

Summary of professional accomplishments

1. Name and surname

Małgorzata Iżykowska

2. Held diplomas, scholarly degrees

In 1986 I completed my MA studies at the Institute of Polish Philology of the University of Wrocław with a Master's degree based on my MA thesis entitled *Teksty polskie w rękopisie Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich nr 2080 [Polish Texts in the Manuscript of the Ossoliński National Institute no. 2080]*, dedicated to an interesting monument of the Polish language - the transcript of prayers in the canon of the Mass of 1424.

I defended my doctoral dissertation entitled *Nazwy szkodników roślin uprawnych – analiza językowa [The Names of the Pests of Cultivated Plants - a Linguistic Analysis]* written under the academic supervision of Prof. Bogdan Siciński in 1997 at the University of Wrocław and was awarded a PhD degree in the humanities.

3. History of employment in academic institutions

In the years 1986-1997 I was employed in the Institute of Polish Philology of the University of Wrocław as an assistant-trainee, and subsequently as an assistant.

In the years 1998 - 2014 I was employed in the Institute of Polish Philology of the University of Opole as a lecturer.

In 1999 I also started work in the State Scientific Institute - the Silesian Institute in Opole, in the team of *The Dictionary of Silesian Dialects* under the supervision of Prof. dr hab. Bogusław Wyderka, in which I was preparing entries for fifteen volumes of the *Dictionary*.

Since 2014 I have been employed as an archivist in the State Archive in Opole.

4. Description of scholarly achievements selected for evaluation

a) Title of scholarly achievement:

The Linguistic Situation in Upper Silesia in the Second Half of the 19th Century

c) Discussion of the objective and results:

After the defence of my doctoral dissertation, due to my employment at the University of Opole, my scholarly interest was focused on the linguistic situation in Upper Silesia, with special emphasis on the 19th century. My queries in archives conducted prior to my employment in the State Archive in Opole allowed me to follow the history of the functioning of the Polish language in Silesia in the time from Frederick II's seizure of the land until the end of World War I. The year 1872 is the most important turning point in this long period: the legislation passed in that year radically changed the situation of the Polish language, simultaneously politicizing the problem of the citizens' linguistic identity and enforcing their self-determination. I studied the changes taking place in language as well as all extra-linguistic circumstances playing a role in the development of the situation of the Polish language in Silesia by exploring manuscripts which had not been widely examined before.

As a result of my work on materials concerning the 19th century Upper Silesian school, such as the Opole school inspection reports (*Kreisschulinspektion Oppeln*), old biographies of pupils and school notebooks, I published several articles (numbers 11, 12, 13, 17 in my list of publications) focusing on the Prussian educational system in which the Polish language was a teaching subject for some time. In particular, starting from 1848, when Rev. Bernard Bogedain was the school counsellor of the Opole Regency, the Polish language was both a subject and the language of instruction in Prussian schools from the elementary level to teacher's colleges. Many outstanding scholars, such as Józef Madeja and Jolanta Kwiatek, focused on the history of education in Silesia. It seems, however, that it is worth conducting an in-depth analysis of the numerous and well preserved school documents from the Opole Regency covering chronologically almost the entire 19th century. For instance, an interesting issue is the examination of the linguistic competence level of the Silesian teachers, native Silesians from Polish-speaking families, educated in Prussian schools and universities and thus being able to function linguistically in both German- and Polish-speaking communities. An analysis of school inspection reports from several villages of the Opole District brought unexpected results. The information included in them allowed me to reach some conclusions of which the most interesting one seems to concern the school music culture of that period. As it turned out, the vast majority of songs sung in village schools before 1872 were Polish songs. The consequence of the prohibition to use Polish in schools as of 1872 was the exclusion of the majority of the pupils' song repertoire.

Apart from materials connected with school life, texts produced for the needs of pastoral work of the Roman-Catholic church in Upper Silesia are also extremely interesting. Owing to the kindness of the parish priest in Szymiszów in the Strzelce Opolskie District I

was given access to analyse two books of Polish church announcements from the years 1897-1916. On the basis of announcement texts from these books I wrote three articles (numbers 15, 16, 18 in the list of publications) in which I used the materials to conduct various linguistic and cultural analyses. For instance, it allowed me to analyse the strategy used by the priest in his requests for money for charity, to determine different levels of persuasion in the church announcements, as well as to study how the linguistic and moral facts included in them documented the reality of rural communities' life in the late 19th century Upper Silesia.

Questionnaires to Wenker's atlas, a collection of more than eight hundred questionnaires sent to every elementary school in all locations in the Reich in the years 1879-1880, and also in 1887, were a rich even though not very diversified research material as well. Each of these questionnaires made by the researcher of German dialects Georg Wenker comprised forty specially prepared sentences in the German language illustrating some desirable dialectal characteristics. The authors of the questionnaire asked the addressees to translate the sentences into the local dialect. The questionnaires from the rural areas of Upper Silesia were then sent back to Marburg with notes made in Silesian Polish. These Polish texts kept in the Marburg Dialect Research Centre may constitute an interesting research subject, for instance, on 19th century phonetics (such research on Kashubian material originating from the same source was conducted by Ewa Rzetelska-Feleszko). So far, I have published two articles on onomastics (numbers 19 and 21 in my list of publications) based on this source, and one of my articles dedicated to old Polish lexis recorded in Wenker's questionnaires, prepared for a conference in Marburg in 2016, has been approved for printing and awaits publication.

The crucial time in the history of the Polish language in Silesia was the time of the Kulturkampf, when the fate of the Polish-speaking population of the region was determined both for the final decades of the 19th century as well as the first decades of the 20th century. In 1872 the school acts were adopted which made it impossible to learn Polish in schools at any level for many years ahead. The influence of this crucial year on the journalists' perception of the Polish language can be clearly seen in the Polish papers in Silesia, and in particular, in "The Catholic". The Polish language started to be perceived as an endangered value requiring resolute defence. The highly emotional appeals for preserving and propagating the native tongue, prayers and songs, and for teaching children Polish were strongly connected with the sphere of sacrum and religiousness. My article listed under number 5 is dedicated to this issue.

The specific Silesian phraseology, a huge collection of which was presented by Lidia Przymuszała several years ago, is particularly interesting. The published collections of Silesian sayings, catchphrases and idiomatic expressions, such as books written by Józef Ondrusz, Andrzej Cinciała and Stanisław Wallis, are not only a source of knowledge of the language but also a document of the old rural Silesian population's anthropocentric perception of the phenomena of the surrounding world. Similarly, the Silesian maxims allow us to enter the world of these people's beliefs, superstitions and their ways of perception of reality. "Preserved" in the vocabulary, phraseology and proverbs, the elements of the image of our ancestors' world constitute a significant corpus of cultural phenomena, which, I am convinced, can be reconstructed today. In my articles no. 6 and 10 I attempt to highlight the linguistic and cultural references in these materials.

Searching for research materials I also focused on Silesian folk tales dating back to the 19th and 20th century and published in numerous collections (e.g. Lucjan Malinowski, Brunon Strzałka). Folk tales, in particular fairy-tales, as works reflecting their authors' wishes and dreams, can be the source for research aiming at the reconstruction of the linguistic image of the world of the Silesian people in the past. In two of my articles (no. 8 and 14) I concentrate on pleasures and delights as well as on the desire for money.

Diachronic studies, interesting as such, may sometimes provide interesting results, finding a point of reference in modern linguistic inquiries. This was the case of the book (cf. List of publications, monographs, number 2) *"Ty bestya, ty kamelo!" Agresja językowa w polszczyźnie śląskiej (1842-1938) ["You Brute, You Camel!" Linguistic Aggression in Silesian Polish (1842-1938)]*, written on the basis of record books of the arbitration court in Opole originating from various places in the Strzelce District and now kept in the State Archive in Opole. Linguistic aggression which can be frequently observed in contemporary interpersonal contacts, including even official situations, is the subject matter of the most recent linguistic studies. This can be proved, for instance, by a recently published anthology edited by Jerzy Bartmiński, Stanisława Niebrzegowska-Bartmińska, Marta Nowosad-Bakalarczyk and Jadwiga Puzynina *Etyka słowa. Wybór opracowań I [The Ethics of a Word. A Selection of Articles I]*, Lublin 2017, comprising, to put it generally, almost fifty articles dedicated to the principles of linguistic communication ethics. The volume focusing on linguistic aggression in 19th century Silesia which I prepared in cooperation with a historian, Aleksandra Starczewska-Wojnar, is an attempt to apply modern research tools to an analysis of texts of the past epochs. The material base for the book is a collection of record books of arbitration courts operating in Prussia, and subsequently in Germany from the 1830s to 1945,

now kept in the State Archive in Opole. The courts were established to settle minor disputes which were no longer considered by the Prussian Royal Courts, and this was a convenient solution for the feuding people as it allowed them to avoid considerable expenses of court cases as well as burdensome and costly travels to the district town. Cases in which people with insufficient command of German participated could be conducted in the minority language, i.e. with respect to our materials - in Polish. The records of court proceedings were also written in Polish then, or at least more or less extensive fragments of statements in Polish in which the parties offended each other were included in a German record. This extremely interesting linguistic material was collected in the publication in the form of a dictionary entitled: *Słownik śląskich wyzwisk, obelg i wypowiedzeń obraźliwych [A Dictionary of Silesian Invectives, Insults and Offensive Utterances]*. It is a relatively large (about 1100 entries) resource of recorded statements of people living in the Strzelce District villages in the second half of the 19th century, examples of contemporary spontaneous speech of an aggressive, hostile and offensive character. It has turned out that this historical material can be analysed by means of tools developed for the analysis of modern manifestations of linguistic aggression. Among the collected and analysed utterances from the arbitration courts' records the same semantic fields can be distinguished as those distinguished by Maria Peisert in her publication concerning Polish aggressive speech (*Formy i funkcje agresji werbalnej. Próba typologii [Forms and Functions of Verbal Aggression. A Typology]*, Wrocław 2004), that is:

- 1) the *sacrum* and *profanum*, comprising blasphemy, imprecations and "calling the devil";
- 2) scatology - the use of vocabulary related to excrement and excretion;
- 3) human procreation and sexuality;
- 4) the natural world - negative judging of man by making comparisons to the world of animals and plants;
- 5) defects of the body and mind;
- 6) foreign descent;
- 7) the social background;
- 8) religion and world view.

The archival materials include also numerous interesting lexical and idiomatic phenomena which could not be included in monographs concerning the 19th century Silesian Polish language so far because due to their aggressive character frequently connected with vulgarity, they were not preserved in folk texts written down by explorers wandering from village to village in search of manifestations of local folklore.

Based on the material collected in the book entitled *Agresja językowa w polszczyźnie śląskiej* [*Linguistic Aggression in Silesian Polish*] several articles conceived during various conference presentations were subsequently written (numbers 1, 2, 3 in the list of publications). I explored in them the rich Silesian vocabulary connected with theft. Together with Aleksandra Starczewska-Wojnar, the co-author of the book, I wrote an article on the indecent linguistic behaviour of the Silesian people. Several articles based on the corpus of collected vocabulary and aggressive utterances still await publication.

The offensive quotations selected from the records do not exhaust the research opportunities offered by the collection of archival materials. Together with Aleksandra Starczewska-Wojnar we came to the conclusion that the records written in Polish were an equally interesting material; their numbers and diversity encouraged us to publish all of them. 33 of the 59 record books from arbitration courts in the Strzelce District kept in the State Archive in Opole contain records written in Polish. Our next book entitled "*Przeczytano, przyjęto, podpisano*". *Polskie protokoły sądów rozjemczych w powiecie strzeleckim w XIX wieku. Edycja źródłowa ze zbiorów Archiwum Państwowego w Opolu* [*"Read, Accepted, Signed". Polish Records of Arbitration Courts in the Strzelce District in the 19th Century. Source Edition from the Collection of the State Archive in Opole*] (cf. List of publications, monographs, no. 1) comprises over 1500 texts of court documents from the years 1842-1904. They prove the existence of the Polish language in the public life of the rural population in the Strzelce District of that time. The Polish language was then used not only commonly at home and in church, but also in official situations, in the people's contacts with Prussian and later German administrative representatives, such as arbitrators. It turns out that in the second half of the 19th century a new genre of official texts appeared - the record of court proceedings - with a specific form and function, a clearly defined structure, following relatively uniform rules, in which special terminology was used. The existence of the genre within a foreign state is an interesting historical and linguistic fact not often acknowledged with regard to Silesia, and proving that the Polish language was used on a larger scale in the public life than it was previously believed.

The book contains materials that can be the starting point for diversified research: linguistic, cultural or historical studies. Instead of a transcription with modernized spelling, commonly used in editions of 19th century works, here the exact transliteration of the texts of court records was applied. This choice is justified in the case of dialectal texts and the court records published by us are such texts to some extent. Furthermore, they were written in a foreign state in which the German language was dominant, which has largely influenced the

character of the language preserved in them. Due to maintaining the actual spelling one can make various observations concerning the language and the method of writing without having to reach for the original text. One of the interesting research problems that we currently analyse based on the published materials is the linguistic competence of the arbitrators, who - as we know thanks to Aleksandra Starczewska-Wojnar - were usually teachers by profession. Thus they were educated in Prussian and later German schools and obtained at least some education in teachers' colleges. Their competence in the Polish language acquired in the course of many years of learning can be seen in the manner of wording and writing down the court record.

The issues connected with the history of culture, clearly discernible in the content of the records, seem to be equally interesting, for instance, the social circumstances of the disputes between people, the ways of offending each other and reaching consensus, acts of violence and the treatment of women and children, their legal dependence on men and men's exclusive undertaking of financial obligations.

A part of my research on the linguistic situation in Silesia was also my participation in the preparation of entries to subsequent volumes of the *Dictionary of Silesian Dialects* edited by Bogusław Wyderka. I have been a member of the *Dictionary* team since 1999. 16 volumes of the *Dictionary* were published in the years 2000-2017 and a considerable number of my entries were included in 15 of them. A list of the *Dictionary* volumes published so far and the scope of entries prepared by me is presented in the list of publications, among monographs, under number 3.

Furthermore, an article was written (number 20 in the list of publications) based on the dictionary file; it focused on selected issues of dialectal synonymy.

The second half of the 19th century is in the history of Silesia a period of extremely intense social and political changes, a time of developing awareness and national identity of the Silesians. The national movement and the fight for the Polish minority's linguistic rights in Silesia were intensified along with the intensification of the state authorities' efforts aiming at Germanization by means of various prohibitions and orders. The year 1872, the beginning of Kulturkampf, was the turning point. The Polish language was perceived by its users as a language of ancestors, a mother's tongue guaranteeing the maintenance of one's identity, and there was a conviction that only a native tongue could offer a possibility of complete religious development and protect one from the temptation to convert. Yielding to the process of Germanization frequently involved also a departure from the Catholic religion. The contemporary Polish press appealed to the readers urging them passionately to maintain and

preserve their native tongue as well as their customs. Thus the language as a value was associated with values from the sphere of *sacrum*. This atmosphere in connection with a sense of injustice caused by the discrimination of Polish identity triggered the insurrectionist movement in the next generations' lives which covered a considerable part of the German Silesia.

The achievements presented in the summary of my professional accomplishments comprising publications focusing on the linguistic situation in Silesia in the second part of the 19th century extend the material base required for drawing conclusions concerning the situation of the Polish language in that period, its development and specific character connected with its functioning in the conditions of a predominant foreign language and culture. It is largely based on archival materials, not commonly known and not used in scholarly research so far. It proves, as it seems, that the Polish language in Silesia was used in that time on a slightly larger scale than it is commonly assumed in historical and linguistic research. It also allows one to observe problems related to the peripheral character of Silesian Polish, its individual character in relation to the general language caused by different conditions of development. The linguistic phenomena visible in the examined texts, in particular the lexical ones, confirm the existence of a considerable number of old Polish archaisms in the Silesian Polish language of that time on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the periodical inflow of German vocabulary, especially in the area of technology, industry and administration, and thus also confirm the fact of the specifically Polish character of the Silesian dialect, evident for the Polish science, yet not outworn in the current social reality. They make it possible to look with reserve at the efforts of proving the long lasting separateness of the "Silesian language". Furthermore, the above mentioned works extend also the overview of external linguistic factors the importance of which for the development of Silesian Polish cannot be overestimated.

5. Presentation of other scholarly and research achievements

Selection of papers presented on conferences:

1. razem z Aleksandrą Starczewską-Wojnar, „Przed nizej podpisanem sędzią polubownem”. *Dziewiętnastowieczne górnośląskie protokoły sądów rozjemczych jako gatunek tekstu prawnego*, Zielona Góra, 22.05.2018, konferencja naukowa pn. „Dyskursy w przeszłości. Dyskursy o przeszłości”.

2. razem z Aleksandrą Starczewską-Wojnar, „*Tęgie znaki mu pozostały na zadniej części ciała*”. *Życie i obyczaje mieszkańców powiatu oleskiego w archiwalnych aktach sądowych*, Praszka, 25.11.2017, III Sympozjum Regionalistów
3. razem z Aleksandrą Starczewską-Wojnar, *W drodze na targ do miasta. Nieobyczajne zachowania językowe Ślązaków w II poł. XIX w. Polskie protokoły sądów rozjemczych w zbiorach Archiwum Państwowego w Opolu*, Opole, 15-17.03.2017, międzynarodowa konferencja naukowa „800 lat Opola. Praca, Nauka, Cnota”, panel „Obyczajowość w miastach Górnego Śląska”.
4. „*Kradzież*“ i „*złodziej*“ – obraz przestępstwa i sprawcy w dziewiętnastowiecznej śląskiej leksyce obelżywej, Opole, 6-7.04.2016, konferencja pn. *Kulturowo-językowy obraz Śląska*.
5. *Zur altpolnischen Lexik anhand der Wenkerbogen aus dem oberschlesischen Raum*, Marburg, 29.02-3.03.2016, konferencja pn. *Minderheitensprachen und Sprachminderheiten. Deutsch und seine Kontaktsprachen in der Dokumentation der Wenker-Materialien*.
6. *Słownictwo obelżywe w dialekcie śląskim w XIX wieku*, Lelis, 20-21.11.2015, IX Ogólnopolska Konferencja pn. „Polszczyzna regionalna”.
7. „*You devilish monster (Na ty potworo diablo jedna)*”. *Insults in the Silesian dialect*, Krosno, 14-16 października 2013, International Conference on Communication Styles.
8. *Język polski jako wartość w publicystyce śląskiej XIX wieku*, Baranów Sandomierski, 20-23 maja 2013, Czwarta Ogólnopolska Konferencja Naukowa z cyklu „Tradycja dla współczesności” pn. „Wartości i etos”.
9. *Pieniądz jako przedmiot pożądania w śląskich tekstach folkloru*, Pokrzywna, 24-26 kwietnia 2013, konferencja z serii „Stromata anthropologica” pn. „Głód. Skojarzenia, metafory, refleksje...”
10. *Obraz I wojny światowej w ogłoszeniach parafialnych na Śląsku*, Zachełmie, 11.10.2012, konferencja „Źródło historyczne jako tekst kultury”.
11. „*Bioły jak śniyg kole kumina*”. *Brud w paremiach śląskich*, Pokrzywna, 24-26.04.2012, konferencja z serii „Stromata Anthropologica” pn. „Brud. Idee – dylematy – sprawy”.
12. „*Dużo roztomajtych maszkietów*”. *Rozkosze Ślązaka w opowieściach ludowych*, Pokrzywna, 12-15.04.2011, konferencja z serii „Stromata Anthropologica” pn. „O rozkoszach wszelakich... Od przyjemności do ekstazy w kontekstach kultury”.
13. *Dwujęzyczna pruska szkoła elementarna na Śląsku w świetle protokołów inspekcji szkolnej w Opolu z XIX w.*, Częstochowa, 18-19.09.2011, VII Międzynarodowa Konferencja „Edukacja na styku kultur”.
14. *Język polski zakazany. Polszczyzna w śląskiej szkole elementarnej pod koniec XIX wieku w świetle ankiet do Atlasu Wenkera*, Pokrzywna, 21-22.09.2011, konferencja „Tekst edukacyjny”.
15. *Money as an object of desire in the texts of the Silesian folklore*, Krosno, 28-29.10.2011, International conference „Creativity and Tradition in Polish and Estonian Cultural Communication”.
16. *Nazwy pieniędzy w gwarach śląskich*, Ostrołęka, 25-26.11.2011, konferencja naukowa pn. „Polszczyzna regionalna”.
17. *Dziewiętnastowieczne śląskie ogłoszenia parafialne. Świadectwo języka i obyczaju*, Kamień Śląski, 1.12.2009, konferencja „Filologiczny kalejdoskop tematów śląskich”.
18. Konferencja naukowa pn. „Sztuka życia, zasady dobrego zachowania, etykieta. O zmienności obyczaju w kulturze”, Pokrzywna, 21-24 kwietnia 2008 r., referat pt. „Grzeczność z ambony. Stosowanie wskazań etykiety językowej w ogłoszeniach parafialnych przed stu laty i dziś”.

19. Konferencja naukowa „Regionalizm, literatura, język”, Akademia Techniczno-Humanistyczna w Bielsku-Białej, 29-30 września 2005; tytuł referatu: „Kształcenie umiejętności posługiwania się polszczyzną uczniów tzw. szkół utrakwistycznych na Śląsku w połowie XIX wieku”.
20. Konferencja naukowa „Synchronia i diachronia w językach słowiańskich – zbliżenia i dialogi. Słownictwo dawne i współczesne języków słowiańskich. Teoria i praktyka”, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu, 19-20 września 2005; tytuł referatu: „Dystynkcje w synonimach gwarowych na podstawie kartoteki do *Słownika gwar śląskich*”.
21. *Nazwy wsi śląskich w ankietach do Atlasu Wenkera z 1887 roku*, Pobierowo, 2005, konferencja „Nazewnictwo na pograniczach”.

I edited the Polish texts included in several volumes published by the State Archive in Opole in cooperation with the Vatican Publishing House. I co-participated in the publication of a volume of articles written after a conference on Silesia organized by the University of Opole.

Participation in grants:

I was a member of the team working on “A Dictionary of Silesian Dialects” edited by Professor Bogusław Wyderka in the Silesian Institute in Opole. 16 volumes of the Dictionary were published between 1999 and 2016, and 15 of them comprise materials prepared by me.

1999-2002 *Słownik gwar śląskich* (t. I-III), grant KBN (projekt badawczy nr 1 H01D 006 14);

2004-2006 *Słownik gwar śląskich* (t. IV-VIII), grant KBN (projekt badawczy nr 2 H01D 030 22);

2007-2009 *Słownik gwar śląskich* (t. IX-XI), grant KBN (projekt badawczy nr 1 H01D 030 29);

2010-2012 *Słownik gwar śląskich* (t. XII-XIII), grant KBN (projekt badawczy nr N N104 01 1337);

2013-2016 *Słownik gwar śląskich* (t. XIV-XVI), grant NCN (decyzja nr DEC-2012/07/B/HS2/00320).

Organisational works:

I worked on the preparation of conferences and scientific meetings, s.a.:

- „Komparacja systemów i funkcjonowania współczesnych języków słowiańskich” na Uniwersytecie Opolskim 24-25.09.2001 r. (secretary of the conference),

- obrady Prezydium Międzynarodowego Komitetu Słowistów na Uniwersytecie Opolskim w r. 2004 (secretary of the conference),
- międzynarodowa konferencja naukowa pod patronatem Konferencji Rektorów Uniwersytetów Śląskich pn. „Filologiczny kalejdoskop tematów śląskich”, Kamień Śląski, 30.11-1.12.2009 r. (secretary of the conference),
- spotkanie ze studentami i profesorami Uniwersytetu w Skopje (Macedonia), Uniwersytet Opolski, 5.04.2011 r. (co-organization),
- spotkanie „okrągłego stołu” na temat dyskursu, Uniwersytet Opolski, 11-12.04.2011 r. (co-organization),
- V Kongres Polonistyki Zagranicznej, Brzeg-Opole, 10-13.07.2012 r. (co-organization).

Participation in the work of the jury:

1. XXII Wojewódzki Konkurs Gawędziarski „Śląskie beranie” w PSP w Izbicku, 10.04.2015.
2. XXIII Wojewódzki Konkurs Gawędziarski „Śląskie beranie” w PSP w Izbicku, 8.04.2016.
3. XXIV Wojewódzki Konkurs Gawędziarski „Śląskie beranie” w PSP w Izbicku, 28.04.2017.
4. XXV Wojewódzki Konkurs Gawędziarski „Śląskie beranie” w PSP w Izbicku, 27.04.2018.

Rewards received:

- I received the Prize of the Rector of Uniwersytet Opolski in the year 2011 and in 2012.
- I was decorated of Silver Medal for many years of service, 31 August 2011.
- Rector of the Uniwersytet Wrocławski awarded me a rector's prize for organizational achievements in the year 1987.

Martgorzata Trykowska