

NEWS letter



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AWARDING MERENTIBUS MEDAL TO PROF. GUNNAR BOEHNERT, PhD FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, CANADA

Prof. Gunnar Boehnert is Professor Emeritus at the Department of history, University of Guelph in Canada. He has been co-operating in education and research with the Jagiellonian University since 1991. He lectured at the Institute of Political Science and the Institute of Cultural Studies, journalist specialization and the Institute of Journalism and Social Communication. He also delivered regular lectures during autumn semester in the academic years 1992-2002 for the students of the University of Wisconsin Stevens Point as a part of the course organized by the Polonia Institute at Jagiellonian University. Every two years he has been lecturing on the latest European history for social science students from the University of Guelph. Those students come to the Jagiellonian University to complete one semester. His lectures to American, Canadian and Polish students are held in high esteem by Jagiellonian University.

Prof. Gunnar Boehnert's education and research co-operation with the Institute of Journalism and social Communication at the Faculty of Management and Social Communication goes back to the beginnings of this institute in 1995. In that year Prof. Boehnert

took up education duties as a Visiting Professor within International Journalist School of the Jagiellonian University. He has made a big impact on the international character of the school by introducing many international scientific contacts to the pioneering Jagiellonian University unit. He invited his research partners: historians, political scientist, political advisors from Canada, United Kingdom (Oxford) and Germany to deliver lectures here.

Following a US Department of State initiative in 1999 he organized a teleconference between the students of the Institute of Journalism and Social Communication of the Jagiellonian University and students from the State University of New York (SUNY) in Buffalo on 13th March, 1999, the day when Poland joined NATO. Some parts of this teleconference were broadcast in main information programmes in the 1st and 2nd channel of Polish TV and in 3 TV channels in the USA (including ABC).

Professor Gunnar Boehnert has been an active organizer of research co-operation and student exchange between his home University of Guelph in Canada where he made research till 2002 and our university. In 1992/3 he co-ordinated a semester course of Canadian studies at the Jagiellonian University, he was a co-founder of the Kraków Committee at his home university in 1992 and until today he has been an active member of the committee. He has supported our university and broadened the co-operation.

He is a historian and German philologist, he completed his PhD at the University of London, School of Slavonic



and Eastern European Studies in 1997. Since 1972 till he retired in 2002 he has been making research at the Department of History of the University of Guelph. He has written three books and many scientific articles. In 1980s he was a political advisor of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Trudeau concerning peace initiatives, political announcer at Canadian and German CBC channel, and in 1962 he was a fellow of the prestigious American research fellowship – Woodrow Wilson Fellowship.

Since 1980 he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Council of Canada. For 20 years he has been an expert for the Canadian government at NATO in Brussels.

Considering the above mentioned aspects of education and research co-operation of Prof. Gunnar Boehnert, we are convinced that he has truly earned the Merentibus Medal for his contribution to academic co-operation between University of Guelph in Canada and Jagiellonian University.

AWARDING THE DISTINCTION OF MERITORIOUS FOR THE JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY TO MR PIERRE CHEVALLET, PhD OF THE MONTPELLIER UNIVERSITY, FRANCE

The statute of the Jagiellonian University says that “after the motion of the Rector, the Senate can award the distinction of *Meritorious for the Jagiellonian University* to a person who has made a special contribution to the University. The act of awarding the distinction is recorded in *The Book of the Meritorious for the University* and the distinction is awarded during an official ceremony.”

Mr Pierre Chevallet, PhD from the Faculty of Pharmacy of Montpellier University I in France was awarded the distinction *Meritorious for the Jagiellonian University* during the official ceremony of launching 641 academic year 2004/2005 on 1st October, 2004 in the Aula of Collegium Novum at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. The act of awarding was preceded by the speech of Prof. Franciszek Ziejka, PhD, Rector of JU. He described the career of Mr Pierre Chevallet, PhD and explained that the motion to award the distinction came from the

group of professors of the Faculty of Pharmacy and was later approved by the Senate.

Pierre Chevallet has been working at Montpellier University I since 1972. He completed his doctoral thesis concerning therapeutical chemistry in 1985. He specializes in therapeutical chemistry and organic synthesis. He has published 43 items and he delivered 27 conference papers. He is also an experienced academic teacher and a member of French Chemical Society (Societe Chimique de France) and the co-founder of the Institute of Co-operation with Eastern Europe (Institut de Cooperation avec l'Europe Orientale) where he is a general secretary. One of the Institute's objectives was to distribute knowledge about the countries of Central-Eastern Europe, facilitating the contacts between people and institutions at the beginnings of political system transformation in Poland. He also initiated the founding of *Wine Academy* in Krakow.

Pierre Chevallet has been promoting active co-operation between the Faculty of Pharmacy of Montpellier University and the Faculty of Pharmacy of former Academy of Medicine and current Collegium Medicum JU for 30 years. This co-operation is the oldest one of the Faculty of Pharmacy JU and it is implemented until today. Due to informal agreement concluded by the authorities of both universities, Pierre Chevallet had completed his two months research visit in 1986 at the Chair of Pharmaceutical Chemistry of the Academy of Medicine in Krakow. The visit marked the beginning of the co-operation created by Prof. Jean Castel (awarded with the *Merentibus*



Medal of JU in 2001) and Mr Pierre Chevallet, PhD. The latter one has not only participated in common research projects, but also contributed to co-operation organizational activities with great effort and involvement. He has been its main initiator and co-coordinator. The co-operation has also included fellowships, common PhD studies, publications, scientific conferences and student exchange.

Pierre Chevallet has got a unique personality which attracts many friends and colleagues from Poland, but most of them undoubtedly

come from the Faculty of Pharmacy of Collegium Medicum JU. Without his personal involvement and support for Polish fellows going to Montpellier, the co-operation could not have been implemented on such a wide scale. The distinction *Meritorious for the Jagiellonian University* does not only mean great honour for a distinguished scholar, but also joy for a lot of staff at the Faculty of Pharmacy at Collegium Medicum, JU, for all those who know this unusual person.

*Associate Professor Barbara Malawska, PhD
Collegium Medicum, JU*

WHAT DOES "TEN YEARS" MEAN?



Medical College.

Ten years may mean almost nothing or not much regarding over 600 years' history of the Jagiellonian University. Ten years mean everything if one considers short but vivid history of the School of Medicine in English that was established and formally opened at the Faculty of Medicine of the Jagiellonian University Medical College in 1994.

Short after its foundation, the Jagiellonian University – with its four original faculties including the Faculty of Medicine – became an important international centre of exchange of intellectual values between scholars-professors and desirous of knowledge students. In its long-lasting history there were better and worse periods but almost always the University in Kraków attracted young people from various places in Europe.

When ten years ago, founders of the School of Medicine in English – distinguished Professors of the Faculty of Medicine of the Jagiellonian University Medical College - decided to initiate full medical studies in English almost everyone was anxious about how it would function in the requiring competence and highly competing world. Now, after these first ten years we can say that the idea was excellent because it led to significant and valuable increase in the international dimension of education in Kraków. This became possible due to coura-

geous vision of the founders and everyday hard work of the Medical College and School authorities, uncountable number of professors and teachers, collaborators from partnership countries, administrative officers, the School's Office team and last but not least, students representing more than twenty countries from all over the world.

We wish to commemorate the very first ten years of history of the School of Medicine in English.

The official ceremony took place on the 8th of October at the Institute of Medical Biochemistry of the Collegium Medicum, and the next day, on Saturday evening, all the students, graduates, lecturers and the School authorities participated in the ball.

For the 10 years of its activities, 216 students have graduated from the School. In current academic year 298 students participate in the 4- and 6-years programmes of the School of Medicine.

*Prof. Piotr Laidler, Ph.D.
V-Dean, Faculty of Medicine
Head, School of Medicine in English, JU*



Students of the Medical College.



Medical College ball for international students.

THE RAY E. AND RUTH A. ROBINSON MUSICOLOGY AWARD

“The Ray E. and Ruth A. Robinson Musicology Award” was established this year by the Senat of Jagiellonian University. This unique award will be given annually by Professor R. Robinson from Palm Beach Atlantic University (USA) to the best graduate of the Institute of Musicology at Jagiellonian University, whose master or doctoral thesis meets the exceptionally high standards set for musicological works. This master thesis will be then translated into English and published in cooperation with *Musica Jagiellonica* and distributed by Columbia University Press in the USA.

The opportunity to translate and to distribute such musicological works in the form of books in English is a great opportunity for popularizing Polish culture abroad. This recognition comes with an acknowledgement from the

Musicological Society in the USA which has shown interest and appreciation of the Institute of Musicology’s work, which - due to this kindness and generosity - will become more efficient and fruitful.

The first “The Ray E. and Ruth A. Robinson Musicology Award” went to Daniel Cichy - author of a dissertation entitled “Internationale Ferienkurse für Neue Musik in Darmstadt. Their history, role and impact on theoretical thinking, composing practice and musical life in the second half of the 20th century”. He was presented the award during the inauguration of the 2004/2005 academic year in the presence of our rector Professor Franciszek Ziejka. On the 6th of October Professor R. Robinson met with the entire community of the Institute of Musicology - students and staff. A plaque with symbols of Jagiellonian University on its crest, designed and made by an American artist Patrick Morell was presented. The author, who wanted to hand his gift personally was absent as hurricane „Jeanne” had prevented him from coming to Poland from Florida. Nevertheless, the charming and relaxed atmosphere of that encounter will be long remembered by all the undergraduates and scholars alike.

On the following day in the Aula of Collegium Novum Professor R. Robinson delivered a very interesting lecture on Penderecki’s music reception in the USA followed by a concert where K. Penderecki’s Sextet was performed by an assemble of young musicians.



Professor R. Robinson

The foundation of "The Ray E. and Ruth A. Robinson Musicology Award will also be commemorated by a plaque in the Institute of Musicology presented by the American artist Patrick Morell. Mrs Eleonor Doverspike generously donated \$5.000 for the translation of the awarded works.

The history of the award goes back to the early 1990s when Professor R. Robinson on his first stay in Cracov became acquainted with scholars from the Institute of Musicology. As he later confessed he was overwhelmed by the quality of Polish musicological research and regretted that as the research was written in Polish it was unavailable to international

readers. He therefore decided that an effort should be made to change this. Ten years later he had established the award. In addition to the master thesis for translation and publication the laureate is awarded with the sum of \$1.000.

This year's award celebrations and Professor R. Robinson's stay in Kraków are hopefully only the beginning of long and fruitful cooperation in the future.

*Anna Piotrowska, Ph.D.
Institute of Musicology, JU*

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

NANO AND GIGA CHALLENGES IN MICROELECTRONICS. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

On September 13-17, 2004 the second Nano and Giga Challenges in Microelectronic (NGCM2004) forum was held in Kraków. The conference organized by an international committee of scientists from academia, non-profit and government research organizations and representatives from leading corporate research groups was held under the patronage of Jagiellonian University represented by it's Vice-Rector for Research and International Relations, Prof. Maria Nowakowska, DSc. The conference was co-chaired by Dr. Anatoli Korin (President of Nano and Giga Solutions, Inc. Phoenix, AZ, USA) and Dr. Jan Labanowski (University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN, USA). Local organization was handled by the FQS Poland (Fujitsu Group) and was a critical element in making this conference an unquestionable success.

Conference consisted of two parts: The Symposium, where original research papers were presented, and the Summer School, open to the general public, with lectures on latest trends and developments in the broad area of Microelectronics presented by leading authorities in the field of nanotechnology and microelectronics. The Symposium opening session in the Aula of Collegium Novum was an occasion to see great and distinguished representatives from the Polish Government, the City Government, leading Polish scientific organizations, and foremost conference participants.

Krakow is an impressive and historical loca-

tion with rich educational traditions (this underscored the importance of the conference for the vibrant local research community) and therefore has a specific atmosphere which Conference participants were able to enjoy.

Short official exposes enabled participants from more than 40 countries to familiarize themselves with Poland's milestone contributions to science and current trends and models in education, research and development.

These were followed by plenary lectures given by Paul Seidler (IBM Zürich Research Laboratory, Switzerland), Ronald Wold (Philips Research, Eindhoven, The Netherlands), Hongsik Jeong (Samsung Electronics,



Dr. Gilmer from Motorola and Conference managers: Katarzyna Graczyk (FQS Poland) and Maria Oseeva (Intel)

Youngin-City, South Korea) and Karen Maex (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven/IMEC, Leuven, Belgium). After the opening session, the activities of the Symposium were continued in the modern facility in the Jagiellonian University New Campus at Gronostajowa Street. The program of the NGCM2004 Symposium and school is available at the conference Web site at: <http://asdn.net/ngcm2004>.

Conference was attended by more than 200 participants from more than 40 countries. The Symposium part, with plenary sessions in the morning and parallel sessions in the afternoon ("Fabrication of Nanodevices", "NanoCMOS: FETs and Other Devices", "Optoelectronics", "Carbon nanotubes and Molecular Electronics", "Nano and Bio: from Sensors to Computers", "Functional Magnetic Materials", "Modeling and Simulation") covered diverse and complementary areas of Microelectronics. Also poster sessions were held throughout the symposium. There was also an exposition associated with the conference where several vendors showed their latest products and discussed possible applications with the participants.

While the activities of the Symposium were held at the New Campus of Jagiellonian University due to its superb conference facilities and space needed to combine oral sessions, exposition, and poster sessions, the Summer School sessions were conducted in the Auditorium of the Faculty of Chemistry of Jagiellonian University on Ingardena Street. This location was more convenient regarding walk-in access for students and researchers from the nearby "Miasteczko Akademickie".

The Summer School on September 16 and 17, consisted of plenary lectures presented by the leaders in the field. Their presentations provided suitable background before covering advanced topics of current research in fields of nanotechnology and materials science rel-

evant to electronics. The School was well attended by students and researchers from many regions of Poland and by participants of the NGCM2004 symposium who wanted to familiarize themselves with the state of the art of research fields related to their own discipline. The Summer School program and the abstracts of the talks can be found at: http://asdn.net/ngcm2004/conf_program_listing.shtml.

The underlying goal of the conference is to promote international collaboration and exchange in the fast moving field of research and applications of nanotechnology in electronics. The previous conference, which took place in Moscow in 2002, was very successful in this respect and facilitated several collaborative projects and joint undertakings. The recent one in Kraków will no doubt result in similar arrangements.

With more than 70 oral presentations and more than 100 posters on display, the conference covered most important aspects of basic and applied research in the dynamically progressing field of Microelectronics. While the term "nanotechnology" is often overused, there is no doubt that (it is) electronics (which) is witnessing an unprecedented miniaturization revolution. The proceedings from the conference rich program will be published in three volumes: Microelectronics Engineering, International Journal of Nanotechnology, and a monograph: Fundamentals of Nanotechnology for Microelectronics.

While progressing towards atomic scale dimension offers great opportunities, it also presents new challenges, opens new cross-disciplinary research areas and demands new approaches and methods. Beside experimental achievements, (including spectacular accomplishments in microscopy like Scanning Tunneling Microscopy or Atomic Force Microscopy, which allow us to "see and



Dr. Seidler from IBM Zurich Research Labs



Dr. Garfunkel from Rutgers University



Dr. Wyrobek from Hysitron, Inc.



Ms. Katarzyna Graczyk and Joanna Trybala from FQS Poland at the registration desk at the New Campus of Jagiellonian university.

touch" individual atoms and molecules) the realistic computer modeling and simulation becomes an indispensable tool in studying phenomena at the atomic scale. Interdisciplinary research and collaboration between diverse research disciplines is typical for research teams approaching the challenging problems of future electronics. Expertise in electrical engineering, atomic and molecular physics, solid state physics, materials science, structural and physical chemistry, theoretical and quantum chemistry, biochemistry, radiation physics, structural mechanics, process design, computer science, mathematics, kinetics, etc., are all part of the overall effort to better understand the phenomena at atomic scale and apply them to faster, smaller, more efficient and more reliable devices of the future such as computers, data storage, medical instruments, communication systems, consumer electronics, appliances and other practical applications.

The sponsors of this conference reflect the diverse industries to which the topics discussed at the NGCM2004 are of paramount importance: Jagiellonian University (Academia), FQS Poland/Fujitsu Group (Soft-

ware), Hysitron Inc. (Nanomechanical Test Equipment), Sematech International (Electronics), IBM (Computer, Office Equipment), STMicroelectronics (Electronics Devices), Freescale Semiconductor (Semiconductors), NT-MTD (Molecular Devices and Tools for Nanotechnology), The International Science and Technology Center (Research Foundation), European

Office of Aerospace and Development of United States Air Force (Research Foundation), U.S. Office of Naval Research - International Field Office (Research Foundation), Materials Research Society (Research Society), Ohio Supercomputer Center (Computing Center), University of Notre Dame (Academia) and Elsevier Science (Publisher).

Overall, the conference was an unquestionable success. Its research and social program provided ample opportunity for participants to develop relations, future collaborations and to learn first hand about the work of their colleagues. Moreover, presentations from leading Polish scientists active in this field make it clear to many participants that Polish research organizations have an important role to play in and contribute significantly to the progress of this dynamic and important field of research and development.

*Jan K. Labanowski, PhD
Science Computing Facility
University of Notre Dame*



Prof. Konstantin Likharev from Stony Brook during discussions following his Summer School Lecture.



Prof. Maria Nowakowska talks to conference participants.

THE CITY IN ART

**Institute of Art, Polish Academy (IS PAN)
in collaboration with the Institute of Art
History, Jagiellonian University (IHS UJ)**

**Wednesday 8th September – Saturday
11th September, 2004**

While intended to attract researchers and specialists of varying disciplinary backgrounds and experience, the international gathering carrying the above title was formally initiated as the seventh conference of art historians based in Poland and the British Isles (the national identity of those originating from the latter country is typically, if very ambiguously, defined as 'English'). This series of conferences has followed a broadly biennial programme since its instigation in the early 1990s. The proceedings of all previous six functions, held in one country or the other, have been published under the following titles: 1. *Polish and English Responses to French Art and Architecture: contrasts and similarities* (London, 1995); 2. *Art and National Identity*, (London, 1996); 3. *Art and Politics* (Warsaw, 1999); 4. *Borders in Art. Revisiting "Kunstgeographie"* (Warsaw, 2000); 5. *Art, Ritual, Religion* (Warsaw, 2003) and 6. *Power and Persuasion* (Warsaw 2004, printed thanks to financial support from the Henry Moore Institute).

Whereas hitherto these undertakings stemmed from direct cooperation between a British- and Polish-based institution (initially Birkbeck College in cooperation with the British Academy and the Institute of Art of the Polish Academy; subsequently IS PAN and Leeds University), the two institutions responsible for organising and funding *The City in Art* were exclusively Polish; i.e. IS PAN with its headquarters in Warsaw, and IHS UJ in Kraków. Within the bounds of its 2004 programme for encour-

aging the developing of civic society, some limited sponsorship was offered by the British Council in the form of travel grants for four visiting speakers who work in Britain or Northern Ireland.

Of the group of 25 speakers delivering papers at *The City in Art* confer-

ence, the overwhelming majority are affiliated with centres of higher learning or academic institutions. As many as eight of these lecturers, research fellows or postgraduates are currently based in Warsaw (IS PAN, WUT, SGGW), three in London (Birkbeck), with the cities of Kraków, Leeds and Norwich each sending two speakers from their university fine/visual arts departments and/or colleges. An equally significant contribution to the proceedings was made by single visiting speakers representing a variety of departments, schools and/or research groups from the universities of Birmingham (urban morphology/geography), Coventry (visual arts), Edinburgh (cultural studies), Glasgow (geography and geomantics), Newcastle (art history), Cairo (performing and visual arts), Paris (Panthéon-Sorbonne) and the Czech Technical University in Prague (ČVUT, arts department). One of the three qualified architects who spoke at the conference retains no formal affiliation with a centre of higher learning.

The primary objective behind initiating an international symposium with such a broad theme was to confront the highly complex interrelationship between built-up areas inhabited by collective bodies of people and artistic creativity. The underlying presupposition (never openly challenged by any of the participants) was that, where any so-called society becomes engaged in a conscious attempt to achieve and maintain a level of *civilisation*, such a relationship would seem to have proved a typically, although far from wholly, symbiotic one. At no point during the four days was any attempt made to undermine the assumption that broadly comprehended notions of 'the city' (also referred to as 'the town', 'metropolis') and 'the arts' as being relevant in a fundamental way to the human condition over time and space.

As has now become typical of many academic gatherings of this kind, a great deal had to be squeezed into a very brief period of time. Following on from an early-evening reception at which the participants were introduced to each other, and dr Jeremi Królikowski's intriguing paper 'on the metaphysics of the small town' (which provoked a lively debate with a visiting delegation from Milanówek, the town in question), the main part of the deliberations held in the modern Polish capital was resumed the next day. Staging the conference in two cities entailed the unavoidable risk of it turning into two virtually independent gatherings with quite different audiences, while the range of subjects covered was so great that any of the six



Afternoon session, IS PAN (Warsaw), 9th September.

main groups of papers, arranged according to a broadly urban-cum-art-historical theme, would easily have introduced sufficient issues and materials to warrant a separate symposium.

In line with a key objective to confront speakers with external realities, the first session was devoted to the transmuting urban landscape over time and space of Warsaw (largely unfamiliar to the non-Polish attendants). Focusing very much on the city's role (and simultaneously its fate) to serve the monarchy and subsequently the Polish state as its political seat, this session covered the pre-Partition era of Baroque gardens, splendour and parochialism (Anna Oleńska) before examining relations between commercial architecture and cultural life in the burgeoning metropolis prior to 1914 (Małgorzata Omilanowska) and culminating in the brave-new-world realities of the post-1945 capital of 'People's' Poland and what since 1989 seems to have very rapidly become a born-again, neo-capitalist 'Big City' (Ela Chmielewska and Maciej Miłobędzki).

Remaining very much in the later part of the 20th century and start of the New Millennium, the next session was a reciprocal one devoted to British perspectives. This group of papers began with the search for urban identity in post-1945 Glasgow (Venda Louise Pollock), followed by a critical review of the role recent public art, or 'new antiquarianism', has sought to play in invigorating the images of Newcastle and Gateshead (Paul Usherwood) and rebuilding the Bullring in the heart of Birmingham as a form of city artwork (Phil Jones), to conclude on a quintessentially catastrophic note with an Orwellian interpretation of current transformations to the architectural profile of London and what this ongoing (post-?)urban metamorphosis (primarily in the City and former working class districts of the East End) reveals of the present state of civic society in the capital and Britain generally (Peter Martyn).

The third session had been planned as a form of postgraduate workshop to present aspects of PhD research in the fine and visual arts and their relation to urban history, culture and life. While Katarzyna Kolendo and Dorota Piramowicz of IS PAN demonstrated the standard methodological approaches of art historians to iconographical programmes in Hanseatic town halls and interpreting city backdrops to battle scenes from the Swedish Deluge, Pierre Auboiron gave an impressive visual display on the way light is used to expound the supposedly oneiric qualities of today's big cities (e.g. Paris, Nantes, Tokyo and Osaka). Thursday's deliberations were brought to a close by a glimpse at how artists draw on their urban

and social environments as a source of creative inspiration (Imogen Racz).

Apart from bringing pressing local planning issues into the lecture theatre, such as the future layout of Marshal Piłsudski Square discussed by Maciej Miłobędzki and the environs of the Palace of Culture and Science, as dealt by Sławomir Gzell, in order to confront visiting speakers with the particular cities, as well as the country, in which the conference was staged, various additional attractions were put on. These included lunch in the canteen of Marek Budzyński's Supreme Courts building (dubbed the Palace of Justice), paying a visit that evening to Warsaw's east-bank district of Praga (where a much publicised international conference on urban regeneration, or 'revitalisation', was held simultaneously), to be shown artists' studios in a partially adapted storage depot and the 'Akademia' Theatre. In Kraków a walking tour around the partially analogical inner-urban district of Kazimierz was planned. In addition, the speakers were offered the opportunity to journey by minicoach from one Polish capital on the Vistula to the other, on a guided tour conducted by the IS PAN and IHS UJ speakers, alongside professor Muthesius.

The second main part of *The City in Art* was staged in the exceptionally resonant auditorium of the Jagiellonian University's Institute of Art History, in the ambient *Collegium Iuridicum* on Grodzka Street. The early-morning session focused on themes related to urban identity and architecture in a number of European cities, beginning with the pre-modern urban expansion of Prague (Pavel Kalina) and religious iconography of artists celebrated and little-known in Nuremberg, Strassburg, Hanau and Augsburg, which cities served as havens

for those escaping from persecution in the Habsburg territories during the Reformation (Urszula Szulakowska), to be dominated by 19th-century themes (Stefan Muthesius on the shift from openness to virtual enclosure in domestic interiors under the impact of industrialisation; Tarek El Akkad of Cairo on the way



Detail of a mid-16th-century etching of the Free City of Lubeck.

architects like Antonio Gaudí in Barcelona and Aníbal González in Seville applied motifs of Islamic-Moorish architecture predating the so-called *reconquista* – not, as elsewhere in Europe, in accordance with pattern books, but as sources of creative design drawn from the cities and regions they themselves came from).

Anna Green, Nina Lager Vestberg and Maria Hussakowska each looked at individual artistic talents working in and responding to the city. The two speakers from English institutions focused respectively on the impressionists' fascination for typically destitute children on the streets of Paris and the artistic photography of the city's largely now demolished proletarian quarters in the 19th and 20th *arrondissements*, while the local IHS UJ specialist tackled the notion of a contemporary artist like Joseph Kossuth functioning as both a dandy and anthropologist in 1970s New York.

In the final session ideological influences of artistic creativity in and perception of the city in the 20th century were investigated. After Eleni Tracada's ambiguous claim that in striving to retain its specific urban identity and traditions the city of Florence 'signed the genesis and death of architecture' in the modernist period, Andrzej Szczerski spoke of how building the new towns at Gdynia and Zlín reinforced the economic and political ambitions of the inter-war Polish and Czechoslovak states, while Katarzyna Murawska-Muthesius examined Jan Lenica's cartoon images of London, published in the satirical magazine *Szpilki* after his visit in 1954 (compared with the work of a British artist working in Eastern Europe at the same time). The themes and images

presented by the last speaker, a Greek Cypriot now living in Britain, concerning Nicosia-Lefkosia-Lefkoshia-Hora-Sheher (all names of the same city that has remained divided since 1977, in spite of attempts to secure the entire island's inclusion within the EU), provided a very poignant close to the deliberations.

Apart from encouraging the participation of researchers in a variety of fields, for whom the relationship between culture and urban areas has a key importance, this conference was aimed at challenging art historians and experts in the visual arts to confront the city's influence (minimal, relative or all-pervading) in their own specialisations. Although it dealt with mainly European issues and concentrated almost exclusively on post-mediaeval times, the conference may be said to have succeeded in encouraging a lively, open debate between 'homegrown' participants and visiting speakers from beyond the current borders of Poland on the way urban life, labour and culture have influenced artistry and aesthetic creativity right down to the present state of affairs.

Whether it is possible to arrive at some reasoned judgements concerning the contribution of urban environment and urbanised community to aesthetic sublimation should become clearer in the publication, which should go to the printers in February or March 2005.

The programme of *The City in Art* is available on the internet: www.ispan.pl/kronika 2004.

Peter Martyn, PhD.
Coordinator of the conference

STRUCTURING A JUSTICE CURRICULUM FOR THE FUTURE

Introduction

The Global Alliance for Justice Education (GAJE) held its third international conference, including two related workshops, in Krakow at the Faculty of Law and Administration's Center for the Study of Foreign Law in Jagiellonian University from the 21st to the 30th July 2004.

The conference's overall theme was intended to address fundamental questions concerning a curriculum for justice education for the future, with special emphasis on organizing a structure for implementing such a curricu-

lum worldwide. A one-day pre-conference workshop focused on specific strategies for placing the Justice curriculum on the legal education reform agenda in different regions of the world.

The main conference turned to a profound question that goes to the heart of justice education: how can law teachers, working in law schools and communities, prepare future lawyers dedicated to protecting human rights and human dignity. One full day of the conference took place at Auschwitz, where this theme was taken up by sessions searching

for lessons that can emerge from even the most radical examples of lawlessness and injustice. A post-conference workshop entitled "Train the Trainers" concentrated on carrying out a Justice Curriculum with clinical teaching methods, drawing on various teaching approaches from different legal cultures and systems.

Strategies for Advancing a Justice Curriculum

The workshop was devoted to developing strategies for integrating justice education into the process of regulating and accrediting legal education around the world. It opened with some background on these issues, including current initiatives to formalize legal education requirements in Europe and other regions of the world. The bulk of the day took place in small group sessions that concentrated on particular approaches to the issues. A final plenary session drew on the findings of the small groups to consider specific strategies for supporting justice education, including the establishment of a recognized justice degree in law and formal standards for accreditation of a justice curriculum and will seek to identify some key principles and projects for working groups to undertake in the coming years.

Using the Experience of Lawlessness to Teach Justice

This part of the conference explored how experiences of extreme lawlessness and injustice can provide lessons leading to a global acceptance of International Justice. History shows that many oppressors are highly trained lawyers; lawyers and law teachers have a responsibility to commit themselves to a curriculum of justice education that will assure the world that lawyers no longer follow this path. Participants spent part of their time confronting these issues on-site at Auschwitz where industrialized genocide was carried out during one of the most horrible periods of human history.

The main speaker of the main conference sessions was Dr. Hans Guggenheim from Boston. On the Polish side the speech was given by the Polish Ombudsman - Prof. Andrzej Zoll - "Oswiecim as a Place of Education about Human Rights".

H. Guggenheim prepared two lectures for GAJE at Auschwitz. The first one started with a quote from Dostoyevsky's „The Brothers Karamazov“: „*Everyone is responsible for everybody else, but I am more responsible.*” This sense of responsibility for ‘the Other’ does not necessarily refer to past events but to the future. We are responsible for the future, not only for our own future, but for the future of

‘the other’, the one whose beliefs, clothes, customs, language, race, religion, sex and color we may not like, but whose rights to certain human conditions we must respect. And so I want to salute you for having come here to this distinguished and important meeting of people whose concern is not only the Law, but Justice in and through Law, and beyond that, the urgent need to teach Justice as a central concept in the writing and implementation of the Law. So I look forward with great anticipation to learning from you about the concept of Justice. Not being a lawyer, I am a little hazy about what justice is, but I do know about injustice and about what is sometimes referred to as evil. I believe that we have to try to reduce the injustice and evil in the world, if we want the human race to survive, if we want ourselves and our children and children’s children to live in a better and more peaceful world.

What happened in Auschwitz can only be understood with one’s heart and soul, not with intellect - said Doctor Guggenheim. *Auschwitz provided the warning signals that human beings are capable of inflicting suffering, humiliation and death when given the opportunity.*

H. Guggenheim discussed also the contribution of German jurists to the creation and maintenance of the Nazi legal system that appeared to be a mockery of justice and law. He also emphasized that many of the former Nazi lawyers, including judges and law professors, exercised their offices after World War II as well as during Hitler’s regime. This resulted in a continuity in the ideological legacy of National Socialism.

Auschwitz - being a place of the absolute absence of good - provides all of us with an opportunity to think of how to structure a justice curriculum for the teaching of Law dedicated to the protection of Human Rights and human dignity valid for all societies and cultures.

In view of the world’s indifference to the first massive genocide attempted against the Jewish people by the Nazis, all of these and similar events raise the urgent question: Why was the lesson of Auschwitz ignored? Or perhaps it was not ignored. Perhaps what was learned, was that genocide was doable, and doable by different psychological and technical methods.

Participants were asked the following questions:

Do you think that the study of Genocide and Auschwitz should be a part of the degree program for Justice and International Law?

How do you think that Auschwitz and Genocide could best be integrated into a Justice Curriculum?

Do you think that what you will have learned at Auschwitz will be useful in teaching Justice in your countries, especially in relation to the problems of ethnic and racial conflicts?

During the discussion that was opened after Doctor Guggenheim's speech various issues were raised and points made.

Concerning Justice and genocide in Europe someone from Bosnia and Hercegovina argued that reconciliation may be achieved only through open dialogue and truth. It was argued that Justice education at a global level cannot be limited to the genocide that took place in Auschwitz - a Cambodian pointed out that violations of Human Rights have taken and are taking place in different countries around the globe. Doctor Guggenheim pointed out that whilst genocide occurs in different parts of the world with similar suffering and death, different methods apply in each individual case. The role of the legal profession in the protection of human rights was discussed - what attitudes were lawyers to present during the Nazi era in Germany? It was argued that it was necessary to step out of the perspective given by law books and to try to look at the issue of reconciliation from a different perspective. The question of hierarchy and comparison of suffering and victim (WHAT?) and the danger of such a relative approach was examined as was the concept of radical evil in teaching law - one may teach law using a murder case example or a rape case example, but one may not teach law using a radical evil example, like the example of Auschwitz. Discrimination as law of separated groups - Jews / German distinction. The relevance of teaching about discriminatory laws as a method of teaching justice was discussed. It was argued that Nazi Germany's legal education system was a perfect field to search for an answer to the question of how it was possible that Auschwitz took place - what factors in the German system of legal education brought about administrative killing? A parallel between the laws of Apartheid and the laws of Nazi Germany was drawn - similar mechanisms under different economic, racial and historical circumstances. The question of how to use these examples in teaching justice was raised plus how to avoid using methods of teaching law that result in maintaining bias towards particular groups of society. Professor Zoll's idea of setting up a Human Rights Academy in Oświęcim as a means to avoid violations of Human Rights in future was also brought up.

After the discussion all participants were given Identification Cards to visit the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camps. As stated, the idea behind the visit to the former Concentration Camps was to let conference participants see these places of maximum injustice and experience for themselves what may happen when legal systems themselves become unjust. To let them comprehend to what extent the rights and dignity of people may be violated by other people and finally to let them try to define the concept of justice by building a definition of justice in opposition to what is symbolized by Auschwitz and Birkenau. The fact that the law may support and in many times throughout history actually has supported injustice - as seen at Auschwitz - has to be taken into account when structuring a justice curriculum for the future. Auschwitz has to be considered and it was therefore necessary for participants of the Third International Conference of the GAJE to go there - in order to see what can happen when teaching law is not accompanied by teaching justice and to try to figure out how the concepts of justice and injustice should be taught.

Multi - Strategic Advocacy for Vulnerable Populations

This dynamic and interactive session focused on the use of a variety of strategies to improve the condition of vulnerable populations throughout the world. In order to introduce it the plenary session concentrated on describing assorted strategies that have been applied to address the needs of children. Children have virtually no voice in the legal process and therefore their needs tend to be overlooked, underfunded and understaffed. The needs of vulnerable children are, nevertheless, typical of the needs of other vulnerable populations around the globe - they are the victims of domestic violence, they are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers, the victims of human rights abuses, they suffer from environmental injustice, from HIV/AIDS, poverty and require appropriate shelter and economic security.

Certain strategies, applied separately or in combination, can effectively address the needs of these vulnerable populations and advance people civilly, politically, economically, socially and culturally. The Plenary, moderated by Chris Zawisza, focused on four of these strategies: LITIGATION/ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION; LEGISLATION/INVOLVEMENT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS; COMMUNITY EDUCATION/STREET LAW; COMBINED (INTEGRATED) STRATEGIES.

NGO staff, teachers at colleges and universities, students, members of grassroots groups and governmental agency workers

can effectively work together on these strategies. One springboard for the session plenary was our shared experience of witnessing an atrocious example of "lawlessness" in order to reflect upon teaching justice and compassion for vulnerable populations. As Doctor Hans Guggenheim so eloquently predicted in his opening remarks, "post-conflict conditions can offer opportunities for the creation and development of imaginative social justice advocacy programs." The awakening of such imagination among conference participants was the intention of this session.

Another springboard for the plenary session was the recently released book, Kumari and Brooks, eds., *CREATIVE CHILD ADVOCACY: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES* (Sage Publications India, 2004). This book is the result of the collaboration of certain child advocates from around the globe who came together at the first GAJE conference and decided to write a series of essays that would describe challenging situations and situations where the needs of children were unmet as well as offer examples of positive solutions and successful initiatives.

Train the Trainers

The post-conference workshop focused on the skills training and clinical teaching necessary as part of a justice curriculum, using clinical methodologies and hands-on training in various justice educational contexts. The workshop sessions and exercises focused on specific projects that best fit a justice curriculum will be structured to highlight differences in the role of lawyers in different legal traditions throughout the world. Workshop participants carried out various exercises, some of which will serve as models for clinical teaching and others as vehicles for training clinical teachers.

Teaching Law Students Social Responsibility The Fundamental Principles of Clinical Legal Education

Yuval Elbashan, Faculty of Law, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The clinical legal education in Israel is based on Legal Realism, which claims that law is not a science, but a far more complex phenomenon that is influenced by many factors: social, psychological, economic and cultural. This approach requires that we teach in such a way that future lawyers will be able to see the connection between law and society during their studies. The main way of accomplishing this is through the establishment of legal clinics which allow law students to gain a deep understanding of the nature of "the law" and to appreciate the burden of responsibility they will bear as lawyers.

Rooted in this conceptual framework, the legal clinics of Hebrew University seek to reach the following goals: to contribute to the surrounding community; to be a practical training center for the students of the department; to actualize the pedagogical methodology as a laboratory in which students research what the law is and which advocates that legal professionalism requires social responsibility.

Since it is clearly impossible to achieve all ends equally, we decided to grant the highest priority to the pedagogical objective that the legal clinic should be, first and foremost, a "legal research laboratory". In this lab, the lawyers of the future discover the essence of "the law" in its social context, and guided discussions are held on the impact of their discoveries on their professionalism. It is important to note that the clinics are not just another "pedagogical human rights organization", like some others. The main advantage to be found in academia is the ability to form models for lawyering which are different from those already found in the field. A legal clinician should strive to reach unknown places and to investigate what can be done there and how.

The clinical laboratory serves academia not only as a pedagogical tool to teach and train students, but also as a research tool. This meets a real need of a legal academic community that has been accused in recent years of conducting poorly grounded research. In this context, the legal clinic becomes a window through which the legal system identifies the "real life systems" of those groups that have no representatives within the system. At the same time, the law also becomes more accessible to underprivileged groups.

Our choice to form legal clinics as pedagogical laboratories stems from the hope that when our graduates emerge into the real world, they will practice what they acquired in the department in general and the legal clinics in particular. Society will benefit greatly from lawyers who have the particular knowledge, skills and sensitivity suited to protecting human rights and welfare, lawyers whose social responsibility is built-in to their professionalism.

For the end

I would like to end this paper with Hans Guggenheim's words from his lecture to GAJE: „For justice to be possible Weissmark (son of a Nazi) suggests three conditions: for justice to be seen as intergenerational; as inter-personal, seen to have two sides, and finally that it based on compassion. We have no right to forgive the suffering inflicted on others, but we can show compassion for the suffering expe-

EUROPA COMO ESPACIO CULTURAL

Jagiellonian University hosted the meeting of professors and students from nine European countries from 10th to 21st September, 2004. It was II Curso intensivo organized with the support of DG EAC of the European Commission and in co-operation with Arbeitskreis Spanien-Portugal-Lateinamerika and Lehrforschungszentrum Lateinamerika of the University of Cologne. Other universities which took part in this event included: Universidad Carlos of Madrid, Universidad Oberta of Catalonia, Universidad Pompeu Fabra from Barcelona, the University of Seville, University Michelle de la Montaigne Bordeaux III, University of Limerick, Università degli Studi di Bergamo, University Babes-Bolyai-Cluj-Napoca from Romania and University of Guadalajara from Mexico. Like last year, the main co-ordinator was Prof. Christian Wentzlauff-Eggebert from the University of Cologne and the rector of this university was represented by Mr Bernhard König, PhD. The topic of this year's event was *Europa como espacio cultural: interferencia cultural: entre progreso y destrucción*.

The programme consisted of two parts: the morning was devoted to the lectures of professors coming from different universities and in the afternoon students could deliver papers and discuss during workshops. Students' papers have been prepared under the supervision of their professors. The lectures and papers presented at the

rienced by our enemies and thus lay the foundation for a better future.”

As you design your curriculum you might want consider this last injunction. Compassion for the *Other* is in fact the very precondition for building a world that can survive the stresses that we observe daily on our television. (...) I believe the lesson of Auschwitz is that without compassion our world is doomed, that it is

only through compassion that we can control our technologies of war, our greed for gold, our lust for power and domination and above all, the only way that we can administer our Laws with justice for all.

Marlena Pecyna

Center for the Study of Foreign Law
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CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN STATES. MECHANISMS OF INTEGRATION AND SUPPRESSION (16th-20th CENTURY)

International conference of historians *Die Reiche Mittel – und Osteuropas: Mechanismen der Integration und Unterwerfung (16.20. Jahrhundert)* has been organized in Collegium Maius from 6th –11th September, 2004 by the Institute of the History of Art and Historical Seminar of the University of Tuebingen. The participants came from Great Britain, Austria, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Russia, Romania and Hungary. The conference was initiated by famous modern historians, professors Karl-Erik Frandsen from Copenhagen and Anton Schindling from Tuebingen. Polish organizers included Prof. Mariusz Markiewicz, Prof. Jan Pirożyński, Mr Adam Perłakowski, PhD and Mr Robert Bartczak, MA from the University of Tuebingen.

Internationales Zentrum fuer Wissenschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (International Centre for Scientific Co-operation) in Tuebingen strongly contributed to the conference preparation. The Centre has also participated in two other similar events concerning 30-years war (1997) organized by Prof. Frandsen and Prof. Schindling in Roskilde near Copenhagen and concerning Habsburg monarchy in modern times (2002) in Prague. The conference could not take place without serious financial support of the Institute of History of the Jagiellonian University and Fritz Tyssen Stiftung foundation.

Prof. Maria Nowakowska, Vice-rector for Research and International Relations at the Jagiellonian University and Mr Dieter Exter, Consul of the Federal Republic of Germany took part in the official opening of the conference at the Aula of Collegium Maius. Prof. Józef Andrzej Gierowski delivered the opening lecture *Polish Republic as a State of Many Nations and Religions*, which attracted a lot of attention. Further proceedings which

included 34 lectures in English and German took place in Michał Bobrzyński Hall.

The conference programme has been designed so as to include a leading lecture of a recognized professor and shorter or longer communications of younger academics, assistants and even students in every session. There were 9 basic professor lectures and apart from the above mentioned lecture of Prof. Gierowski they concerned the uniqueness of Polish Republic political system in the 16th-17th century (Kazimierz Baran), state conglomerate including Denmark, Schlezwig-Holstein and Norway in the years 1523-1864 (K.-E. Frandsen), The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation as a three-religion political system (A. Schindling), formation of Russian Empire in the 16th-17th century (Andreas Kappeler), Polish-Lithuanian relationships from the 16th to 20th century (Marceli Kosman), the picture of Poland in public opinion of German Republic in the 16th century (J. Pirożyński), influence of the Jesuits on the education and culture of Polish Republic (Ludwik Grzebień S.J.) and Slavic nations within Habsburg monarchy till 1914 (Antoni Centnarowicz).

The main objective of the conference was to attract attention to important integration processes and conflicts which have taken place in Central Eastern Europe during the last 500 years. It helped to show the roots of the European Union and some model solutions of various nations and religions co-existence as well as their basic conflicts and interests clashes.

The emphasis of the conference was on the Central Eastern European issues, because western historiography, especially in its synthetic works has often depicted Europe as if

workshops attracted a lot of interest and provoked heated discussions.

Students had accommodation at student's house and hence they could contact one another outside workshops. We have also organized some accompanying events, so that the students could visit the concentration camp in Auschwitz, Jewish district of Kazimierz and the landmarks of our town.

Prof. Wentzlaff concluded and assessed the meeting as successful and fruitful. The participants received diplomas. The meeting was very interesting as far as its content and cultural approach is concerned. Such meetings contribute to better understanding between students from different countries, very often alien to one another. Like in past centuries, new friendships are established as in such renowned European universities as Bologna and Paris.

Such programmes funded by the European Union are very efficient in integrating young people who will control European structures in future. Next meeting is scheduled in Romania.

Professor Teresa Eminowicz, Ph.D.
Head of the Institute of the
Romance Philology, JU

its eastern boundary was the one of German Republic. This condemnable habit has been pointed out in the publications of Prof. Janusz Tazbir.

It was a great advantage for conference participants that they could meet historians from various countries and representing various generations. It was a big attraction for young historians to be able to talk to such renowned researchers as Prof. J. Gierowski, K. Baran, K.-E. Frandsen, A. Schindling and A. Kappeler. Their lectures were received with great interest and explained a lot of complex problems. On the other hand, older and recognized researchers were glad to observe the achievements and good knowledge of

foreign languages of some students. Some shorter papers had also a lot of appeal, e.g. the lecture of Mr Andrzej K. Link-Lenczowski, PhD called *Jews in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (16th –18th centuries)*.

The selected papers will be published next year, so that they can be included in scientific exchange.

Conference participants visited the Museum of Jagiellonian University and Jagiellonian Library. They have also had the opportunity to see some landmarks and museums of Krakow. On the first day of the conference all participants were invited for the dinner at the General Consulate of the Federal Republic of

Germany. Two other dinners also made it possible to get to know one another and discuss more.

All in all the conference atmosphere and the beauty of Kraków have impressed our guests a lot. Being the co-organizer of this conference, I have been personally moved by all signs of appreciation and the words of one young Hungarian historian: "I have never understood all this talk about Polish-Hungarian friendship. Now, after this conference, I understand what it means."

*Professor Jan Pirożyński, PhD
Institute of the History of Art, JU*



Mr Janusz Dąbrowski, PhD delivers his paper. Chairman Prof. Jan Pirożyński.

22nd CONGRESS OF L'UNION EUROPÉENNE DES ARABISANTS

This year the UEAI for the first time in its history chose Poland and Kraków for its 22nd congress. It was a great honour for the Arabic Department of the Institute of Oriental Studies to organize this event and actively participate in it. We had the pleasure of welcoming to Jagiellonian University eminent scholars who specialize in Arabic and Islamic culture from most of the top European universities. The main topic of the congress was Authority, Privacy and Public Order in Islam.

The opening session took place on the 29th of September in Collegium Novum aula. During this first official meeting we were honoured by the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Turki al-Faisal, the Director of the Department of Africa and the Middle East

in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - *Krzysztof Plominski* and also ambassadors of Arabic countries accredited to Warsaw. All guests and participants were welcomed first by the Head of the Arabic Department - Prof. Dr. Barbara Michalak-Pikulska. Then, the Rector Magnificus of Jagiellonian University Prof. Dr. Franciszek Ziejka delivered a speech in which he reminded the guests of the history and achievements of Polish Oriental studies. Then the floor was taken by Prof. Dr. Juan Suoto-Lasala, the President of UEAI and H.E. Krzysztof Plominski. The opening speech was delivered by HRH Prince Turki al-Faisal who was representing The King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies.

From the 30th of September to the 4th of

October all participants in the congress (over 100 professors and scholars) took part in sessions held simultaneously in two rooms. Lectures on Arabic Literature were given in the Collegium Novum and papers whose subjects comprised cultural and religious research were presented in the Islamic studies section in the Collegium Maius. Among Professors and scholars specializing in Arabic literature and linguistics who gave their lectures in Collegium Novum we had the pleasure of listening to such renowned arabists as: Hilary Kilpatrick (Switzerland), Arie Schippers (Holland), Mirella Cassarino (Italy), Antonella Ghersetti (Italy), Pieter Smoor (Holland), Paolo Branca (Italy), Juan A. Souto (Spain), Krystyna Skarzynska-Bochenska (Poland) and many others.

Arie Schippers gave a lecture entitled *Poetry and Authority in Islamic Spain: Samuel ha-Nagid and al-Munfatil*. The lecturer talked about the most important of the Hebrew Andalusian poets Samuel ha-Nagid who became a vizier to the Berber king of Grenada. He was not only a good poet but also the recipient of great praise from the Arabic writer al-Munfatil. One of al-Munfatil poems is particularly famous for its exaggerated praise for Samuel. Arie Schippers gave a translation and explanation of the poem.

Hilary Kilpatrick in her paper entitled *Towards a History of 18th Century Arabic Literature* argued about 18th century Arabic literature which is commonly regarded as artificial and imprisoned in the conventions of previous centuries. She offered some new conclusions about this literature and suggested avenues for further research. A lecture entitled

Architectural Designs in the Gami' Mosque of Cordoba (ca. 965 AD): New Discoveries presented by Juan A. Souto discussed new architectural drawings discovered in the Gami' Mosque of Cordoba. The lecturer gave an analysis of the drawings, compared them with the architectural elements in the mosque and discussed many questions relating to this type of phenomenon in the Islamic world.

As for the Islamic studies section we listened to lectures given by such renowned specialists as: Pierre Larcher (France), Dimitry Frolov (Russian Federation), Antonella Straface (Italy), Paul Starkey (United Kingdom), Richard van Leeuwen (Holland), Angelika Hartmann (Germany) and others.

Antonella Starface presented a lecture entitled *An Ismaili Interpretation of Šubbiha Lahum (Cor. IV, 157) in the Kitāb Šagrāt Al-Yaqtn*. She intended to analyze the Ismaili interpretation of the Quranic expression *šubiha lahum*, which is connected to the crucifixion of Jesus Christ as quoted in the one of the most problematic books of the 10th century *Ismaili-Qarmatian* tradition, the *Kitāb Šagrāt Al-Yaqtn*. She studied and underlined the possibility of a neoplatonic influence on this interpretation.

A lecture entitled *Gamal al-Ghitani's "al-Zayni Barakat"; Authority and Public Order from the Mamluks to Nasser* was given by Paul Starkey. The lecturer discussed and commented on Gamal al-Ghitani's novel. With particular emphasis he presented the character of the central figure in "al-Zayni Barakat" and his attitude to authority. Paul Starkey considered the parallels that the author appeared to draw between the Egypt of 1516 and that of the 1960s.

It is to be mentioned that on the second day of the congress the organizers invited all guests and participants to Jagiellonian University Museum where renowned Kuwaiti artist Thuraya al-Baqsami opened her painting exhibition.

On 4 October the UEAI meeting closed the 22nd congress of L'Union Européenne des Arabisants et Islamisants.

Sebastian Gadomski, MA,
Arabic Department,
Institute of Oriental Studies, JU



Rector of Jagiellonian University opens the Congress.

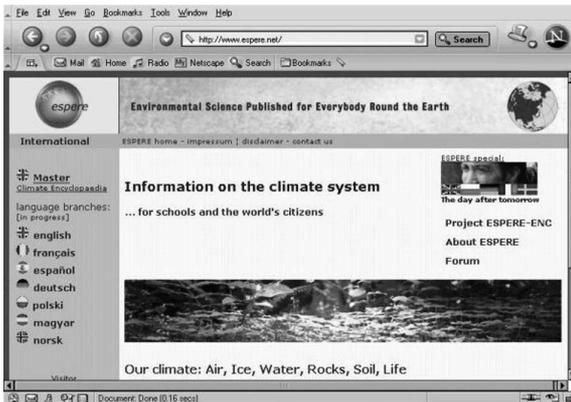
ESPERE-ENC: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE PUBLISHED FOR EVERYBODY ROUND THE EARTH. EDUCATIONAL NETWORK ON CLIMATE

The main aim of the project is to raise public awareness on the climatic system, including climatic processes and various kinds of environmental feedback. As we have entered the information era, society has been constantly exposed to an enormous amount of information, which is often selective, presented without broader context and even manipulated. This applies also to environmental information. The future of our climate depends on many political, economic, global, local and personal decisions, as they contribute to sustainable development. What is needed for success is first of all a good understanding of the global ecosystem by the majority of society, including an understanding of the climate system. Then an awareness of environ-

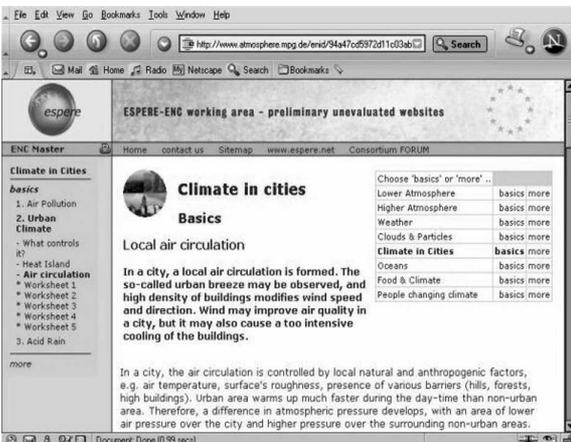
mental problems is essential, but based on sound knowledge and unbiased information. Therefore, raising public awareness should be achieved first of all through various educational means.

ESPERE-ENC (www.espere.net) is a project realized within the 5th Framework Programme of the European Commission, in the period Jan. 2003 - Dec. 2004, in seven European countries: France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Norway, Poland and Spain. The coordinator is Max Planck Institute of the Atmospheric Chemistry in Mainz, Germany. There are seven scientific and four educational institutes and universities involved in the project. Poland is represented by the Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University, as a research partner, and Małopolska Teachers' Advancement Center, as an educational supporter.

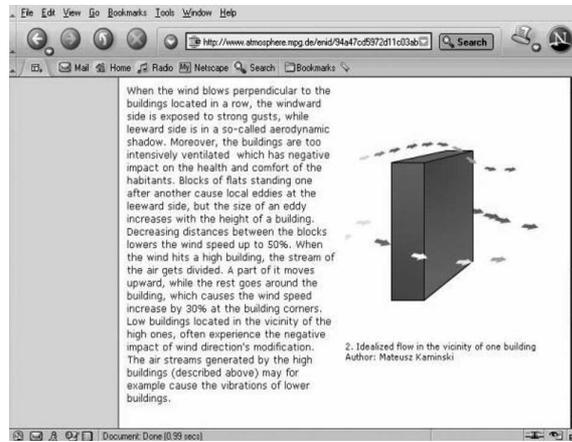
The most important target group of ESPERE-ENC are students from two age groups: 13-15 and 16-18 years old. It corresponds well to the organization of the European education systems, e.g. in Poland students of that age attend "gimnazjum" and "liceum", respectively. However, any person interested in



View of the project homepage with links to national homepages and the master version of the encyclopedia.



One of the encyclopedia pages with navigation systems



One of the encyclopedia pages with animation by Mateusz Kamiński, a student who was one of the winners in the school competition and who supports the project on a voluntary basis.

climatic issues can benefit from the materials prepared by ESPERE-ENC.

The project is realized mainly via the Internet. Its most important final result is a climatic encyclopedia. This is a web site where anybody interested in climatic issues is able to find required information or extend his/her knowledge. First of all, the encyclopedia gives the teachers and students a chance to enrich traditional teaching about the climate and provides them with up-to-date, unbiased information. The encyclopedia accurately visualizes the complexity of the climate system, and yet explains it in clearly arranged, comprehensible sections. The navigation system allows better orientation of the material. The reader not only understands single processes, but also sees them in a wider context, which is achieved by applying Internet techniques, e.g. hypertext, links etc. The contents of the encyclopedia are divided into eight thematic fields. Each field is first divided into two levels, for younger (13-15 years old) and older students (16-18 years old), and then further divided into three or four teaching units, and each unit into three or four topics. Every teaching unit consists of a research and a didactic part. The research part is prepared by research institutes and universities and contains an explanation of the discussed issues. The didactic part is prepared by the educational partners, and contains various kinds of quizzes, descriptions of simple experiments, worksheets, tests etc. First the whole encyclopedia was completed in English and then translated into the national languages of all the partners participating in the project.

The climate encyclopedia is meant to provide reliable and unbiased background information, including uncertainty ranges and disagreements within the scientific community. The reader should understand the reason for

apparent contradictions amongst the diverse media, which often focus on extreme estimations, and learn to judge the verity of issues without losing confidence in the associated science. The content of particular texts may always be changed, extended or updated very easily, thanks to the possibilities provided by the Internet. The whole material will be divided into the following thematic fields: 1. Lower atmosphere; 2. Higher atmosphere; 3. Weather; 4. Clouds and particles; 5. Climate in cities; 6. Oceans; 7. Food and climate; 8. People changing climate. The texts explain the main climatic and climate-related processes, show the links between climate and other elements of the global ecosystem, and present the relations and various kinds of feedback between climate and economy, politics and agriculture. An important aspect is that the ESPERE-ENC encyclopedia should be considered only as an additional educational tool in teaching about the climatic system, not something that could replace traditional textbooks and lessons. The Internet is used in this case as a pedagogic tool, not as a mass medium, although ESPERE-ENC benefits also from those properties of the Internet.

The Internet enables information to be delivered to many people at the same time. Distance learning has become more and more popular and the Internet is the most efficient tool by which it can be achieved. The ESPERE-ENC Climate Encyclopedia may be used as one source of reliable information in both schools and for individual education. However, it is not only on the Internet that the society is active as the project aims also at making society more active in building a universal awareness of climatic and environmental problems and issues. Therefore, an Internet forum has been organized, where anybody can ask a question or comment on



Open Day of ESPERE-ENC, 24 Mar., 2004, Lecture Hall of the Institute of Geography and Spatial Management. In the first row: Dr. Dorota Matuszko, who gave the lecture about clouds, and the members of the ESPERE-ENC consortium. Photo: Sebastian Wypych



Open Day of ESPERE-ENC, 24 Mar., 2004, Lecture Hall of the Institute of Geography and Spatial Management. Almost 100 students and their teachers from all over Poland took part in this event. Photo: Sebastian Wypych

the contents of the ESPERE-ENC web pages. It is also possible to propose new topics to be prepared and added to the encyclopedia.

In addition to Internet and e-mail contacts, direct meetings have taken place within the project too. These were both meetings of the ESPERE-ENC consortium group, and of ESPERE-ENC partners with encyclopedia users, i.e. teachers and students. The whole ESPERE group met in Mainz (Germany) in February 2003, in Oslo (Norway) in September, 2003, in Kraków in March, 2004, and in Budapest (Hungary) in October, 2004. The meeting in Kraków was accompanied by a third workshop for Polish teachers and an announcement of the results of two students' competitions during the Open Day of the Project ESPERE-ENC (24 Mar., 2004).

Workshops for teachers were organized only in Kraków, by the Jagiellonian University and the Małopolska Teachers' Advancement Centre. The teachers were able to meet in person first the Polish (May-Jun., 2003, Nov.-Dec., 2003) and then the foreign (Mar., 2004) scientists and pedagogists working on the project (e.g. from the German platform „Teachers-on-line”, <http://www.lehrer-online.de/>), ask questions and present their own opinions. As evaluation of the encyclopedia by users is an important part of the project, teachers were encouraged to use in practice the Internet encyclopedia and submit their opinions, comments and suggestions.

Students became involved in the project via school competitions. Polish students were the most active students' group in the project. In the international school competition „Climate and Internet”, whose results were announced in February, 2003, the first prize was won by Anna Cajza from the Dezydery Chłapowski School in Bolechowo near Poznań, and her teacher Mrs. Magdalena Osiadło. The third prize also went to a Polish student, Mateusz Kamiński from Liceum No. 1 in Gorlice, and his teacher Sławomir Deda. The prize for Anna and her teacher was for participation in the international conference (EGS-AGU-EUG Joint Assembly, Nice, France, 06-11 April 2003, <http://www.copernicus.org/EGS/egsga/nice03/nice03.htm>), during which the ESPERE-ENC project was presented within the Educational Symposium „Geophysical information for teachers”, and the work of Anna was presented as a poster in a poster session.

Mateusz was invited to visit the Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University, and the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management, Branch Kraków. In a competition organized only for

Polish schools within ESPERE-ENC and titled „Weather and Climate: Processes and Phenomena”, whose results were announced on 24 March, 2004, during the Open Day of the Project ESPERE-ENC, two first prizes (educational multimedia materials and books) went to Krystian Miazio and his teacher Mr. Michał Szczyptański from Gimnasium No. 24 in Gdynia, and to Agnieszka Białek and her teacher Mrs. Beata Adamus from Liceum No. 15 in Kraków. Their work (computer presentations) is available in the Polish part of the project's website. Also on the 24 Mar., 2004, the results of another competition were announced. For the younger students, attending gimnasiums, a graphic competition was announced titled „Climatic processes”. Two first prizes went to Radosław Szczerbiwilk and his teachers Ms. Marta Zabrońska (art teacher) and Mr. Tadeusz Sitarz (geography teacher) from a gimnasium in Cieszanów, and to Anna Ziemba and Sylwia Nosal, and their teacher Ms. Maria Urbaniak-Malina (biology teacher) from a gimnasium in Trzemeśnia. Their work is also available in the Polish part of the project's website.

The main aim of the project is to raise public



Anna Cajza and her teacher Magdalena Osiadło (on the right) present the poster which obtained first prize in the school competition „Climate and Internet”. On the left: Dr. Anita Bokwa and Mr. Sebastian Wypych.



Open Day of ESPERE-ENC, 24 Mar., 2004, Lecture Hall of the Institute of Geography and Spatial Management. Ms. Julia Heres (University of Nurnberg) congratulates one of the winning students. Photo: Adalbert Niedenzu



ESPERE-ENC workshop for teachers, Malopolska Teachers' Advancement Center, May-June 2003. Dr. Marek Walczak working in the Center explains the methodological aspects of the project. Photo: Sebastian Wypych

awareness of the climate system, which means that various groups of citizens should be involved in its' realization. However, this requires long-term, continuous action and activity. Therefore, the efforts initiated within ESPERE-ENC will be continued by the International Scientific Association ESPERE, which was established as a legal body in Kraków in summer 2004, with a seat on the Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University. The Association has two advisory boards - a scientific one and an educational one, established by senior scientists and educationalists who would like to support us with their advice and experience. Most of our advisors actively participated in the building of the encyclopedia by reviewing our thematic pages. Any person who would like to contribute to the Internet encyclope-



ESPERE-ENC workshop for teachers, Malopolska Teachers' Advancement Center, March 2004. Dr. Elmar Uherek, Mr. Adalbert Niedenzu and Dr. Anita Bokwa discuss with teachers their scenarios of the lessons. Photo: Sebastian Wypych

dia may submit materials, e.g. the results of research, or add an interesting and relevant web address to the ESPERE-ENC link list. Also comments and opinions sent via email or forum are welcome. ESPERE-ENC not only produces educational materials but also offers access to materials which already exist, produced by many institutions working on climatic and climate-related issues.

One of the goals of the project is to create a sort of internet guide that would help non-scientists to orientate themselves around the enormous amount of information on the climate available on the Internet. Therefore a link list accompanying the encyclopedia has been created containing the addresses of web pages with verified and valuable climate information. Moreover, a guide for teachers will be published both in traditional (only in Polish) and digital (in Polish, Hungarian and English) form in December 2004. The book will present the structure and content of the encyclopedia, the relation between the encyclopedia and the school curriculum, the possibilities of enhancing teaching about the climate while taking into account the teaching programmes of geography, chemistry, physics and biology. It will also comprise the scenarios of lessons using ESPERE-ENC materials prepared by the teachers who participated in our workshops.

In addition to schools, mass media and decision makers there are other target groups who could benefit from the project's results in the future. ESPERE's ideas and activities are likely to become a part of common international educational efforts, as in July, 2004, the coordinator of the whole project, Dr. Elmar Uherek from the Max Planck Institute in Mainz, Germany, and the coordinator of the Polish part of the project, Dr. Anita Bokwa from the Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University, were invited to become members of the Committee on Education of the European Geosciences Union (<http://www.copernicus.org/EGU/EGU.html>).

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INSEC: INSECURITIES IN EUROPEAN CITIES

The research project entitled „Insecurities in European Cities” originated in Hamburg and was the brainchild of Professor Klaus Sessar, a well known German criminologist. Professor Sessar (now retired) was for many years head of the Chair for Criminology at the University of Hamburg. Closer cooperation between Prof. Sessar and myself started eight years ago, in May of 1996, when we met during a conference in Estonia. Since that time we have taken part together in other conferences. Professor Sessar also visited Krakow and Jagiellonian University on three occasions to deliver presentations.

It was in the year 1999 that he started to think about organizing a larger research project which would be international in character, involving research centers from Western and Eastern Europe. For many years he was deeply interested in the phenomenon of *fear* of crime, it's causes and it's consequences. In his opinion it is one of the crucial issues for contemporary criminology and crime control policy. It is fear of crime which has a negative influence on the quality of life in contemporary societies. It is also fear of crime which results in the repressive and punitive tendencies in contemporary criminal law to which many criminologists are opposed and see as senseless and destructive. For many criminologists the main remedy against both tendencies is the idea of **community crime prevention**. This is the idea that crime may and should be primarily *prevented* rather than just repressed using punitive measures. But prevention of crime requires the revitalization of informal means of social control, mobilizing local communities and their resources, arranging their greater involvement in solving various local problems including public

order and crime issues. This requires also significant changes in policing strategies, as police have to be not only law enforcers but also problem solvers. When Professor Sessar asked me whether I would be interested in participating in a research project devoted to these issues, I did not hesitate in answering yes. I proposed that Dr Janina Czapska from the Department of Sociology of Law of the Jagiellonian University should also participate as a member of the Polish team as she had been involved in research on crime prevention issues for many years.

The research team was put together in 1999. In addition to Klaus Sessar and his assistant Mr Martin Weinrich from Hamburg - who later became manager of the entire project - and the Kraków team of myself and Dr Czapska, it included three other large European cities, namely Amsterdam, Budapest and Vienna. The Dutch research team consisted of Prof. Irene Sagel-Grande from the University of Groningen, who was joined later by Prof. Manuela Du Bois-Reymond from the University of Leiden. Budapest was represented by a group of criminologists from the National Institute of Criminology, headed by Prof. Ferenc Irk, which included Dr Tünde Barabas, Dr Robert Kovacs and Dr Jozsef Ko. And finally Vienna was represented by Prof. Wolfgang Stangl and Dr Gerhard Hanak, both from the Institute for Legal and Criminal Sociology. Later on our team was supplemented by two urban sociologists from Hamburg, namely Prof. Ingrid Breckner and Dr Heike Herrmann from the Technical University of Hamburg-Harburg. This was mainly due to the fact that that our research scheme started to grow beyond pure criminology and to involve many sociological issues. No doubt this was due to the

fact that most of the participants, including Professor Sessar himself, has not only a legal education, but also a social sciences background. We therefore understand very well that criminological research, especially on such issues as fear of crime, has to involve sociological concepts and sociological tools.

Initially, the most important problem was find-



Consortium meeting in Krakow (May 2003). From the left: Joanna Czapska (Krakow), Irene Sagel-Grande (Groningen), Manuela Du Bois-Reimond (Leiden), Wolfgang Storgl (Wien), Gerhard Hanah (Wien).

EURONAT: REPRESENTATION OF EUROPE AND THE NATION IN CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE MEMBER STATES: MEDIA, ELITES AND CIVIL SOCIETY

The Polish part of this project has been coordinated by Prof. Krystyna Romaniszyn of the Institute of Sociology at the Jagiellonian University. It is an international project with Hungarian, Italian, Czech, Austrian, German, English, Spanish and Greek participants. The project has been executed for 3 years now and is scheduled till 2005. Polish participants include researchers and report writers: Prof. Jaroslaw Górniak from the Institute of Sociology, Mr Jacek Kolodziej, PhD from the Institute of Journalism, Ms Aldona Nicpoń-Guzik, MA from the Institute of Sociology, Mr Jacek Nowak, PhD from the Institute of Sociology, Prof. Krystyna Romaniszyn from the Institute of Sociology, Ms Barbara Worek, MA from the Institute of Sociology, Ms Dorota Uchowska-Skiba, PhD from the university of Mining and Metallurgy.

The project lies at the crossroads between different research traditions on nations and European integration in political science, sociology, social psychology, cultural studies, history and international relations form which draw at the theoretical and methodological levels. It aims at analyzing and comparing the intertwining of European and national identities and particularly the role of the Eastern enlargement in this, in the nine countries under examination. In each case, the relationship between national and European iden-

ing a proper source of funding for our project which was potentially quite expensive. It was then that Professor Sessar came up with the idea of applying for funds from the European Commission. We all realized immediately that this would require very careful preparation and a substantial amount of work as the entire process seemed to be pretty complicated. We therefore met for the first time for a preparatory meeting in Hamburg in January 2000 to discuss the project and the formalities of application. Our application was ready sometime in autumn of this year and in Spring of 2001 we learned that we had been successful. We then held another preparatory meeting in Budapest. After additional technical preparations, signing of contracts etc we were ready to start on October 15th, 2001. In this way our common adventure began. It ended on July 15th of 2004 with the formal closing of our project. In this period our research consortium met several times - first at Weesp in Holland, then Budapest, Hamburg (where our international Advisory Board met), Vienna, Kraków, and finally in July of this year again in Hamburg. We met also at several international conferences where we presented first our research concept and then our results. These were at the Annual Conference of the American Society of Criminology in Chicago (November 2002) and twice at the annual meetings of the European Society of Criminology - first in Helsinki in August 2003 and then in Amsterdam in August of 2004.

I think that this experience of cooperation between scholars coming from different countries, different research cultures and schools proved to be quite successful. After all, as Prof. Sessar remarked during our last meeting in Hamburg, we managed not only to stay together for the entire period (which is not always the case in such projects) but we also managed to collect an enormous amount of results, data, and materials. The experience was of enormous value to all of us. Finally, although in most cases we knew each

other prior to starting our project we became friends.

The most important assumption underlying our project constituted the thesis that fear of crime and feelings of insecurity result not only from the phenomenon of crime and an objective lack of security but also primarily from a broader pattern of changes in the contemporary world. People feel insecure in general due to social, economic, and cultural changes taking place in a globalising world. Fear of crime constitutes a kind of expression or concretization of all these insecurities. This means that crime and fear of crime constitute phenomena which are to at least a certain extent independent of one another: crime in a given country or place could decrease whilst fear of crime increases. Therefore fighting crime alone does not necessarily always help in reducing fear of crime. The aforementioned idea of community crime prevention and mobilizing local communities to solve their problems should also be used to improve the quality of life of local communities and to reduce fear of crime. This may be especially important in big cities where several additional features of the urban structure and milieu contribute in a significant way to the growth of the fear of crime and insecurity. Therefore the European Commission put special stress on eventual feedback from and dissemination of our results to communities subject to our research.

The **InSec** research project consisted of four basic steps. The first step involved the preparation of problem inventories for all five cities. Small monographs of these cities were prepared using all available data: official statistics, expert interviews, earlier research results etc. Crime and other social problems were concentrated on though broad sociological characterizations were also included.

These data constituted a necessary starting point for comparing all five cities. The second and most important step was a population

ties is analysed through the images, representations, understandings and meanings of empirical research, special emphasis is laid on the role of the media as the discursive universe within which national and European identities are formed.

The project is of high European significance, because it analyses the multiple national identities and European orientation as legitimacy bases of the European integrations process and its enlargement towards the East. It provides for original and extensive data concerning the perception of national identity and the ways in which this is intertwined or contrasted to representations of Europe and the EU. Moreover, the project is exploring how the relationship between nationality and



In one of research areas in Krakow (Nowy Bieżanów). From the left: Gerhard Hanah, Ferenc Irk, Wolfgang Keller, Wolfgang Stangl, Ingrid Breckner, Heike Herrman, Klaus Sessar, Martin Heinrich, Joanna Czapska, Anna Jurczak.



Consortium meeting in Krakow (May 2003). From the left: Martin Winrich (Hamburg), Klaus Sessar, Haike Hermann, Wolfgang Keller, Ingrid Breckner.

survey. We agreed that our research design would not involve a survey of a representative sample from each entire city. We decided to choose two districts from each (of no more than about 40.000 inhabitants). Both of these districts were to be known problem areas with high crime rates. One was supposed to be a traditional district built at the end of the 19th/beginning of the 20th century. The other had to be a typical example of a modern peripheral housing estate consisting predominantly of huge apartment blocks. This was mainly to test the influence of this type of urban space on feelings of insecurity. Finally one of these districts had to be inhabited by a significant proportion of people belonging to ethnic minorities. Although Budapest and Kraków were not able to deliver on this point as both lack substantial minorities, Amsterdam, Hamburg and Vienna do have substantial minorities.

The questionnaire was drafted primarily in Hamburg, reworked at one of our meetings and then translated into local languages. Surveys were conducted in each city in the summer and autumn of 2002. These involved samples of about 1000 respondents (500 in each district). They were conducted by public opinion research institutions chosen as the project's subcontractors. This quantitative part of our research design was supplemented by a qualitative part i.e.in-depth interviews. These constituted the third step in our research design. On average 70 such interviews were conducted in every city. They were conducted in the same research areas, and were intended to supplement quantitative data. The fifth and final step constituted an analysis of local crime prevention strategies in five cities. This part involved description and analysis of all crime prevention related projects, programs, and schemes currently being implemented at city level.

As mentioned above our project ended for all participants on July 2004. In that month all partners delivered their local reports to the coordinator in Hamburg. The coordinator is working currently on a general comparative report involving the results from all five cities. Therefore, although we know a lot about the results in all five cities we do not have a complete overview of all the results. It will take us a few more months to "digest" all the data and to come to more general conclusions and therefore (despite the fact that the EU does not support our project financially any more) we expect to continue our collaboration next year.

At least one more meeting is planned (in Vienna in April of 2005) and there are plans for a book to be published (in German). So far

it is possible to provide some more detailed information on the results in Kraków. It is most interesting that this city proved to be in many respects a special case amongst the involved cities. First of all it is necessary to underline that levels of fear and insecurity in Kraków are especially high, much higher than elsewhere. This was true of all the kinds of anxieties we inquired into: global (wars, terrorism, nuclear energy, unemployment, environmental destruction, epidemics etc.) as well as problems at city and district level (crime, drug and alcohol related problems, hooliganism, incivility, insufficient social services, poor infrastructure, inefficient police, corruption etc.). We all are much puzzled by this result, as objectively many of these problems are more acute in Amsterdam, Hamburg or Budapest than in Kraków. Moreover, it is quite certain that this has nothing to do with the real crime rate in Kraków. The „victimization” part of our survey has shown that the prevalence of victimization in Kraków is quite comparable with that of other cities and Kraków does not constitute an especially dangerous city in objective terms. This pattern can also not be attributed to post-communist transformation, as Budapest seems to be quite different in this respect. In fact it seems to be much closer with regard to feelings of insecurity and anxiety to the most easygoing of all five cities, namely Vienna.

There is also one more feature particular to Kraków. There were two features of the inhabitants of our two districts which may be pretty problematic from the point of view of community crime prevention. First, most people think that repression is the most effective tool for dealing with crime and other social problems. They think that increased police powers and stiffer penalties for offenders are the best means to reduce crime and guarantee security. Second, most people are ready to engage in certain preventive activities but only those which are simple and passive in nature (avoiding dangerous places, dangerous people, not leaving home after darkness etc.). They are much less prepared to be active in this respect, to take part in mobilizing local communities to do something about their problems, crime included. This passivity and expectation that someone else should do the job, may constitute the main obstacle to effective implementation of community crime prevention schemes in Kraków, schemes which have very often proved to be very effective in other cities and other societies.

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citizenship is framed in the individual member states. Finding on these issues are extremely important for the design of social and cultural policies at the EU level. The highlight diversity and particular sensitivities of specific national environments and thus may guide the design of cultural and education policies that promote information on the EU and strengthen the links between the individual states and the Union. Suggestions are made through policy memos concerning media communication strategies to be adopted at the national and European level for this purpose. Furthermore, information on identity issues that are particularly sensitive in specific member states, contributes to the design of culture-sensitive policies in sectors such as education, welfare or immigration, where some states may be reluctant than others in accepting and applying European rulings.

Moreover, we are pleased to inform that the Polish part of the research project EURONAT will be concluded with the book publication. The book edited by Krystyna Romaniszyn and entitled: Portraits and Auto portrait, has already been submitted to the Publishing House NOMOS (Krakow) and will probably be issued in January 2005.

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POLISH-UKRAINIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECT KOSHARY

For seven years now, the Institute of Archaeology at Jagiellonian University has been doing archeological research at Koshary as part of a Polish-Ukrainian expedition which began in 1998 in cooperation with the Archaeological Museum of the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences in Odessa and the Cultural Heritage Protection Bureau in the same city. Funding for the project was provided by Jagiellonian University, the State Committee for Scientific Research (KBN) of the Republic of Poland and private sponsors. On the Ukrainian side, the project was financially supported by the Department of Preservation of the National Heritage and the Odessa branch of the Foundation for Greek Culture.

The excavations have been directed jointly by E. Papuci-Władyka (Polish side) and E. Fiedorovna Redina (Ukrainian side). In 1998-2000, J. Chochorowski directed the work in the Polish sector of the necropolis. The exploration of part of the trenches in the settlement was supervised by J. Bodzek (1998-2001 and 2003) and W. Machowski (1998-2000). The latter has also been in charge of fieldwork in the Polish sector of the necropolis since 2001. The photographers were R. Słaboński (1999, 2000, 2002) and W. Machowski (all excavations). In 1999, K. Kaczanowski and A. Kosydarski of the Chair of Anthropology, Institute of Zoology, Jagiellonian University, joined the team to study skeletal material. Their participation is funded entirely by the resources of the Chair of Anthropology. Archaeology students from Jagiellonian University, the University of Odessa and, since 2003, from the University of Kishiniov (Republic of Moldova) have also gained field experience through participation in the excavations.

An ancient settlement near the modern village of Koshary perhaps originated in the "second wave" of the Greek colonization of the northern shores of the Black Sea at the end of the 5th and the beginning of the 4th centuries BC. In addition to two major regions of Greek colonization such as the Lower Bug-Dnieper and Lower Dniester basins, Hellenic settlements appeared also on the Tiligul-Dniester interfluvial area located between these rivers.



Koshary, necropolis, the furnishing of one of the graves: bronze ring and pin, iron dagger, black glazed small jug and bowl, Gray Ware big jug.

The excavation site in Koshary is located on the right bank of the Tiligul Liman (ancient Axiakos mentioned by Pliny the Older, *Naturalis Historia* IV, 82), about half-way from modern Odessa to ancient Olbia. It occupies a high promontory with a neighboring hill, now situated some 700 m from the present coastline and standing around 25 m above the level of the wide, silted-up liman delta. The main part of the complex was a settlement (small town) located on the top of the promontory, where the remains of stone architecture can still be seen on the surface. Steep slopes delimited the town on the west and south; to the southwest, there was a deep ravine. An open-air altar (in Greek *eschara*, in Russian *zol'nik*) can be seen in the field on the southeastern edge of the promontory, a little below the plateau. To the northwest, this plateau gives way to an extensive hilltop occupied by a fairly big necropolis.

The Koshary site, which presumably belonged to Olbia, one of the most influential Greek city colonies in the Black Sea littoral, lends itself perfectly to comprehensive research. The present Polish-Ukrainian project aims to determine the nature of the Koshary complex and its position within the Olbian chora, as well as in the polis of Olbia itself. Another objective is to define the character of the relations between the Greek colonists and the native tribes, chiefly Scythians. In effect, the researchers hope to verify the hypothesis that there was a connection between the settlement of Koshary and the ancient city of Odessos. This was the second ancient Odessos. The first one, which is connected to modern Varna in Bulgaria, is older - it was established in 610 B.C. Systematic archaeological research of the Koshary site has been coupled with rescue excavations necessitated by extensive modern plundering of the site.

From a scientific point of view, the site offers an excellent opportunity for complex analysis. Every year of seven year long project at Koshary, the Polish-Ukrainian archaeological team worked in the town, the *eschara*, and the necropolis. During seven consecutive excavations about 1000 sq.m was researched in the town, about 300 sq.m in and around the *eschara*, and about 6500 sq.m in the necropolis. Almost 250 structures were revealed.

Research confirmed that the settlement existed from the early 4th century B.C. to

around the middle of the 3rd century B.C. It was revealed to be a small Greek town with a typically Greek urban layout with streets, some cobbled, intersecting at right angles. Remnants of stone and stone-clay housing with the form of large, multi-roomed houses were unearthed. Some had basements and sunken or semi-sunken cellars. The inhabitants of the settlement engaged in farming, fishing (presumably for trading purposes and to feed themselves), weaving and other activities such as trade and exchange of goods. The latter was evident by the presence of a great number of imported goods (mainly pottery).

Potsherds are the most common find at the Koshary site and most of these are amphorae, in which wine and some other products were imported from the Greek colonies in the Black Sea littoral, such as Pontic Heraclea, Sinope and Tauric Chersonesos, as well as from other, more distant centers like Thasos, Chios, Mende, Peparetos, Cos, Cnidus, Akanthos, Rhodes and others. A coarse, hand-made ware represents the indigenous Scythian tradition. Wheel-thrown pots of so-called Grey Ware, red clay vessels, and cooking pots may have originated from Olbia. Luxury tableware (black-glazed and red-figured pottery) was imported from Athens and in small quantities from Asia Minor. Some lamps were also recorded. The coins found at Koshary are mainly Olbian in origin.

The eschara is an oval barrow (ca. 20x30 m in size) composed of ash layers (with a layer sequence up to 2,5 m thick) remaining from burned blood offerings and bloodless sacrifices. A dig revealed much valuable information about beliefs and sacrificial ceremonies.

The necropolis existed at the same time as the town. A variety of graves were uncovered. The most popular type of burial was a niche grave, but chamber tombs (so-called catacombs) and simple pit graves also occurred. Cist graves of stone were discovered in 2001 and 2003. Also, in 2002, a cist grave of mud brick came to light. By far the prevailing skeleton arrangement is to the east, a typical practice in the Greek Black Sea world.

Regarding grave goods, the burial complexes which escaped plundering in Antiquity, followed a standard which was governed by custom. Grave goods were rather scarce and of inferior quality. This was typical of Greek burial custom. Many burials (especially of children) entirely lacked tomb furnishings. A typical set consisted of an amphora for wine (usually imported from Heraclea, Thasos or Sinope) sometimes with stamped handles or necks (if from Heraclea), a kantharos or



Koshary, settlement, coarse big bowl repaired already in Antiquity.

kylix from which to drink wine (usually black-glazed, and produced in Athens), a gray-ware fish-plate (probably of Olbian origin) and a lekythos or unguentarium containing incense.

Other grave goods occasionally included black-glazed bowls, adornments, weapons and utilitarian objects of everyday use. Hand-made pots were rare. The assemblage of a typical child's grave would also include a Gray Ware milk jug characteristic of the pottery manufactured in the Greek colonies of the northern coast of the Black Sea. We have also found jewelry, some terracottas, bronze olbian coins, daggers and knives etc. The furnishings found in graves that had not been plundered, including a great number of children's graves clearly show that the necropolis was Greek. Child burials were typical of Greek society and are seldom encountered in the cemeteries of the indigenous population. Yet traces are also found (the remains of a Scythian kurgan, west-facing body placement, characteristic grave contents) suggesting a Scythian component in what was otherwise a Greek community.

In addition to the tombs, items were discovered that testify to a worship of the dead: sacrificial sites, bothros cavities, sacrificial stone altars, tombstones (stelae) and traces of funeral banquets.

The archaeological yield so far has been varied, rich and highly informative. However it has given rise to problems and questions which are so far unanswered and therefore the field work must continue for several more seasons.

Professor Ewdoksia Papuci-Wladyka, Ph.D. Institute of Archaeology, JU



Koshary, settlement trench VII, exploration of an unusual large pit.

OUR KOREA

As students of international relations we have always been eager to explore foreign cultures and their social and political backgrounds. Therefore last year when we discovered that a scholarship would be offered by Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, South Korea, we decided to grab the opportunity. We could do so thanks to the fact that HUFS is our partner University. Our students are annually offered a chance to earn a scholarship for a five-week-long International Summer Session (ISS).

On our arrival in Seoul one of the first things we were about to experience was the charm of the monsoon season and Korean hospitality. We were very warmly welcomed to this beautiful country by HUFS students who during our entire stay were helpful and tried their best to expose us to as much of Korea as possible. On our very first evening they introduced us to kimchi (pickled cabbage or other vegetables in hot sauce) and bulgogi (spicy grilled beef). Korea has one of Asia's richest culinary traditions and it's cuisine is famous for being one of the spiciest in the world. Prior to our meal we were asked our names and... age. Later, we found out that even monthly differences in age matter a great deal in interpersonal relations. In a country with such a strong Confucian tradition being called an older brother or sister is a great honor.

School began soon, both of us registering to attend the morning classes in Ideology and Indoctrination in North Korean Education and Comparative Politics. Every afternoon we had a chance to prove ourselves as students of the Korean language and this turned out to be extremely challenging. Although hangul happens to be the simplest alphabet ever invented by man, five different forms of verb endings used to express your attitude towards your interlocutors did not make it any easier. Nevertheless,

at the end of our Korean adventure we were able to understand and communicate on a basic level. The organization of classes is very different from what we are used to in Poland. Classes are formed into small groups and every lecture is full of constructive discussion. The teachers encourage students to think creatively, while constant obligatory readings keep everyone involved.

On a weekly basis, our school schedule consisted of four days of class work. Every Wednesday during lunch break we took part in gatherings that were meant to help us get to know each other and the school's faculty better. On Fridays we were offered a choice of activities, which were connected thematically with our subjects and were intended to present Korean history and culture to us. These were also a great opportunity to meet other students attending ISS and establish new friendships.

On our first Friday we chose to take a trip to Incheon, which is a harbor city near Seoul, famous for being the landing site of the American-led UN troops during the Korean War. That day we had a chance to experience the heaviest rainfall we have ever seen, but the rainy season was soon to be over. Our Comparative Politics teacher - Peter Kim - introduced to us the historical and personal aspects of the site and the events that took place right there more than half a century ago. He was able to provide us with a first-hand story, because at that time he was serving in the military and was there. Through the rainy streets of Incheon, we reached a famous Chinese quarter, where we had a meal of jajja-myeon - noodles in black sauce - a dish invented by poor Chinese workers in Korea at the beginning of the 20th century. That same evening we were invited to an incredible performance based on traditional drumming, called "Nanta".

Next week the rainy season wound down and from that time on the scorching sun of Korean summer accompanied us on all of our trips around the country. Finally we were able to see how beautiful Seoul with all its magnificent architecture and surrounding mountains is. However, we had to wait before exploring the capital as we went on a two-day trip to Kwangju. This south-western city is famous for being both the center of Korean democratic and reformatory movements and a center for poets and other artists. We were able to experience both of these. First we paid tribute to the people who died during the 1980 uprising on the May 18th National Cemetery. More



In front of the School.



Students in the Demilitarization Zone.

than 150 people lost their lives defending the ideals of democratic elections when the military sent by the government tried to pacify the riots. In this place of commemoration it was most shocking to see drastic pictures of the massacred victims on display as part of the museum's exhibition. In moments like this we could most vividly feel cultural differences here reflected in the extremely different way in which Koreans respect the dead. This was also visible in Seodaemun Prison in Seoul, a place where Korean independence movement fighters were held and tortured during the Japanese occupation of Korea.

Focusing back on our trip, Kwangju was also a home of kasa literature, which can be described as poetry written by yangbans or aristocrats in exile. Passing time away from the comforts of the royal courts, they spent their days dreaming about beauty and trying to capture it in gardens of their own design that were filled with Buddhist spirit (the spirit of Buddha?). In small huts hidden from the human eye, accompanied only by Nature, they created love poems which also carried political and social messages. While resting in an old pavilion with an astounding view from the top of a hill, we could personally experience the unique atmosphere of that place and listen to ancient Korean poetry thanks to Professor Werner Sasse who brought it back to life for us right there.

We were able to learn more about the Buddhist tradition and Korean history during our next two-day excursion to Gyeongju, which is a south-eastern city often described as an open-air museum. First we visited the Bulguksa Temple which is on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List. It is one of the largest Buddhist temples in Korea, beautifully decorated with multicolored paintings covering elaborate woodwork. Certain colors, such as red, green and blue, were reserved only for shrines or buildings occupied by the royal family. Hidden in the mountains above Bulguksa is the famous grotto of Seokguram, also included on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Inside sits a majestic statue of Sakyamuni Buddha all carved in granite. Built in the 8th century and forgotten during the rule of the Joseon dynasty, it was rediscovered by a peasant wandering through the woods in 1919. He reported this fact to the Japanese who occupied Korea at that time. Consequently they robbed the statue of a huge diamond placed on its forehead, which used to catch a ray of the rising sun at a particular hour of the day, filling the grotto with a heavenly light. The diamond was never returned and unfortunately this sacred place lost some of its atmosphere forever.

In 57 BC Gyeongju became the capital of Silla, one of the three kingdoms dividing the Korean Peninsula. To this day we can appreciate the remnants of its former power. Amongst other things this includes the only sea tomb in the world - the resting site of King Munmu, who by being buried under the water wanted to protect his country even after his death. He hoped his spirit would be transformed into a dragon that would defend Korean shores from Japanese pirates. Another reminder of Silla's greatness is Tumuli Park, where 23 grassy hillocks - tombs of ancient kings, are located. The nearby Wolseong Park houses the Far East's oldest astrological observatory. This is testimony to Korea having made swift scientific progress early on in its history.

The Korean Peninsula's history is scarred with divisions and antagonisms. Examples of these are the Three Kingdoms, the Japanese occupation and the most recent and tragic of all - the Korean War and following this the establishment of two opposing regimes in the North and in the South. The most visible consequence of this is the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). This is a 4km-wide, 248km-long strip of no-man's land separating the two countries along the 38th parallel. We had the opportunity to experience the tension-laden atmosphere of the DMZ on our last Friday trip. The most heavily guarded border in the world is a remnant of the Cold War and a symbol of the nation's tragedy. From the observation deck one can see two villages which put out propaganda - Daesong in the south whose inhabitants enjoy tax-free incomes and do not have to fulfill the otherwise obligatory military service and Gijong in the north which seems to be deserted. As with everything else in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the village serves purely the purposes of propaganda. The 300kg North Korean flag flies on a 160m high pole which has been enlarged to be higher than the Southern one. To our great disappointment we were not able to visit the village of Panmunjeom, where the ceasefire agreement was reached in 1953. In order to do so one has to make prior arrangements that were unfortunately not made by our school.

Though we made several trips, most of our time in Korea was spent in Seoul, a city where history and tradition meet advanced technology and the modern way of living. Every day, when our classes were over we finally had time to explore its nooks and crannies. As the former seat of kings, Seoul is full of palaces and royal residences, the biggest of which is Gyeongbokgung (Palace of Shining Happiness). However, our hearts were truly captured by magnificent views of Changdeokgung (Palace of Illustrious Virtue). It was

NEWS letter

EUROPEAN SUMMER UNIVERSITY

The University Paris 7 – Denis Diderot organised the European Summer University (ESU) called "Quality procedures in European universities: systems, evolution and enforcement" from September 13th to 17th, 2004. The ESU was addressed to European universities administrative staff, teachers performing administrative duties and students studying economics and social science.

The European Summer University, as regards the declarations of Paris, Bologna, Prague and Berlin relying on quality requirements in European institutions of higher education, attempted to study quality application within university administration. It tried to demonstrate the relevance of "quality procedures" in



Participants of the ESU.

order to ensure better service to both customers and administrative staff alike through the improvement of department organisation and management. The ESU tackled quality systems used in Europe (ISO, AFNOR, EFQM), quality assessment systems and their university implementation.

It also tackled organisation and service standards (positioning, activities, department assignments, functions). Moreover, it tried to gather customer demands and expectations (students, socioeconomic participants).

The representatives from numerous universities (Paris7, Marseille3, Lille2, Grenoble, Madrid, Coimbra, Bari, Cagliari, Torino, Florence, Geneva, Krakow, Ploesti, Prague, Helsinki) participated in the ESU.

The participants already involved in quality assessment systems presented their cases and personal experiences in the assessment process.

The Jagiellonian University was represented by the staff from the International Relations Office, the International Students Office and the Students Office. We prepared the presentation of the Jagiellonian University structure and we also presented the organization and the goals of the major student services.

The European Summer University was well organised and very interesting.

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Layout: Kompania Graficzna

home to descendants of the royal family until 1989 when the last princess residing there died. Unlike European castles with their many chambers and hallways, Korean palaces were spread over a large piece of land and consisted of a system of courtyards with meticulously situated representative and living quarters. There, typical Asian tilted roofs and walls made of rice paper, in particular caught our attention. Traditionally, every royal residence also had a magnificent garden full of symbolism where one could relax and meditate.

Very near to the Palace is a famous tourist spot - Insadong Street, where one can buy a lot of Korean stuff. You can't miss the traditional garment - the so-called hanbok. There are also calligraphy tools, ceramics, antiques and so much more. The winding back alleys are full of old-time teashops and restaurants where it is necessary to take off shoes before entering as a sign of respect. This is a truly great place to find souvenirs and gifts that will suit every taste.

In contrast to the traditional atmosphere of Insadong the neighboring quarter is full of multicolored neon lights and young people spending time in the plentiful number of pubs and bars. One evening when wandering through those streets, we were forced to acknowledge an overwhelming odor... Ppeondaegi - fried silkworm larvae, a favourite snack of Korean children, just as candy is in the Western world. We could not resist trying this delicacy and we will never forget it...

Our main means of transport in Seoul was the subway system. Using it can be as interesting as sightseeing. For one thing subway cars are full of mysterious writings, some of which we successfully deciphered. Our favorite was one calling for constant vigilance of suspicious passengers who might be North Korean spies and if in doubt informing the authorities. Numerous advertisements praised an ideal of beauty, which could be achieved for example by using whitening face lotion. Looks are very important in Korea and supposedly about 80% of females undergo plastic surgery. A mirror is an absolute necessity in every woman's bag.

Another important aspect of travelling by subway is meeting unusual and sometimes very strange people. Don't be surprised if somebody straightens your outfit or asks you to give him your watch because they think you don't need it any more. Middle-aged men under the influence of rice wine or soju are very eager to show a degree of emotion towards each other that Westerners are not used to seeing. The constant threat from the



Gyangbokgung Palace.

North also requires a high level of militarization of the country and therefore one sees soldiers on every corner and even more of them in the subway. At first it felt uncomfortable and reminded us of the unsolved and very near conflict. Seoul is only 55km south from the DMZ.



Gardens of the Changdeokgung Palace.

All in all, we were extremely happy with our decision to go to this far and exciting country. This incredible adventure brought us many new friendships and broadened our horizons. Not many people have a chance to get to know the life and culture of an Asian country so thoroughly. Korea, known in Poland and throughout the world mostly as a country which has had enormous economic success in recent years, for us became a land of warm and welcoming people, exquisite and ancient art and breathtaking panoramas. We can only hope that in the future we will be able to visit this region again...

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Students of International Relations Studies