

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE  
AND DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF POZNAŃ  
1919-1939  
THE BIBLIOGRAPHY  
BIOGRAPHIC MATERIALS**

During the First World War, after which Poland gained independence, in 1915 the University of Warsaw was revived and together with it the third faculty of medicine with Polish as teaching language came into being. The two first faculties were at the Jagiellonian University and Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov.

In 1919 the faculty of medicine in the University of Vilnius was started and the University got the name of Polish king - Stefan Batory. At the end of the interwar period there appeared the youngest at that time faculty of medicine in Poznań, in 1919 within the so called Piast School, which in 1920 was given a new name - the University of Poznań.

The history of academic training in the Wielkopolska region goes back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and was started in 1519 with the establishing a graduate school called later the Academy of Poznań, then the Lubranscianum Academy, which flourished in 1529-1535, after coming to Poznań Luther's and Melanchton's advocate - Krzysztof Hegendorfer, brought the chair of free arts into Poznań. In 1573 the next university came into existence. It was the Jesuit College which similarly to the above-mentioned ones had two faculties: arts (philosophy) and theology. It flourished mainly during professorship of Józef Rogaliński (1728-1802), who was a priest and famous astronomer.

All the efforts taken in order to develop those schools into the true universities were miscarried due to different reasons described broader in one of the chapters of the volume entitled: „An outline of the history of the Faculty of Medicine and Department of Pharmacy of the University of Poznań in the Second Polish Republic”.

After the second partition of Poland, from 1793 to 1918, Poznań and the whole region became a part of the German Empire. It was impossible to establish a Polish

university in Poznań at that time due to the unfavourable political situation. One of the famous organizers of modern society - doctor Karol Marcinkowski (1800-1846) came out in the defence of the Poznań faculty of medicine and proposed creating just the surgical school. Even the famous German scientist - Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) supported the idea of creation the school in 1845.

During that time in Wielkopolska there was a rapidly developing action of grants and donations of the Society of Scientific Help created in 1841 by Karol Marcinkowski. Owing to its work the number of well-educated Poles, including doctors started to increase. They were mainly the graduates of German universities. Due to the great number of Polish intellectuals staying in Poznań, the Society of Friends of Sciences was established here in 1857, within the Society there appeared the Faculty of Medicine (1865) which became the main medical institution of Polish scientist in the West of Poland until 1920.

At the end of the First World War, in the conducive situation to revival of Poland, intellectuals from Wielkopolska started to achieve certain goals. In October 1918 there was established: „Organizing committee of the Polish University in Poznań” due to the help and interest of Heliodor Świącicki (1854-1923). He was the president of the Society of Friends of Sciences, great organizer of Polish scientific life during the partition, the professor of gynecology and the honoris causa laureate of the Jagiellonian University. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of May, 1919 the University of Poznań was open. Although, already in February 1919 there were medical courses established in Poznań and in 1920 the medical school was started, it was very difficult to create the Faculty of Medicine. The situation got better in April 1920 when professor Adam Wrzosek (1875-1965) became the main organizer and then the first dean of the Faculty. At that time he was the chief of Department of Science and Academic Schools in the Ministry of Religion and Public Enlightenment in Warsaw.

Before this, in November 1919, the School of Pharmacy was created at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Poznań, then in October next year it was changed into the Department of Pharmacy - organized and led in 1920-1936 by professor of pharmaceutical chemistry - Konstanty Hrynakowski (1878-1938).

Both the Faculty of Medicine and Department of Pharmacy gained high level of education in the interwar period. It was mainly due to the work of their creators who, not only brought to Poznań many famous professors, but also assured appropriate conditions to educate young people.

The Faculty of Medicine, as fourth biggest in Poland, had very good opinion in the interwar period. As a didactic and scientific institute it was organized in

modern way taking into account current trends in science and had similar standards to those of other developed countries. It is best reflected by the fact that it had first in Poland, and for the long time - the only in the interwar period, chairs of medical physics, physiological chemistry (third in Europe), medical radiology, and for a short time balneology; the only at that time Chair and Clinic of Orthopedics, Chair of School Hygiene, and the Theory of Physical Education (third, after Gandava and Copenhagen such a university chair in Europe) and the School of Physical Education.

Until the outbreak of the World War II, more than 1350 physicians graduated from the Faculty of Medicine. During the times of the Second Polish Republic, the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Poznań, became one of the leading Polish centers of modern medical thought.

The level of pharmaceutical studies at the university was also one of the highest in Poland. Until 1939, 886 graduates received the Master of Sciences degree. In 1926 the obligation of finishing the studies with Master degree was introduced. It was abolished in 1936. In the thirties, graduates of the University of Poznań were 40 percent of all graduates of pharmacy in Poland. They were well educated and worked in important scientific institutes and industry all over Poland.

In the history of culture education has a very significant place. Within the history of education one can find also history of academic medical schools. In order to reconstruct their history it is necessary to get to know complete bibliographies of the works of all researches employed at such universities, as well as to gather literature and archival sources concerning the biographies of the most important professors and lecturers. This bibliography attempts to provide such information. It contains the lists of the scientific publications from 1919 to 1939 of all researches of the Faculty of Medicine and Department of Pharmacy of the University of Poznań, updated by biographies (closed in 1979 with only one exception - Biographic Dictionary of Wielkopolska). It is due to the fact that we wanted to retain the bibliography in the original form, which was a typescript sent to all important Polish libraries. Next materials from that time will be published as a separate biographic dictionaries which are being prepared.

The bibliography is a result of hard work of the librarians from the Main Library of the University of Medical Sciences in Poznań who took up redrafting and updating the above-mentioned typescript from 1979 in order to prepare its edition in form of this book. It is easy to use the bibliography due to the clear arrangement as far as substantial and chronological order is concerned. It is done according to various scientific and didactic departments of the Faculty of Medicine

(departments and clinics) and the Department of Pharmacy. The book also has list of used periodicals, books and other serials, explanation of abbreviations and also indexes: subject and authors of publications. When presenting particular departments the chronological list of their chiefs and researchers was added. There are also their short biographies accompanied by pictures and biographic literature and possible archival sources.

There are only two persons presented separately: the founder, main organizer and first rector of the University - professor Heliodor Świącicki as well as professor of internal medicine - Franciszek Chłapowski (1846-1923) who was not related to any of the facilities and who created the Chair of Balneology.

Materials concerning researchers famous not only in Poland but also abroad are especially interesting. There are such scientists as co-worker of Pasteur's Institute in Paris, Leon Padlewski - a bacteriologist (concerned with plague), Eugenia Piasecka-Zeyland (one of the best scientists concerned with bacteriology of tuberculosis including BCG strain), Janusz Zeyland - anatomopathologist and pediatrician (concerned with tuberculosis in children, close co-worker of Albert Calmette), laryngologist - Antoni Stanisław Jurasz senior (one of the creators of laryngology in the world); surgeon - Antoni Tomasz Jurasz junior (pioneer of cardiac surgery and pancreatic surgery); pioneers of orthopedics - Ireneusz Wierzejewski (concerned with free transplantation of fascia and bones) and his students - Franciszek Raszeja and Wiktor Dega (1896-1995) who later on became famous as a specialist of orthopedic rehabilitation (in 1966 he received the Albert Lasker Award „for stimulating new and advanced techniques in Poland which were utilized in many other nations”); radiologist - Karol Mayer (first professor of this speciality in Poland, author of first tomographic pictures of heart in the world, who as one of the first doctors created theoretical basic of rotation therapy of X-ray and radium and introduced it to oncology, and also proved the existence of latent blood pressure during every heart contraction transferred to capillaries - it is so called ponderometric force of heart); physician - Stanisław Kalandyk (pioneer of radiobiology), pathologist - Wojciech Węśław (histophysiological and histopathologist of pulmonary epithelium); professor of pharmaceutical chemistry - Konstanty Hrynakowski (interested in physical and chemical features of organic compounds, especially drugs, as far as the balance of phases of drug compounds is concerned with the usage of thermic analysis) and many others.

We hope that this book will be the help and valuable source for those interested not only in the history of academic, medical education in Poland but also in the history of culture and science in general.

Poznań school of medicine, owing to this publication, joined the group of famous and „old” universities which possess their own, published and complete bibliographies of works of all scientists - from the beginning until now. This bibliography has completed the only missing part in the bibliographic list, published as a book, of all papers, articles and dissertations published until 1996. It is unquestionable that the libraries of the Main Library of Karol Marcinkowski University of Medical Sciences contributed to the cause the greatest way, especially the editors of this bibliography - Krystyna Karwowska and Aniela Piotrowicz. Special thanks are also due to the authorities of the University, who in spite of difficult financial situation afforded publishing this book. I think that it is the result of understanding the so called higher values in life, appreciating the tradition and roots and it also testifies best to all those people who contributed to publishing the book in the form I have the pleasure to present.

Roman K. Meissner

