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The Jagiellonian University brings to mind history as well as the contemporary world. It is founded on the experience of old hands, while at the same time it marvels at the enthusiasm of the young. And it is them who we want to inherit the noble standards by filling a kind of virtual "time capsule." Let us reflect for a while on what the contents of such a mental, virtual "capsule," stocked up with the future generations in mind, might be.

The first association is a quote remembered from schooldays, a Norwidean definition: "the future: it is this day, yet somewhat further."

Today we cherish the memory of bygone days: the founder of our alma mater King Kazimierz Wielki (Casimir the Great), the philanthropic Queen Jadwiga and King Władysław (Vladislaus) respecting her last will; the ups and downs of the Jagiellonian University. This is a memory we want to retain and instil into the future cohorts of students of the University's 15 faculties and hundreds of members of the Jagiellonian academic and administrative staff. Because we would like to be remembered in future.

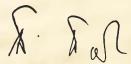
Universitas means unity, community. A melting pot of values. History and the present. Tradition and modernity. The positive face of both conservatism and progress. Spontaneity and dignity. Vibrant youth and unquestioned experience. The desire to imbibe knowledge and the need to share it. The start of a career and respected authority. Disciple and Master. Yet we must remember that the University is young and modern too. Such youth imposes a new quality of obligations, which denotes innovation, contemporary technologies, informatisation and digitalisation, streamlining, refinement, and inventiveness. Simply put: incessant revolution, progress, and development.

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Therefore, we put the University's tradition into the virtual "capsule," yet next to progress. We add the memory of bygone days, but alongside the contemporary. Plus a projection of the University's near future, and within it—the educated, creative academic staff strongly associated with the values of the Jagiellonian University, students of all levels abundant with intellect and craving knowledge, the vibrant University administration, and also modern infrastructure that pledges good education, and effective and progressive scientific research.

Let us also put inside the "capsule" the student's smile, the determination and involvement of the assistant, the intellectual resources of the professor, and the achievement and success of all the participants in research and education. On top of all this, let's place a maxim by Victor Hugo, "What is history? An echo of the past in the future; a reflex from the future on the past." And now the memento for future generations is complete! This book is placed on the very top of the "capsule" so that it becomes a treasure trove of knowledge about the contemporary Jagiellonian University.



Prof. dr hab. med. Wojciech Nowak

Rector of the Jagiellonian University





Since its earliest days, the Jagiellonian University has been proud of its openness — to both ideas and people. This is a value it has embraced for centuries and still embraces today: in Kraków, the university has always invited into its halls and educated generations of students from many different nations. This cosmopolitan element has been inscribed in the history of the university since its foundation, as besides the efforts of King Casimir the Great (Kazimierz Wielki), its founder in 1364, other Polish monarchs, notably King Vladislaus (Władysław) Jagiełło and Queen Jadwiga, also played an important role in its early history. It is thanks to them that the revived Academy reopened in 1400.

It was thus a Lithuanian and a Hungarian who made Poland flourish into a substantial centre of learning and science. It is no surprise, then, that there were long periods when nearly half the students of the Kraków University were foreigners; from various corners of Europe they came, keen to acquire the "pearl of the inestimable sciences" nowhere other than here.

It would be impossible to list all the distinguished figures of the Kraków University. We have gone through many centuries of the university's history, a plethora of events, and a colourful array of figures. One thing is certain: those we are proud to call "our" students, alumni, professors, and lecturers – form a roll of eminent people whose names have gone down in history of the university, Kraków, and Poland. Over the centuries, they have been ambassadors of Polish education, culture, and religion: the spiritual force that praises the name of the Academy all over the world.

Measured with its historical and contemporary achievements, the success of the university results directly from the values it adheres to, and the unflinching faithfulness to its principles. The overarching motto for all our academic pursuits is an ancient maxim that speaks of the advantage of intellect over force: Plus ratio quam vis!

Ladies and Gentlemen,
we at the Jagiellonian University
welcome you to our 650th Jubilee,
and invite you to celebrate it together with us!



650th Jubilee of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków

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also at the Jagiellonian University:

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Museum of Pharmacy = Faculty of Medicine Museum = Zoological Museum = Botanical Garden Museum = Geological Museum

Museum of Anthropology = Museum of Anatomy = Anatomopathological Museum = Paleobotanical Museum

Astronomical Observatory of the Jagiellonian University = Botanic Garden = On Manor Brook University Vineyard



The Kraków University is Poland's oldest, and one of the most ancient in this part of Europe. It was founded 650 years ago, on 12th May 1364, by King Casimir the Great. The Studium Generale (as this was the name that it originally took) was composed of three faculties: liberal arts, medicine, and law.

After failed attempts at resurrecting the university in the 1390s, it was successfully refounded by King Vladislaus Jagiełło on 26th July 1400, also thanks to the testament of Queen Jadwiga, who died a year earlier. The structure of the university was now complemented with the faculty of theology, at the time the most prestigious, formally set up in 1397. The oldest and main college of the university was the Royal Jagiellonian College, later dubbed the Greater College -Collegium Maius. Two others developed in the 15th century: Collegium Iuridicum (law) and Collegium Minus (philosophy), together with a number of dormitories for students and junior lecturers. The guickly developing university situated in the royal capital of Poland would never again cease to function. To this day, it provides a symbol of continuity of the Polish state, and confirms the role of Kraków as one of the country's most important educational centres.

In the 15th century, the university attracted students from all over Europe, and every year approximately 200 new ones were enrolled. Along with Poles, there were Ruthenian, Lithuanian, Hungarian, German, Bohemian, Swiss, English, Flemish, French, Italian, Spanish, and even Tatar students. Especially the teaching of law, mathematics, and astronomy enjoyed particular renown. An obvious place to start in mentioning the professors of the time were the consummate lawyers, co-authors of the concept of international law — Stanislaw of Skarbimierz and Paweł Włodkowic (Paulus Vladimiri), and also mathematicians, astronomers, and geographers — Marcin Król of Żurawica, Jan of Głogów, Wojciech of Brudzewo, and Maciej of Miechów. At the time, the university's student body included Mikołaj Kopernik (Nicolaus Copernicus), who enrolled in 1491.

A crisis arrived in the middle of the 16th century. Reformation and religious division of Europe, together with the establishment of numerous new universities, reduced the inflow of foreign students. Access to crucial posts in Poland was reserved for the nobility, without the obligation of completing higher education: thus, the university acquired a bourgeois character. Moreover, it competed with new ones in Vilnius and Zamość, and also with Jesuit schools. Even despite that, future Polish statesmen, bishops, and men of letters studied here — Mikołaj Rej, Jan Kochanowski, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski,

Stanislaw Hozjusz, and Marcin Kromer. From the end of the 16th century, the university was commonly known as Kraków Academy. The successive decades were strongly marked by wrangles with Jesuits keen to take over education in Kraków. At the same time, the Academy developed and extended a network of independent secondary schools, called the "academic colonies." Especially worth mentioning among the 17th-century academics was the mathematician Jan Brożek, and the alumni included John Sobieski, the later King of Poland and victor of the 1683 Relief of Vienna.

An entirely new period started with the setting up of the Commission for National Education in 1773. As the first state educational authority, its main objective was a general reconstruction of the education system in Poland. A delegate of the Commission, Hugo Kołłątaj, arrived in Kraków with the task of reforming the Academy. The Kołłataj reform (1777–1786) changed the university structure: four faculties were closed and replaced with two colleges: the Collegium Morale (theology, law, and literature), and the Collegium Physicum (mathematics, physics, and medicine). Polish was introduced as the language of teaching (with the exception of theology), outstanding scholars were introduced (e.g. the mathematician and astronomer Jan Śniadecki), attention was paid to the development of natural and exact sciences, and the construction of Collegium Physicum, the astronomical observatory, botanical garden, and the university clinic was initiated. At the time of the reform, the university was named the Principal School of the Bealm (Szkoła Główna Koronna)

After the third partitioning of Poland in 1795, Kraków was occupied by Austrians. From that time, the university became known as the Principal School of Kraków (Szkoła Główna Krakowska), and in 1805 it was merged with the University of Lviv and Germanised. Yet re-Polonisation occurred soon after, in 1809, once Kraków became part of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. When the Free City of Kraków was set up as an independent territory, following the Congress of Vienna in 1815, professors of the university played a significant political role in the new state. It was to be accessible for the Polish people from Austria, Russia, and Prussia, yet the occupying powers made it difficult for them to go study in Kraków. At that time, precisely in 1817, the university assumed its current name: the Jagiellonian University. After the dissolution of the Free City and an annexation of Kraków by Austria in 1846, it was reorganised following the Austrian model. and German became the language of tuition again.





Fundamental changes in the history of the university, which resulted in the revival of its scientific and civic importance, occurred in the latter half of the 19th century, after Austria awarded the Polish people in the province of Galicia actual autonomy. The new main college (Collegium Novum, 1887) was built. Mathematics and natural sciences as well as humanities. were developing quickly. Józef Szujski and Michał Bobrzyński – the creators of the Kraków school of history – became notable in historiography, while in history of literature there was Stanisław Tarnowski, in linguistics - Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, in chemistry - Karol Olszewski, and in physics - Zygmunt Wróblewski and Marian Smoluchowski. Students arrived from all three parts of partitioned Poland, and from the entire Habsburg Monarchy. Besides Poles, the student population included Jews and Germans as well as Ruthenians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Czechs, Moravians, and other Slavs – altogether approximately a thousand students every year. Studying among them were Bronisław Malinowski, later anthropologist and author of works of world renown, and Ivo Andrić, who later received a Nobel Prize in Literature.

After Poland regained independence in 1918, the development of the Jagiellonian University continued. There were already over 4000 young women and men studying here. The high rank of the Jagiellonian University in that period is evidenced by the names of eminent philologists (Ignacy Chrzanowski, Kazimierz Nitsch, Tadeusz Sinko), historians (Roman Grodecki, Władysław Konopczyński), archaeologists (Tadeusz Sulimirski), lawyers (Rafał Taubenschlag, Fryderyk Zoll), mathematicians (Stanisław Zaręba, Tadeusz Banachiewicz), chemists (Leon Sternbach Jr, Leon Marchlewski), and many other scholars. The Faculty of Agriculture was set up in 1923, and the Jagiellonian Library (1939) and other facilities were built.

One of the students enrolled in the year before the Nazi occupation was Karol Wojtyła, later Pope John Paul II.

The burgeoning of the University in free Poland was brutally interrupted by the second world war: on 6th November 1939, the Nazi Germans deviously gathered nearly 180 members of the faculties of the Jagiellonian University, imprisoned them, and sent them to concentration camps. Many of them never returned. Several other Kraków academics were taken prisoner by the Soviets as officers, and murdered by decree

of Stalin in Katyn in 1940. The Nazis soon had the university closed down. For that reason, clandestine education started in 1942, encompassing approximately 800 students.

More than 5000 students enrolled in the first academic year in 1945. The number of students from this first post-war cohort included Wisława Szymborska, later poet and Nobel Prize winner. The university became a refuge for those who, due to the shift of Poland's eastern border, were forced to leave Lviv and Vilnius, and those who could not return to the ruins of Warsaw destroyed by Germans. In the new, communist political reality, the structure of the university was repeatedly modified. The faculties of theology, agriculture, and medicine, were removed. The year 1948 marked the beginning of the Stalinist period: the worst in the post-war history of the university. The communist authorities made work at a university impossible for famous academics: Roman Ingarden the philosopher, historian Władysław Konopczyński, and economist Adam Krzyżanowski. The political turmoil was also reflected on the pages of the university's history in the decades to follow: in 1956 the previously dismissed professors returned, and the years 1968 and 1981 were marked with waves of student demonstrations against the regime.

Yet, the Jagiellonian University was still home to eminent academics, active in Polish studies (Juliusz Kleiner, Stanisław Pigoń, Kazimierz Wyka), physics (Henryk Niewodniczański), history (Jan Dąbrowski, Henryk Wereszycki), botany (Władysław Szafer), psychology (Stefan Szuman), history of law (Adam Vetulani), law (Ludwik Ehrlich), linguistics (Jerzy Kuryłowicz), astronomy (Kazimierz Kordylewski), molecular biology (Jan Zurzycki), and mathematics (Tadeusz Ważewski, Franciszek Leja, Stanisław Gołąb, Jacek Szarski).

Currently, the Jagiellonian University is composed of 15 faculties, including three medical ones, which returned to the university in 1993 and now form the Collegium Medicum. A new campus — the Campus of the 600th Anniversary of the Jagiellonian University Revival — is being built. Tuition is provided already for approximately 50,000 students, of which 65% are women; the foreign students — besides EU citizens — also include visitors from new states of Eastern Europe (Ukraine, Belarus), and from Asia and Africa.





The world of the Jagiellonian University today consists of over 540 professors, 730 associate professors, 2600 other teaching staff, approximately 50,000 students and doctoral students, and over 3500 administrative employees. Their goal is clearly set: to ensure efficient operation of the university and maintain its symbolic significance for Poland in an honourable manner. "Faithful to its many-centuries-old tradition and legacy, the Jagiellonian University opens new fields for human development through its highest-quality research and education, as well as the application of modern medical knowledge and practice to save human life and health. In an atmosphere of tolerance and freedom, it builds stable relations with the society and promotes openness to what is unknown, humanistic sensitivity, and the sense of responsibility."* A proper emphasis on lasting and timeless values with simultaneous assurance of the current and future role of the Jagiellonian University in the civil life of the country requires appropriate infrastructure. This is the reason for the advanced investment work, including notably the continuation of the development of the Campus of the 600th Anniversary of the Jagiellonian University Revival by transferring the Faculty of

Physics, Astronomy, and Applied Computer Science to the completed new site; construction of new premises for the Faculty of Chemistry; continuation of the building of the Centre for Natural Sciences Education and the Institute of Geology; construction of new premises, and modernisation of the current ones in Collegium Paderevianum for the Faculty of Philology; and finally a comprehensive renovation of the Collegium Novum building and the adjacent streets of the original "university quarter."

The infrastructure we continue to improve and expand provides a workplace for researchers and the university teaching staff and a friendly environment for the education of students. All the activities mentioned above are impressive projects, and as such entail major investments whose implementation would have been impossible without the funds actively secured from a variety of sources: funds of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, the European Union, the Municipality of Kraków, and the Civic Committee for the Restoration of Kraków Heritage Sites (SKOZK).



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Investments

- expansion of the 600 Year University Anniversary Revival Campus through the building of a new Faculty of Physics,
 Astronomy and Applied Computer Science and Faculty of Chemistry; to complement the existing
 Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology, Faculty of Biology and Earth Sciences,
 Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science and Faculty of Management and Social Communication
- the construction of the seat of the Centre of Education in Natural Sciences and the Institute of Geology
- expansion and modernisation of the seat of the Faculty of Philology (old and new Collegium Paderevianum)
- extensive restoration of Collegium Novum and its surroundings "1st university quarter"
- building of the new seat of the University Hospital Kraków-Prokocim
- modernisation and expansion of the University's "2nd university quarter" (such as the Institute of Psychology)





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It is not only the numbers that are impressive, although in the 2013/2014 academic year nearly 50,000 students could choose from 78 degree subjects and 149 specialities. Independent of purely educational activity, the contribution of the Jagiellonian University to Polish education in its broadest sense is undeniable. Worth mentioning among the most important initiatives of the university in the field is the access to multimedia teaching aids — the "Jagiellonian University without borders" project, pursuing the target of equal access to knowledge. Thanks to this, the Jagiellonian Digital Library is Poland's largest collection of electronic publications. It is also here that spectacular annual events promoting science and education — the Science Festival and Researchers' Night — are organised.

The University's current scientific achievements are a testimony to its prestige in the national and international arena. The Jagiellonian University is proud to present its successes in this area too. The pioneering research and practical procedures are renowned in the scientific world, resulting in publications in specialised referred journals and resonating in the global academic community. This includes both groundbreaking research and innovative surgery procedures of the scientists from the Collegium Medicum, notably in cardiac surgery, urology, and neurology, but also organisation of an array of exploratory studies, whether archaeological, geographical or zoological, bringing world-class discoveries ranging from the description of an unknown species of butterfly to unique archaeological studies in Central America. South Asia. the Altay, Cyprus, and Egypt. University researchers participate in most crucial global scientific projects in astronomy (e.g. H.E.S.S, VIPERS), and the results of Kraków biotechnologists' work on the mitochondria, chemerin, and the immunological role of white blood cells have been published in the world's most prestigious journals. These are but some examples of the scientific successes that make the name of the on free process, from pro her Jagiellonian University famous.

Further proof of the recently growing renown of the Jagiellonian University is provided by other facts, including the growing number of patent applications and the number of patents awarded to the university's staff: in 2007, eight applications and two patents were registered, a number that grew in 2013 to 60 patent applications and 11 awarded patents. It is therefore not surprising that such achievements are also recognised in the key national awards and honours: there were no fewer than nine young researchers from Kraków among the finalists of the Scientific Award of Polityka national weekly, and the elite awards of the Foundation for Polish Science (the "Polish Nobel prizes") in 2010–2013 were awarded among others to professors of the Jagiellonian University: Jan Woleński, Tomasz Guzik, and Jan Potempa.

The successes would not be possible if not for the university authorities' consistent strategy encouraging creative activity and ensuring the potential for its development. It is thanks to this policy that four of the university's faculties boast the highest Polish academic grade A+, and a further eight the A grade. The university has achieved visible success in obtaining scientific grants, as attested by its highest acquisition ratio among all the Polish institutions of higher education applying to the National Centre for Science: in 2013 alone, it obtained 263 grants to a total value exceeding 115 million PLN. Among the most recent projects, emphasising the role of Kraków's scientists and academics in Poland's science and economy, let us mention the establishment of specialist research units, notably Małopolska Centre of Biotechnology, the Jagiellonian Centre for Experimental Therapeutics (JCET), and the Solaris National Synchrotron Radiation Centre. These are able to enter global scientific circulation thanks to the Jagiellonian University's partnership in international research centre initiatives, notably the Knowledge & Innovation Community and the Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research in Europe GmbH (FAIR)

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