for those who would like to explore outside of the programme. Also, our courses are open to Erasmus students coming from all over Europe visiting the Jagiellonian University for a semester or two. Thanks to this international representation the classes often become an arena for fierce debates with a wide range of opinions

and standpoints. During the academic year 2007/2008 we were hosting a number of guest lectures, out of which a few worth mentioning include Professor Christopher Coker of the London School of Economics and Political Science and the author of such books as *Twilight of the West* (1998) or *Waging War Without Warriors* (2003); Bogdan Klich, Poland's Minister of National Defence; and Robert Bell the Corporate Account Manager for NATO-EU-UK Defence-EUCOM.

Carolina, TAS student from Colombia: "The program gives you an opportunity to interact with people from other countries and this international atmosphere allows you to deal better with the cultural shock. Very quickly we all became like a family, so the homesickness was never even an option."

The first class is already beginning the preparation for its Master's Thesis defence and commencement for the spring 2009. These fourteen students, that joined our programme in October, 2007 are coming from various parts of the world, including the United States, Brazil, Iran, China, Colombia, Germany, Hong-Kong and also several students of Polish origin returning to their 'ancestral roots.' They have been an enriching and invaluable contribution to the University's academic activities and student life, bringing with them not only the academic potential but also an array of new ideas that have been helping us to improve the programme. Their pro-activeness resulted in the launching of our first Transatlantic Round Table, consisting of a series of student presentations and debates. They were also active participants of the the Jagiellonian University's First American Days, organised by the university's Student's Research Society of American Studies 'New World'.

TAS students



Susanne, TAS student from Germany: "The program combines unique teaching methods and an international experience that will contribute to your individual skills more than you can imagine. Challenges range from the class room, to the cultural and personal. Krakow is a vibrant Central European city that owes its charm as much to its history as it does to its present and future. For me it's the ultimate place to get your higher education!"

TAS is still a new programme and we are continuously working to improve it. All the comments and feedback from our current students are taken seriously. Moreover, our staff and faculty are always ready and willing to accommodate our students' academic expectations, as well as ensuring their full satisfaction from their stay in Krakow.

Iwona Waga, TAS Office

TAS students



You can find more information about the Transatlantic Studies Programme on our website: <http://www.transatlantic.uj.edu.pl> or contact us at: transatlantic@uj.edu.pl

The relations between Jews and Poles in a new critical and balanced point of view

On March 17–19, 2009 the international conference entitled 'Between Coexistence and Divorce. 25 Years of Research on the History and Culture of Polish Jewry and Polish–Jewish Relations' will be held at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The conference organizers are: Adam Mickiewicz Institute, Warsaw, Department of Jewish Studies, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, the Center for Research on the History and Culture of Polish Jews, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Institute of Contemporary Jewry, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Institute for the History of Polish Jewry and Israel–Poland Relations, Tel Aviv University and the Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, Brandeis University. The academic committee includes Daniel Blatman (Hebrew University), Michał Galas (Jagiellonian University), David Assaf (Tel Aviv University), Antony Polonsky (Brandeis University), Israel Bartal (Hebrew University), David Engel (New York University) and Gershon Bacon (Bar-Ilan University).

Some twenty-five years ago, a group of Jewish and Polish scholars launched a new direction in the study of the

history of Polish Jewry and particularly of Polish–Jewish relations. The group included historians, sociologists, scholars of literature, and philosophers, as well as journalists and public figures. They based their academic and public activities mainly in Israel, the U.S., and Poland. Among them were Chimen Abramsky, Chone Shmeruk, Jacob Goldberg, Władysław Bartoszewski, Jerzy Tomaszewski, Israel Gutman, Josef Gierowski, Jan Błoński, Jerzy Turowicz, and Antony Polonsky, to name only a few. They shared a common idea: that the history of the Jews in Poland and relations between Jews and Poles should be opened to a new critical and balanced point of view.

This group was the driving force behind conferences at Columbia University, Oxford University, the Jagiellonian University, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv University in the 1980s and the early 1990s. These conferences contributed to the development of research centers in Polish, Israeli, European, and American universities. The resulting scholarly network has been serving researchers and graduate students in writing their works. These centers and the scholars involved in their activities have

expanded knowledge of Polish–Jewish studies within the academic community and, no less significantly, in public consciousness.

The research during the past two and a half decades has transformed the scholarly approach toward the history of Poles and Jews, bringing to light new evidence and suggesting new ways of thinking about many of its aspects. Among subjects that have undergone much reconsideration are the role of the Jews in various aspects of the Polish economy; social integration versus seclusion; the place of the Jews in Polish culture and science; Jews in social and revolutionary movements; and Polish anti-Semitism, to name only a very few. New trends in today's historical and social research are encouraging continuation and extension of this work from the perspectives of cultural, gender, and folklore studies as well as more traditional disciplines.

The proposed conference has two goals: to summarize the current chapter of research on the topic, which has been proceeding since the mid-1980s, and to reveal new trends and young scholars who are now establishing new milestones along this scholarly road. The organizers hope that the outcome will be

an encounter between two generations of scholars, from which both will benefit. The conference will also pay tribute to the “founding fathers” whose efforts and faith made possible the breakthrough on the topic twenty-five years ago: the late Chone Shmeruk, Jozef Gierowski, Czesław Miłosz, and others.

Michał Galas

Daniel Blatman is a professor of modern Jewish history and Holocaust studies at the Abraham Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry and the Department of Jewish History, and the director of the Center for the Research on the History and Culture of Polish Jews at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He is the author and editor of numerous scholarly publications including: *For our Freedom and Yours: The Jewish Labor Bund in Poland 1939-1949* and *Reportage from the Ghetto: The Jewish Underground Press in Warsaw 1939-1943*. His last book, *The Death Marches 1944-1945* is to be published in January 2009.

Currently, he is a visiting lecturer in the JU Department of Jewish Studies. He has given a series of lectures on

Israeli Society and the Holocaust: Survivors, Memory, Historiography

- “Here” and “There”: Eretz Israel and the Diaspora before and during the Holocaust
- Holocaust Survivors and the new born Jewish State
- The Ideological and Political Context of the Holocaust Discourse in the 1950s
- From the “Kastner Affair” to Eichmann Trial: The Reshaping of the Historical Consciousness
- Institutionalizing the Memory: The Debate over Yad Vashem and the Survivors
- The State of the Victims and the “New Germany”: Compensation and Memory
- Zionism, Israel and the Holocaust: Historiographical Aspects
- Between Myth and History.

M. Kantor



M. Galas, D. Blatman and E. Gawron

On the occasion of his lecturing at the JU I made an interview with Prof. Blatman.

M. Kantor: How did the project of the conference begin?

D. Blatman: I must say that the real initiative was taken by Michał Galas. And the credit is his. He was thinking of organising a conference that would celebrate the 25th anniversary of the first two conferences that took place in the 1980s on the history of the culture of Polish Jewry, which was a meeting of scholars from Poland, Israel, Western Europe and America, who had met for the first time in many years. It was in the 1980s, so it is about time to see what has been achieved during these years of research and studies and to consider what should be our tasks for the future. Michał established contacts with many scholars and the idea was to organise this conference in Jerusalem. Then I was called to that mission and from now on we’ve started moving forward and thinking about the programme, participants, topics, etc. The outcome is a very impressive programme, over 45 participants from all over the world. Half of them come from Poland as a matter of fact, and the rest from Europe, Israel and America. I hope to carry out the mission which is quite heavy financially. It is not an easy task to organise such a conference.

Now you are lecturing in the JU Department of Jewish Studies. Your listeners also include Erasmus students.

I think that most of the students are pretty much interested in the topic. It is a part of the curriculum of the programme that Dr Gawron is teaching. Last summer she visited Israel and we talked about what could fit into her curriculum. Her class is about modern Israel. I suggested that I would talk about different aspects of the influence of the Holocaust on the Israeli society during the war time until these days. Together we shaped this programme. Most students are interested in it although there are different levels of knowledge. Many students were not exposed to the topic at all. There are students of the Erasmus LLP, from Germany, England, Italy, Spain. But all in all, I feel that the most important thing is students’ interest, especially when it comes to the so-called controversial topics. And everything that is connected with Israel, politics and the Holocaust is controversial. Of course, it is only a basis for their future studies.

Have the students got the chance to ask you questions?

They can ask questions all the time. I always complain that they do not do that enough. There were interesting questions concerning the behaviour of the Jewish leadership during the Holocaust and the influence of the

Holocaust on the Israelis, their attitudes towards the Arab population. Students can relate my lecture to their knowledge from different sources and they want to verify what they cannot understand.

Are your Israeli students interested in the history of Jewry in Poland and other European countries or would they rather focus on modern times?

I would say that it is a very complicated question. The situation in Israel today is that generally speaking, studying history is not as popular as it was 25-30 years ago. Israeli students, like their companions around the world, are practical guys. They want to make it fast and succeed. They look for profession. They go into management, law, medicine, economy, computer science and stuff like that. But I have to admit that there is a small group each year that study Jewish history in general and among them there is a small group that want to concentrate on the history of Eastern European Jewry. At the underground level we do not separate history between Poland, Russia, etc. It is an overall approach to the history of Eastern European Jewry. There are people who want to go to graduate studies or even to write a PhD dissertation. Because of the great inflow of the Jews from the former Soviet Union we have more students that focus on Russia than on Poland. But there is a small group that decides to study Polish history.

The Polish government has promoted historic politics to form modern patriotism. For example, the Museum of the Warsaw Uprising has been a great success. Is something similar happening in Israel that would appeal to young generations?

Yes, but the situations in Poland and Israel are quite different. We were fortunate not to be censored by our ability to present our history as compared to the situation in Poland. Such a museum concerning the '44 Uprising could not be established several years ago. That's the difference. The similarity is that for both Israel and Poland history is always something that has been connected with politics. There is no approach towards history without involving actual issues. For instance, Yad Vashem has a new museum now. There have always been discussions what should be presented there and in what ways. Should we ignore

this or that? The answers have always been connected with sensitive issues that lead to political involvement. In this respect there are similarities. The new exposition in Yad Vashem is impressive but there have been critical opinions. Some aspects were considered crucial. The exposition almost completely ignores the fate of the Gypsies, etc. This period of time is still an open air.

One of your lectures is entitled 'The Reshaping of the Historical Consciousness'. Any effective methods?

By saying that I try to see how the Israeli consciousness towards the Holocaust changed from the early 1950s until the late 1960s, taking into account two very important cases: the Kastner affair in the early 1950s and the trial of Eichmann in the early 1960s; to see what changes took place, what were the reasons for these changes.

It is said that a generation should pass to have a new view at the Holocaust. Do you think that this condition has been met now?

No doubt that today most Israelis see and understand the Holocaust differently now than 30-40 years ago. There is no time to go into details concerning the changes. Basically, I would say that the younger generation is much more open to listen to the individual's narrative. The Holocaust is not just a national trauma as it was before. The Holocaust is something that happened to living people, to individuals. Witnesses disappear year after year since biology has its own ticking clock. That's probably the most important change. We are not talking in terms of slogans, in terms of the national trauma, which is still there but today most Israelis are much more interested in the fate of individuals. It makes the Holocaust something part of each Israeli's personal identity, and not something that was written in history because national trauma is regarded as a chapter of national history and it belongs to the scholars but when the young generations face it as a personal, individual experience it becomes something different. I think that is a great achievement, which occurred during the recent decade, more or less.

Do we need good films about the Holocaust?

It is not a question whether we need them or not. Nobody would ask us. As

long as the Holocaust is considered as the major fact in the experience of humanity in modern times there will be some film makers who will try to bring this experience into their professional expertise. There have been many films, especially made in Germany, that try to approach the Holocaust experience from different angles. Some of them are historically completely wrong, the others are good attempts to mark new paths in dealing with the Holocaust. You need to take every film to see whether it brings the message or goes in a completely wrong direction.

What are the general expectations of the Israelis towards Poland?

You mean the general atmosphere in Israel. I do not think there are special expectations. I think that many Israelis understand that Poland is today one of the best friends of Israel in the EU, together with Germany and some other countries. But still for most Israelis Poland is not yet considered as a place to go and visit, I would not say, without any connections but apart from the other connections, which is dealing with the tragic events that took place on this soil during the German occupation. I think that the most important thing now is probably to introduce Poland to Israelis not from the perspectives of cemeteries and death camps but from different perspectives, from different angles. There is a slight change but we need time to find a way to combine both the tragic events on the one hand and to introduce the new Poland, which is a fascinating country to me. I do not know how long it is going to take but I think there is less and less prejudiced to Poland recently and that's a shift that I am very happy to see.

What has struck you most about contemporary Poland?

I come to Poland very often. My first visit was exactly 20 years ago. The country has been changed. My colleagues always ask me how it is to go to Poland. It used to be very romantic and mysterious to go to Poland. Now it is just going to any other country. For me Poland is above all connected with my profession and activities. I have friends, colleagues here. I like the country.

Thank you very much for the conversation.

The international conference entitled 'Der Bible und Literatur' was held in the Institute of Germanic Philology, JU, on 22-25 September 2008.

In the previous issue of Newsletter Dr. Jadwiga Kita-Huber presented the project entitled 'The Bible in German Literature from the Enlightenment to Modern Times', which had been conducted in the Institute of Germanic Philology since 2006, subsidized by the Foundation for Polish Sciences MISTRZ for Prof. Maria Kłańska. Let me remind you that Prof. Kłańska has gathered a team of young specialists in German literature, including doctoral students,

The Bible and Literature

On behalf of the Jagiellonian University authorities the conference was opened by the Vice-Dean of the Philological Faculty Prof. Zofia Berdychowska who welcomed all the participants and wished them fruitful sessions. On behalf of the Institute of Germanic Philology and organisers Prof. Maria Kłańska greeted the guests. At the same time it was the official inauguration of her term as the director of the Institute. She also reminded the participants of

perspectives, which gave the conference an inter-disciplinary character. Apart from theoretical problems concerning various hermeneutic models, strategies of inter-textual research and poetological classifications the speakers analysed specific relationships between selected works and the inter-text of the Bible as well as problems originating on the border of theology and literature. The spectrum of the discussed works and authors was very wide. Although most speeches concerned German authors (from the Middle Ages till modern times) particular talks were dedicated to Polish authors, to Jewish authors writing in Yiddish and even in Sweden or Serbian. It is worth mentioning that besides outstanding experts in the discussed fields the conference participants included seven doctoral students

from the Institute of Germanic Philology (the Department of German Literature). They presented their analyses on the last day of the conference. Because of that the sessions were not only of interdisciplinary character but also of inter-generational one and the exchange of ideas and thoughts concerned numerous disciplines and various levels of scientific experience.



P. Zarychta

Conference sessions

whose aim is to examine the inter-textual relationships between the Bible and the selected texts of the German literature. The results of the research will be published towards the end of 2009.

The second essential planned element of the project was the international conference concerning a larger theme 'The Bible and Literature'. Thus the conference could embrace participants representing other specialisations. The conference was held on 22-25 September 2008 under the auspices of the Institute of Germanic Philology. The organisers (Prof. Kłańska, Dr. J. Kita-Huber and the undersigned) managed to invite 32 scholars: specialists in German and Polish literatures, theologians, philosophers from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Poland. They represented such academic centres as Cologne, Regensburg, Potsdam, Innsbruck, Zurich, Poznań, Lublin and Kraków. The talks were delivered in the unique atmosphere of the Bobrzyńskiego Hall in Collegium Maius.



P. Zarychta

the sad news – the unexpected death of Prof. Wendelin Schmidt-Dengler from Vienna (on 7 September 2008). This outstanding scholar was to take part in the conference. The participants commemorated the deceased with a minute's silence.

The inaugural speech was delivered by Rev. Prof. Jerzy Chmiel from the Pontifical Academy of Theology in Kraków. The title of his meditation, as he defined his speech, became the symbolic motto of the whole scientific meeting, 'The Holy Scriptures develops while being read.' It was exactly in this spirit of intensive interpretation of the literary works in the context of their relationships with the Bible that the scholars delivered 32 half-hour talks. They attempted to view these relationships from various

Undoubtedly, the programme of the conference was enriched by dinners given by the Institute of Germanic Philology, the Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr. Thomas Gläser and the Council General of the Republic of Austria Christophe Ceska. The participants also had the chance to visit the JU Museum.

Finally, the conference was conducted in a matter-of-fact and at the same time friendly atmosphere. Those who are interested in this subject matter will have the chance to get to know the results of the conference in several months. The conference proceedings will be published in German, in a special collective volume, available both in Germany and Poland.

Paweł Zarychta



J. Sawicz

Graduation ceremony in 2003

Professor Jerzy Stachura in memoriam (1937–2008)

It was with deep sorrow and sadness that we received the news about the serious illness and then about the death of Professor Jerzy Stachura, MD, on 12 September 2008. Prof. Stachura was a member of the Jagiellonian University Senate, the Director of the Department of Pathomorphology, Collegium Medicum. He also was the Vice-Dean and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and the President of the Council of the School of Medicine in English (1994–2002). Apart from these functions at the JU he was a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences as well as many national and international medical organisations.

Professor Jerzy Stachura was born on 24 November 1937 in Horochow (which now belongs to Ukraine). He

studied medicine at the M. Kopernik Medical Academy in Kraków (since 1993 the Medical Academy as Collegium Medicum became part of the Jagiellonian University) and his whole professional life was connected with this institution.

In 1993 the JU Senate called into being a unit of the Medical Faculty – School of Medicine in English – that would teach medicine to foreigners. Professor Stachura was very much involved in creating the foundations of the School and recruitment of students for whom he always had time to talk to. He was ‘the heart’ of the School, dedicated to its students who loved him for his sense of humour, knowledge and penetrating intelligence. He initiated contacts with the Kosciuszko

Foundation, organised the JU Day in the Polish Consulate in New York, sponsored the T. Browicz Award for leading young scientists, initiated many sports events (swimming, skiing, cycling contests) for the Cup of the Medical Faculty and co-operated the staff and student exchange with the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.

For the last several dozen years Professor Jerzy Stachura belonged to the most eminent figures of the Jagiellonian University. He left a legacy, which will live on and inspire his disciples for many years.

After the news of Prof. Stachura's passing reached the School of Medicine in English its office informed the alumni about that sad news. Below we publish fragments of the condolences, which they sent to us. They are moving testimonies of remembrance of Professor Jerzy Stachura.

Piotr Laidler

Dear Faculty Members,

I wish to send my deepest condolences for the sad news of the passing of Prof. Jerzy Stachura. He was a great person and an excellent role model and teacher for me during my medical studies and throughout my career. His passing is a tremendous loss for the Jagiellonian University as well as the Field of Pathomorphology I will always remember with great fondness his caring attitude and empathic nature towards myself and all the other medical students. His memory will always remain a part of my professional and personal life.

Kind Regards,

Marcin Karcz from Republic of South Africa (graduated in 2003)

*Inaguration
of the academic year 2003*



J. Sawicz



J. Sawicz

Swimming contest

Please accept my deepest condolences. I greatly appreciated his wonderful teachings and his kind heart. We will all miss him dearly.

Nidhi Nikhanj, Canada (graduated in 2003)

*Dear School Office,
Thank you for the message.
My deepest and heartfelt condolences on the loss of the professor, he truly was a great man dedicated to his work and students. I will never forget him.
May his soul rest in eternal peace.*

Dr. Bwendo Nduna, Zambia,
(graduated in 2007)

*Dear School of Medicine and Jagiellonian University!
This was sad news! On behalf of class of 2002 I would like to send our condolences and respect for Prof Stachura. Also, please give our respect to his family, his assistants and all of the medical Faculty, at today funeral. I will inform my class as soon as possible!*

Sincerely,

Erik Andreas Torkildsen, Norway
(graduated in 2002)

*Dear Office Staff,
I wanted to extend my condolences to the Stachura family. Jagiellonian University indeed lost an instrumental figure. In my interactions with Professor Stachura, I found him to be a warm and gentle figure. Professor Stachura was a class act. His visionary work in the foundation of an English language program is responsible for not only where I am in my career today, but for all of the English program graduates in the last 10 years. He will be missed but not forgotten. May I suggest an announcement by the school office where former students can send messages for his family. Thank you.*

Sincerely,

Cannon Milani, USA
(graduated in 2004)



H. Michalik

A. Duval, A. Dubois, C. Menigoz, J. Nurek (Campus administrator), M. Py, M. Serre

Erasmus staff training mobility

The Erasmus LLP for the years 2007-2013, within the broad objective of training of staff, encompasses the mobility of administrative and other non-teaching staff from one higher education institution to a partner higher education institution or to an enterprise, for the purpose of receiving training. The purpose is to allow the beneficiaries to learn by transfer of knowledge or know-how from the experiences and good practices of a partner institution or host enterprise, and thereby to acquire practical skills relevant for their current job and their professional development. The activities can be very varied: seminars, workshops, courses and conferences, periods of practical training, short secondments, etc.

The International Relations Department of the Jagiellonian University organised such a training for five officers from the International Relations of the University of Orleans: Anne-Marie Dubois, Michelle Py, Michelle Serre, Angélique Duval and Claudine Menigoz, who visited the JU

on 22-27 June 2008. The programme of the training included getting to know the structure of the JU, its history (a visit to the JU Museum in Collegium Maius), the activities of the International Relations Department, the International Students Office, the Department of Education and the Recruitment Office. Moreover, our colleagues from Orleans visited the new university campus, the Institute of Romance Philology and the student hall of residence Piast to see the students' rooms and the canteen. They were glad to get acquainted with various aspects of the activities of our university.

Another staff training was organised for two international relations officers from the University of Montpellier I: Nelly Perez and Annie Garcia on 22-26 September 2008. The programme was similar to the one held for the staff from Orleans.

Both staff trainings aim at exchanging experiences and good practices, which would yield the fruit of better contacts with our partner universities.

H. Michalik

A. Garcia, N. Perez in the Planty Park



H. Michalik

Model surgery technique

On 15 October 2008 a team of specialists: surgeons Jacek Legutko, Stanisław Bartuś, Łukasz Rzeszutko and Michał Chyrchel, under the supervision of Dr. Dariusz Dudka, together with a team of invasive cardiologists from the JU II Department of Cardiology, conducted model surgeries on patients suffering from acute heart attack and narrowed coronary artery. These operations were broadcast live to the congress 'Transcatheter Cardiovascular Therapeutics (TCT) in Washington. There were over 20,000 cardiologists from all over the world that participated

in the congress. The operations are broadcast from the best medical centres in the USA, Europe, Asia, South America and Australia. The Jagiellonian University medical centre – the Department of Memodynamics and Angiocardiology, is the only centre in Poland and Central-Eastern Europe that broadcasts model operations of invasive cardiology to the United States.

The recent broadcast concerned the technique of implanting the stent using optical coherent tomography, which allows the main surgeon to see the coronary vessels of the patient with the

J. Sawicz



precision of microscope. The technique has been worked out by the Kraków cardiosurgeons.

M. Kantor

Transparency in diversity – towards a classification of higher education institutions in Europe

The Second Conference of the EU-funded Project 'Classifying European Institutions of Higher Education, Phase II' (CEIHE II) was held at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities in Berlin on 10-11 July 2008. It gathered 167 participants representing 67 universities and higher schools in Europe as well as representatives of ministries of science and education, students' agencies, rectors' conferences, UNESCO-CEPES, the European Commission and various associations for higher education, from 25 European countries as well as from Nigeria, Venezuela and Pakistan. The Jagiellonian University was represented by the International Relations officer (the undersigned) and the Head of the Students' Department Mrs Agata Kozielska.

The conference was organised by the German Rectors' Conference and Center for Higher Education Policy Studies, University of Twente, the initiator of the project. In the opening speech Prof. Margaret Wintermantel, the President of the German Rectors' Conference, asked whether there was a need of classification, what classification could achieve and whether it could improve rankings. She said that German universities were modelled on Humboldt's ideas that stressed the unity of teaching and science, and homogeneity was widely accepted in Germany. However, the era of homogeneity is over now but diversification should not be hierarchical.

Then two members of the European Commission, Ján Figel and Peter van der Hijden, focused on the significance of transparency in European higher education. Considering the important milestones (Bologna process in 1999, Lisbon in 2000, Pisa in 2001) they concluded that we had the data and we needed a compass and mappings.

In turn, Frans Van Vught spoke on the dynamics of diversity in European institutions of higher education. He distinguished external diversity – differences between the units and internal diversity – differences within entities in a system as well as systematic/structural and programic diversity. Looking at the history of the higher education in Europe one can say that in the Middle Ages universities fulfilled similar functions and there was limited diversity. In Early Modern Europe (the years 1500 – 1800) there existed three categories: university chartered, academies (schools not chartered) and colleges (pre-universities, preparatory phase). In Modern Europe

(since 1800) there has been a national system: universities became nationalised and they educated the national elites. The European system has changed into a set of national systems national regulations). The national governments have decided on the types of universities. Summing up, one can notice three phases:

- from a European system to national systems
- formalisation of diversity in national regulations
- increasing but 'hidden' institutional diversity.

We can see a macro-level structural convergence, a large (increased) meso- and micro-level diversity and globalisation: increasing global economic interdependencies and increasing mobility of production factors (capital, labour, knowledge). Prof. van Vught stressed that diversity was strength, transparency should be a crucial issue and that we should develop transparency instruments.



M. Kantor

Marijk van der Wende, Programme on Institutional Management in Higher Education, spoke on rankings and classifications in higher education. In her opinion rankings and classifications are biased towards the natural and medical sciences as well as the English language. Few rankings focus on teaching and learning. We need more sophisticated indicators and a wider range of indicators. Classifications should be multi-dimensional.

Claude Sauvageot from the French Ministry of Education said that transparency in HE, student mobility and establishment of 'European standards' would be important issues during the French EU presidency.

Dirk van Damme from the Flemish Ministry of Education discussed transparency in the Bologna Process. In his opinion the Bologna process lacks new mobilising objectives. Therefore, it should re-evaluate its objectives and priorities to take a new start. Autonomy in higher education is not the remedy for all evil: why claim autonomy if you

do not know what your identity is. Mr van Damme opted for evidence-based transparency.

The second day of the conference was specifically devoted to the CEIHE II project. Its ideas, concepts and goals were presented by Prof. van Vught. Besides repeating the information given at the conference in Santander he clarified the terms 'classification' (grouping similar institutions based on similarity) and 'typology' (grouping based on conceptual framework; types are defined in conceptual sense). Classification is empirical whereas typology is conceptual. Rankings are ordered in a hierarchical way and judged to be 'simplistic' and lacking 'transparency.' The project is based on stakeholders' approach. Its first phase was to work out basic design principles and the first set of schemes and indicators. Its second phase adopted the second set of schemes and indicators. The design principles included: inclusiveness for all European higher education institutions, a posteriori information, multi-dimensional, non-

prescriptive and non-hierarchical character, focus on 'objective' data, flexibility, parsimonious regarding extra data needs and related to the European Register of Quality Assurance Agencies. In the first stage the survey, concerning education, international orientation, research intensiveness, size and settings and community engagement, was sent to selected institutions of higher education. 67 institutions completed the survey. Frans Kaiser from CHEPS presented the results of the survey (detailed information can be found in the report from Santander).

The last talks concerned the European Higher Education Area and the European Research Area. The speakers stressed the usefulness of classifications to research. Then a panel discussion followed. Closing the conference Prof. van Vught said that CHEPS applied for CEIHE III (for the year 2009). The third phase should work out an on-line classification and answer the question which entity would own and update it.

M. Kantor

Greetings from Scotland

'Where is the rain?', I asked as soon as our feet touched the apron area. Not a sign. Scotland welcomed us with really favourable weather. A short travel by train, then, in Paisley, a kind taxi driver helped us with our luggage and within 10 minutes we reached our hall of residence. It was pouring with rain already. Well, after all we were in Scotland, weren't we?

The University of the West of Scotland with its four campuses and 18,000 students, of which more than 1000 international, is Scotland's biggest modern university. The computing rooms with wireless Internet access and the impressive collection of the Robertson Trust Library provide the student with each and every source needed. Furthermore, 2,000 members of the staff ensure friendly advice and

help from the very first moment at the university.

The studies at the UWS are also a great opportunity to mix with other cultures. In our hall of residence we met friends from France, Germany, China, Spain, Czech Republic, Netherlands,

The Abbey



L. Sytniewski

USA and Columbia. In such diversity it is impossible to get bored. A French Mediterranean dinner? Real Chinese green tea at five o'clock? Spanish salsa party at The Student Union in the evening? It does not sound common at all but this is just our weekday! Moreover, the university sport centre is located just next to students' villas. So what about a football match or a basketball game? The Chinese are indisputable badminton champions, whereas the Polish are

considered to be the most valuable volleyball players.

'Scotland is a beautiful country'. That is what we were told the very first day by the International Students' Co-ordinator. And it is beautiful indeed. Our halls of residence are surrounded by never-ending meadows and thick woods. Even in Edinburgh, the capital city, unspoiled landscapes encircle one of the greatest financial centres of Europe. The old quarter of the city is filled with the smell of the Scotch pie and the sound of bagpipes. Undoubtedly, Scotland has a great history and a rich cultural heritage. A visit to this country is one not to be forgotten.

Leszek Sytniewski

View from the students' hall of residence



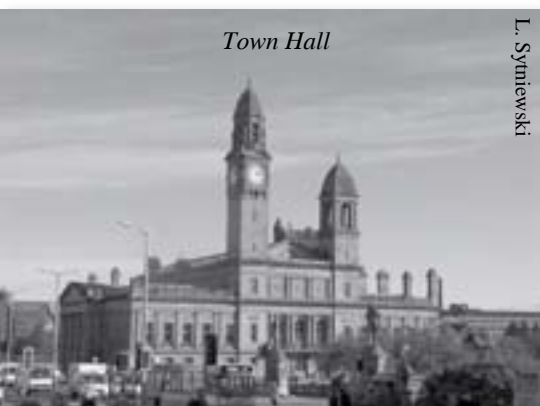
L. Sytniewski

Hall of residence



L. Sytniewski

Town Hall



L. Sytniewski

Diamond inauguration

"Take with handfuls, what only one could!", this is how professor Andrzej Mania, Vice-Rector for Educational Affairs of the Jagiellonian University, greeted the freshmen in the hall of Collegium Novum on October 7th 2008, inaugurating the eighth academic year at the Institute of Political Science and International Relations.

The opening of the academic year at the Institute of Political Science and International Relations was organized with respect to the tradition of the oldest University in Poland. The professors dressed in gowns sat in the first rows. Professor Andrzej Mania greeted all of the guests and the youngest students in particular. He informed them that they will have to make difficult choices. He also encouraged them to cooperate with the University's fate.

Professor Bogdan Szlachta, the Dean of department, presented the statistics with a smile on his face. They show that the Institute is one of the best in Poland. He also reminded the young firmly that they had already finished secondary schools; they are adults now and should study really hard.

The students were the heroes of the next few minutes of the ceremony. During the matriculation the youngest students pledged to aim for the truth, as the basis of every science and to uphold the university customs. It was also an occasion to reward some students. Those who have finished their education with the best results received the diplomas from Professor Andrzej Mania. The leader of the ceremony, the Director of the Institute, Professor Włodzimierz Bernacki called them 'formerly unpolished diamonds'. - *It is undoubtedly a very nice prize* - commented Katarzyna Kawalec, the school-leaving student of international relations. Asked about the most valuable experience at the university, she answered - *I took part in the Erasmus Programme and went to Bologna on a scholarship. It was a very important*

period of time for me. Not only scientific knowledge did I get there, but it was also a test of my maturity. The youngest students who got the best results in their qualifying test were also rewarded - the director of the department handed them student's books of course registration during the ceremony.



Prof. E. Bujwid-Kurek and Vice-Rector A. Mania

However, before the older and younger students could sparkle at the Jagiellonian University, they were pupils of secondary schools all over the country. Some very special guests were invited to this year's inauguration. The written congratulations were handed to the headmasters of schools to which the cleverest graduates of university or the best of the first-year students attended. *Firstly, we want to thank headmasters and the pedagogical team for so clever youth* - said the author of the new idea, the Vice-director of the Institute, Professor Ewa Bujwid-Kurek. - *On the other hand, it is also the promotion of University. Because of the serious competition, which private collages create, we have to take care about our university's image.* The members of the schools' delegations were quite surprised with the invitation to the ceremony - *It is a very nice and worth continuing form of rewarding students and the honour for us, of course. We are pleased to see how our graduates' careers go* - commented Aleksandra Kotas from 1st General Education High School No 1 in Rybnik.

The only remarks made to the ceremony were that the inauguration of the academic year for current students was connected with best students'

graduation. Professor Ewa Bujwid-Kurek reassured everybody present - *We are planning to initiate a separate ceremony for students finishing the education, custom inherent in tradition of University. Students dressed in gowns and birettas will receive diplomas and it will be the perfect occasion to invite the headmasters of schools to which the best students had attended.*

The representative of student council also appeared during the inauguration.

Zofia Bednarowska, a student of political science, advised the youngest students to be ambitious, conscientious and most of all independent. She reminded them to take with handfuls all the academic life, so she strengthened Vice-Rector's words and transformed them into a special motto of this year's ceremony. The novice students have their dreams - *I want to get the political knowledge and work as a journalist* - says Magdalena Hytroś, a student of political science. How

do their dreams fit with the professors' words? - *Professors are convincing us that we have to reach the knowledge and to look for its sources. This is a good introduction. I bring it to my professional plans, because as a journalist I will have to follow and verify facts by myself* - continues a student.

The last speaker was the President of Kraków, Professor Jacek Majchrowski. In the inaugural lecture entitled 'About the change on president's position in 1939' he underlined the rank of this historical fact as a symbol of continuity of Poland when the German and Soviet aggression appeared. Thus he stressed that national interest should be more important than personal benefits. He reminded us of the values, which each Pole should follow.

Are these young people mature enough to be independent and active? Are they ready to cooperate? They are now students of one of the best universities in Poland. If they take their chance, within a few years, during the ceremony of graduation, their headmasters will be congratulating to them on receiving their diplomas. Polishing diamonds is not easy but, in fact, this process is well-known to the masters of the Jagiellonian University.

Magda Wrzos
3rd year student



J. Sawicz

Concert of Leipziger Synagokalchor and JU Choir

On 6 October 2008 there was a concert of the Synagokalchor of Leipzig, conducted by Helmut Klotz and the Academic Choir of the Jagiellonian University under the baton of Włodzimierz Siedlik. The concert was held in the magnificent interior of St Marys' Basilica in Kraków. The concert was organised within the framework of the 130th anniversary of the traditionally male voices of the university choir.

The first three compositions by Józef Świder were performed by the Jagiellonian University Choir. The lyrics were written by the outstanding Polish poets: Krzysztof Kamil Baczyński (*Modlitwa do Bogarodzicy*), Jan Kochanowski (*Czego chcesz od nas, Panie*) and Cyprian Kamil Norwid (*Do Kraju tego*).

Then the Leipziger Synagokalchor performed six Jewish songs with the accompaniment of the organs and with soloists (soprano, tenor and baritone). The next six songs were sung in Yiddish. Finally, both choirs performed three Jewish songs (*Taurass adaunoj*, *Etz chayim* and *S'Brent*), which had been earlier suggested by H. Klotz.

The Leipziger Synagokalchor was founded in 1962. Its aim is to cultivate the Jewish music tradition, in particular that of synagogal music of the 19th and 20th centuries as well as Yiddish and Hebrew folklore. Its extensive repertoire of historical literature preserves a cultural heritage which is performed by no other European ensemble in this form. The ensemble has approximately 30 members of non-Jewish origin, which is unique in Europe, who are not professional singers but who for the most part have received some professional training. They have diverse occupations and dedicate a large part of their free time to choral music.

The conductor Helmut Klotz, originally a cellist in the renowned State Orchestra of Saxony, began his career as a singer in 1961 in Leipzig and remained true to the Leipzig Opera in the course of more than forty years of artistic work as a lyrical and character tenor. His extensive repertoire includes more than 100 roles which he has sung in more than 2750 performances.

The Basilica of St Mary was filled with lovers of music who enthusiastically applauded the performance. After the concert the JU Rector Prof. Karol Musioł thanked both choirs and expressed the hope to host the Leipziger Choir in Kraków again.

M. Kantor

Rector Musioł congratulating the soloists



J. Sawicz

CES Inauguration Ceremony

further international cooperation

K. Zielińska



Sara Clavero during the inaugural lecture

The Centre for European Studies welcomed a new group of international students to Kraków with its traditional inauguration ceremony, to which their counterparts from the Polish-language side of the Institute were as usual also invited. Students solemnly swore the student oath in English and Polish, led by Susan Hunter, embarking on the MA programme, and Monica Mleczko, spending a semester abroad away from Harvard College. They were welcomed by the Director of the Institute of European Studies, Prof. dr hab. Zdzisław Mach, as well as by Vice-Dean dr hab. Andrzej Dudek, while we were honoured by the attendance of the Austrian Consul Christophe Ceska and Yannick Rio from the French Consulate. Musical interludes and a sense of ceremony were provided by the Jagiellonian University's magnificent Academic Choir with the anthems *Gaudeamus Igitur* and *Gaude Mater* as well as – this being European Studies – *Ode to Joy*.

This year's ceremony also represented an opportunity to strengthen the bonds of the five-year research project RECON – Reconstituting Democracy in Europe – in which our Institute is a keen participant. The inaugural lecture was given by RECON partner Dr Sara Clavero of Queen's University Belfast. Her lecture, entitled *'The Europeanisation of Gender Equality Norms: Lessons from Four Waves of Enlargement'*, gave students an insight into a very interesting aspect of European policy.

Staff, students and other interested parties also had the chance to discuss the issues the next day at a seminar on the topic of Gender and Democracy. Dr Clavero presented her latest research to the participants, who then discussed the proposed methodology. This seminar marked the beginning of the Centre for European Studies' 'CES Open Lectures' series, to which we will be inviting local scholars as well as further guests from RECON participants and visitors from other international partners over the coming months.

New programmes, new students, new experiences

The students beginning the new academic year at the Centre for European Studies include representatives of diverse countries from Belarus to

Bangladesh, and Korea to Kyrgyzstan. The first cohort of students on the IMESS double degree, its first year at University College London completed, has begun the second at the Jagiellonian University and the other consortium universities, and we are expecting even more students on this programme next year. One of the pioneer students, Harvard alumnus Zachary Rothstein, explained his decision to come to Poland: "I very much liked the look of the courses offered here, I'd heard that Kraków is a fantastic place, and as the language is a big element of the programme I thought that Polish was the most practical and widely-spoken of those available." Zach has so far enjoyed the experience of



E. Musgrave

'Meeting' President Barroso

studying here. "My language skills have already improved a lot – I even opened a bank account today in Polish! It's been great to experience a different culture, and the transition has been made easy by the fact that the programme's so well organised. I've also loved the chance to travel, and I'm looking forward to going on more of the CES study trips, which are unique." He has also been making efforts to integrate with local students, joining the very same Academic Choir which sang at the inauguration.

As usual, the majority of MA students as well as this semester's

group of Undergraduate Study Abroad students had already been taking classes for around a month by the time of the official opening of the academic year. A highlight of this year's introductory programme was the study trip to Warsaw, which featured two educational meetings. First up was a visit to the offices of the *Gazeta Wyborcza* newspaper and internet portal, with a guided tour of the state-of-the-art newsrooms followed by a meeting and discussion with the journalists Tomasz Prusek and Bartosz Węglarczyk, head of *Wyborcza's* foreign affairs department. Students heard first about the beginnings and development of the newspaper, before being given the opportunity to discuss an array of Polish and international current affairs – the economic crisis, the US elections, the missile shield, and the progress of transition in Poland. The second visit was to the EU Commission Representation in Poland, where the activities of the centre were presented and the Constitution and other aspects of the future of Europe were discussed with representatives including the Head of the Representation, Róża Thun. Most students have signed up for the next trip, to the Baltic States, expecting again to learn even more in the 'field' than in the classroom.

Ben Koshalka

New students congregate before the inauguration ceremony



K. Zielińska