4. Acknowledgements of Prof. Leszek A. Dobrzański

Your Magnificence the Rector Professor András Torma!

Honourable Professor Miklós Tisza!

Dear Hungarian and Polish Friends!

Beloved Wife Teresa!

Beloved Children and Family!

Dear Guests and All Attending Persons!

On this very important day for me, when I am conferred a Title and Dignity of Doctor Honoris Causa, I allow myself to express my gratitude and extend my sincere thanks to His Magnificence the Rector Professor András Torm and the High Senate of the University of Miskolc, and to all other Friends who have contributed to conferring to me this exceptionally precious distinction. I would like to express my special gratitude for such a high evaluation of my accomplishments, especially to Prof. Miklós Tisza who has initiated the whole process, and to the two retired professors, with whom I have cooperated for years, i.e. Professor Laszlo Toth and Professor Istvan Paczelt. As a token of great attention and respect for the position and great achievements of the University of Miskolc, and in gratitude for such a great distinction, I allow myself to share with His Magnificence the Rector this commemorative book concerning this event as a gift I have presented to the University. By congratulating warmly on the accomplishments of the University until now, I sincerely wish our University (well, you allowed me to join your Community) even a greater success, and I wish to the University's Professors and Personnel to achieve great scientific results, and to the Young Students to acquire knowledge and skills at this University which will give you an unlimited opportunity to find attractive offers at the job market.

My adventure with Hungary began over 50 years ago. I passed my matriculation exam in 1965 and entry exams to the Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice, and my late Parents decided to reward me especially for this. With some great efforts I went for a 2-week holiday in a tent to Tihany on the Balaton Lake. It was my first travel abroad and although after that I have visited many times all the continents except for Antarctica. I don't recollect any of those journeys so well and I have never again been so greatly impressed. This was the hard time of Communist dominance in Poland and in Hungary and it was a great difficulty to get the required travel documents, at all, not to mention the costs and other difficulties. But the joy of the travel and the impression that this situation is so special, were immense. Ten years later, already as a young scientific worker, I returned almost exactly in the same place, when the University in Veszprém organised a Conference on Electron Microscopy in Balatonfűred. One of my travels to Miskolc was important when, as a Dean, together with Professor Istvan Paczelt, we signed in his office a cooperation agreement between our Faculties. It was a quarter of a century ago. After that, I was visiting the University of Miskolc and other Universities and regions in Hungary many times. We were developing our cooperation over more than ten editions of CEEPUS projects I was in charge of, in which the University of Miskolc always participated. We have collaborated for ten years as part of the World Academy of Materials and Manufacturing Engineering, an organisation associating eminent Professors from about 50 countries of the World, the President of which I have been all the time since its establishment. We exchange students and personnel, for twenty-five years we have jointly attended scientific conferences held in each of our countries and attended the proceedings of editorial boards of scientific journals published in Poland and in Hungary.

Today's ceremony naturally encourages me to analyse and remind the historical relationships between Poland and Hungary. A traditional saying *Magyar and Pole, two friends so fine; together they fight and drink their wine* for decades has symbolised a friendship between our nations, despite many differences, starting with languages which belong to such completely different groups. Historical similarities between the both countries can traced over centuries, and the border existing for many years between Poland and Hungary was considered one of the most stable in Europe, which had significantly contributed towards the development of European political relationships. Friendship between the two nations began already in the era when the states of Árpáds and Piasts were being formed. Undoubtedly, the basis of this

were alliances against our common enemy. Adelaide, a sister of the Duke of Poland, Mieszko I, married Géza - the King of Hungary. Béla I, when his father, the Duke Vazul, was murdered, escaped from Hungary to Poland, to return to his country after a few years to regain the crown. His sons also emigrated to Poland after his death and after a German raid on Hungary. Moreover, the King of Poland, Bolesław II the Bold, fled to Hungary to save himself against the rebel of noblemen. An alliance between Poland and Hungary was again formed under the reign of the Boleslav III Wrymouth and Coloman the Learned. The King of Hungary was rescued from a siege held in Pressburg by the King of Germany, Henry V. The saying to be as drunk as Bela was then started to be commonly used in the Polish language, although it is practically completely misunderstood as it refers to Béla the Blind, the king of Hungary, who was abusing alcohol. When Casimir III the Great, who was the last successor of the Dynasty of Piasts, died without leaving male heirs, then according to the agreement between Poland and Hungary, the power was taken in Poland by Louis I of Hungary. He was known in Hungary as Louis the Great (Nagy Lajos) from the House of Anjou. He was marginalising Polish interests at the cost of Hungary, and he practically entrusted power in Poland with his mother, Elizabeth of Poland, a daughter of the Polish King, Władysław I the Elbow-high, and with a sister of the King Casimir III the Great. When Louis I of Hungary died in 1382, he left Hungary as a great power controlling the Balkans and the shores of the Adriatic. His daughter, Jadwiga of Poland, was crowned in 1384 to be the Queen of Poland, and then married Władysław II Jogaila (Jagiełło). Władysław III of Varna, known in Hungary as I. Ulászló, becamce the next king of Poland when his father died in 1434, and the king of Hungary in 1440 as Władysław I, but he died in Varna after fighting against the Turks after violating the truce lasting 10 years. There were two more kings in Hungary from the Jagiellonian (Jagelló-ház) dynasty, none of them was, however, the king of Poland and Hungary at the same time, namely Vladislaus II of Hungary (II. Ulászló) and Louis II of Hungary (II. Lajos). The rule of the last mentioned king can be considered as the end of Hungary's political independence. Hungary was riven into three parts in 1541: the territory occupied by the Turks from Buda, the kingdom of Hungary remained under Habsburg rule and a formally independent Dukedom of Transylvania. Stephen Báthory (Báthory István) became the king of Poland in 1576 after marriage with Anna Jagiellon. His ruling lasting 10 years was the time of reforms in army and Poland's great triumphs in east, and Kraków became then the centre of development of Hungarian culture in

Poland. Exactly 254 years after the fall of Hungary, Poland shared its fate. When the Republic of Poland still existed, Francis II Rákóczi (II. Rákóczi Ferenc), the last Prince of Transylvania, fled to Poland after a defeat of a Hungarian uprising against the Habsburgs. The participants of the Bar Confederation and then of the November Uprising were finding their shelters on the land of Hungarian noblemen. Poles were fighting for freedom also in Hungary during the Spring of Nations. An important role was played by the Polish Legions led by a Pole, General Józef Bem (Bem József), the chief leader of the uprising, who became a national hero of Hungary. In 1867, the Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria (I. Ferenc József) transformed the Austrian Empire into the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary. When World War I ended, Poland regained its independence, and Hungary lost two-third of its territory and nearly 13 million people. Hungary was however the only country to help Poland during the Polish-Soviet War in 1919-1921, although this help was limited by Czechoslovakia which did not allow a contingent of Hungarian troops to march through its territory. However, railway cars full of ammunition from a Budapest factory in Csepel reached Poland through Romania, which was a great support and had influence on the progress of the Battle of Warsaw. The two countries maintained kind mutual relations over the next years, although they had different interests. The common border was re-established, and a Polish consulate was functioning in Hungary long after the start of German occupation in Poland. Although Hitler was insisting, Hungary - for moral reasons - did not agree to undertake a military action against Poland. Hungary was in the group of those who lost the war, and Poland in the group of those who won World War II, but ultimately the two countries ended up under strong Soviet dominance. Protests against the communist government in 1956 led to "Poznań 1956 protests" in Poznań, and in Hungary, after compiling a list of "Sixteen points", in which solidarity was also declared with the workers and students of Poland, an uprising started, which was brutally suppressed by a Soviet military invasion. Many acts of solidarity with Hungarians took place in Poland at that time, and support organised for Hungary in Poland by common people was clearly bigger than this from other countries, even from the USA.

The Solidarity Revolution in Poland, the withdrawal of Russian troops from the both countries, the fall of the Berlin wall and the collapse of communism in Europe, membership in the European Union and NATO and the times of freedom, have created great development opportunities for both countries in the last twenty-five years and a completely new historical

platform of international cooperation. We should hope that we know how to benefit from this freely and reasonably, both in Poland and Hungary, having regard to the opportunities and chances of future generations. Today's ceremony is an example of how we can exploit such opportunities and develop cooperation between our countries, because science, just like sports and culture, has always been and still is the forefront for the development of international relationships.

On the Day in which I celebrate awarding such a high and rare distinction for a scientist, which is the Dignity and Title of Doctor Honoris Causa, I naturally have to mention with the greatest attention, respect, gratitude and love my late Parents, Krystyna and Bolesław Dobrzańscy, who are not with us for more than twenty-five years now. With their great efforts, me and my siblings - my Brother Janusz, who is also a Materials Engineering Professor, and my Sister Grazyna, were instilled strong principles. On one hand, the Christian tradition, on the other hand, pride in our patriotic and noble origin and the achievements of the Family over the centuries, at least since 1402, when the Polish king, Władysław II Jagiełło, gave to our Family a coat of arms of Sas. To be decent, to live in faith and service to others and to the Nation, together with the motto God, Honour, Fatherland, are the main principles gained at the Parental Home. My beloved late Parents raised us in the Roman-Catholic spirit of moral values, in tolerance and respect for others, without racial or national prejudices or such related to belief and origin, but in love for freedom and respect for the truth, in the cult of knowledge and culture. They also instilled in us a belief that one has to assume an active attitude and a social passion for action and labour to shapen your own fate and the fate of those closest to you, and also the fate of your environment and colleagues, along with respect for work, sense of duty and responsibility and sensitivity to human harm and suffering. Pride for being part of the Polish Nation was developed in us at our Parental Home along with respect for the European tradition, respect and understanding for history, striving for progress and modernity and a sense of humour and personal dignity, and also the nobility of the spirit, to which we are obliged by the tradition of our House and respect for our Coat of Arms and Family Name, without an excessive concern for material goods. I have never breached those values, although unexpectedly, in different periods of my life, also recently, I was bearing sad consequences of such an attitude, and even of the fact that I come from such Family. Today is the day when I have to mention those, who have already passed away. Maybe it is also the place to mention

my Grandfather, Jan Dobrzański, bearing the Sas Coat of Arms, who, for his service to the Nation, was deported to Siberia with almost the whole family of my Father, to die there in dire poverty in one of the heaviest Soviet gulags in Oziorki far east of Yekaterinburg. It is maybe the time to mention Grandfather Zdzisław Kuczynski, the Slepowron Coat of Arms, who fought for Polish freedom with the Marshal Józef Piłsudski as a soldier of the Polish Legions and the First Cadre Company and, when wounded, was interned to Hungary and then was distinguished with the Cross of Independence. It is not the time to mention a military fight of my Family in the troops of the Home Army, Polish Army in the West and Polish People's Army during World War II and about the Family's members lost during the war. For example my father, Bolesław Dobrzański, worked as a feeder of lice at the Institute for Study of Typhus and Virology of Rudolf Weigl in Lviv producing vaccines against typhus for the needs of occupants, which ensured effective protection and allowed to lead conspiratorial activity in the Polish Resistance Movement. My Father's brother-in-law, Wiktor Maksymowicz, as a judge, just like thousands of officers, including reserve officers, died in Mednoye in Ukraine in the Katyn massacre in 1940 committed by Soviet perpetrators. My Father's cousin, Andrzej Dobrzanski, as a teenage boy was heavily wounded in the Warsaw Uprising after blowing up a Nazi tank and imprisoned and until the end of war was kept in a stalag in Nazi Germany, and returned to Poland after the war at his own wish, and then emigrated to the USA, where today he is a retired professor of neurosurgery at the University of Washington. My Father's cousin, Stanisław Świechowski, a RAF pilot in the 309th and 318th Polish Fighter-Reconnaissance Squadron and the Polish Air Division, died near the Atlas Mountains in Africa in January 1945. The members of our Family, for their armed acts at different fronts, were granted the highest military distinctions with War Order of Virtuti Militari inclusively. It is vital that all they, by their acts, risking their own lives constantly, fought strongly for the freedom of Poland at all possible fronts. They also lived with dignity through the difficult times of Communist dominance without cooperating with the environments, which are responsible for this infamous period of our newest history.

The Principles established in us by our Parents are the obvious consequence of our Family's past accomplishments. I am proud of this and as a representative of the first Polish generation which retires without participating in any armed conflict or war, I was proving my patriotism all my life in my everyday diligent and dedicated scientific, didactic and social work

in the service of the nation and the successive generations of students, doctoral students and young scientific staff, and also by promoting extensively Polish Science in the World.

My refuge is my Family which has never failed me, has always supported me in difficult times which I have unfortunately experienced in the recent years, but – with their excellent attitude we have gone together – and without real losses, and even with success – through this difficult period which is definitely behind us. I am surrounded with love, understanding, kindness, patience and care, which gives the sense of safety, despite the fact that a special kind of work I perform has never allowed me to devote enough time and effort to home-related tasks. Many of such duties were taken over by my Loving Wife, Teresa, who has arrived here with me and with whom I have spent happily nearly 44 years. I would like to thank her wholeheartedly for this. I profoundly believe that, being such a Great Person, she will be happily gifted by the God with many beautiful years of life, and I will accompany her in this. I would like to thank my Beloved Children: Marzena, who is pursuing her cognitive aspirations and I wish her that all her plans are successful, Anna, who is a Materials Engineering Professor and has been successfully creating the framework of her own Scientific School in the field of nanotechnology and foresight studies, and Lech, who has been developing his own enterprise and is completing his PhD thesis at the AGH University of Science and Technology in Cracow in the field of prosthodontics. My children are with me in Miskolc. I am grateful for their love, support and cooperation and for many joint professional undertakings which we have already pursued together, and which we intend to pursue in the future. They are excellent, responsible, reliable and wise co-operators. I like working with them. They are competent and always work with full dedication and at the peak of their capabilities. Their competencies, expertise and involvement prove that all the stories about nepotism are ill founded, because – as we can see – great substantive cooperation can be carried out in a family. I have learnt much from them and I hope that I can take advantage of such help more than once. I would like to thank you most sincerely for your support all these years and I appreciate the effort, and sometimes even sacrifice on your part in the past and now.

Our children, together with excellent Sons-in-Law, Tomasz and Krzysztof, and Daughter-in-Law, Joanna, a doctor of medicine and a great dental doctor, care for their families and our 5 Granddaughters, Magda Kraszewska, who has just successfully finished her Primary School,

Ewa, Zosia and Helenka Danikiewicz, who have today finished the fourth, second and first class, and over a two year-old Hania Dobrzańska, who all bring us so much joy.

I express special gratitude for my host university, the Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice, especially for my Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, which have established me as a scientist and created nearly unlimited possibilities of development. I extend thanks to the successive Rectors and Deans with whom I have cooperated over years when I was not holding such functions. The last term in office was not successful in this respect, but pathologies and ordinary bad words did not prevent me from fulfilling my intended scientific goals, although this required much greater time and energy resources. I was also able to demonstrate the foul attitudes emerging in part of the environment and to defend myself effectively against an undeserved and unexpected attack on me and my dignity. Those sad experiences which have, paradoxically, but certainly, enriched me and allowed me to become familiar with many psychological, sociological and legal aspects of how academic communities operate, have nevertheless not influenced my high perception of my own University. I would like to thank my Colleague Professors, Faculty Board Members and Senate Members for long-lasting cooperation. Most of all, I would like to thank my closest Collaborators from the Division and from the Institute I was leading for so many years, because our joint activities and also the great trust they showed for years, have allowed to achieve the results which became fundamental for my such high scores, and have also led to unprecedented development of the staff working with me, the proof of which is that about 20 of my doctoral students are now Professors and doctors of science. I would like to thank especially and wholeheartedly my Friend, Dr. Eugeniusz Hajduczek, who could not arrive to Hungary, although surely he would like to, as none of my professional undertakings in the last 40 years have taken place without His participation and His kind but voluntary help. I would like to thank the administrative, engineering and technical personnel cooperating with me as their efficient work was often crucial for the successfulness of my numerous pursuits.

I express my special gratitude for my Master and Friend, late professor Jan Adamczyk, the Honorary Professor of the Silesian University of Technology, who left us unexpectedly 9 years ago. Owing to his supervision and positive opinions about the habilitation work, and subsequent ones concerning the scientific and didactic output, I have been awarded my titles of

PhD, DSc, a scientific title of professor, a scientific position of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Full Professor and the Title and Dignity of Doctor Honoris Causa. Unfortunately, His opinion and laudation cannot be delivered in the last ten years. I owe him so much. He was always honestly happy to see my successes and stressed this in his opinions. I am always grateful for what he had done to me. I also mention my Tutors and Teachers from my Primary School and High School and Professors of the Silesian University of Technology, the majority of whom have already passed away and whose endeavours allowed me to achieve my present scientific position.

Special thanks also go to my numerous Friends, Professors, Scientists in Poland and abroad, because also cooperation with Them, numerous discussions, lectures, visits, invitations and internships in different corners of the World at over hundred Universities and invited lectures at about 100 large international conferences and scientific congresses and in many places in Poland, and also the jointly implemented research projects, and most of all kindness of many people, have contributed to the development of my scientific profile and enabled my activity in the Circles of the Polish Academy of Sciences, foreign Academies of Sciences, the fulfilment of the assumptions of the World Academy of Materials and Manufacturing Engineering, activity in scientific associations, organisation of scientific events and active editorial pursuits. I value this very much and will continue to make efforts bringing distinctive results in such activities. I thank those who, by devoting their precious time and efforts, have arrived here to take part in today's Ceremony. Those, who have extended their congratulations, wishes and acknowledgments on that occasion and all other kind People I meet in different forms of my activity. I also do not blame those from my environment, who have got lost in their judgments and who complicated their own life paths, as being lost is inherent to human life. I remain hopeful they will find the right way very soon, will correct their mistakes and thus compensate the harm done.

Last, but not least, I want to thank a large group of Students and PhD Students I am working with now, but also those who for over 44 years have belonged to an extensive group of my Former Students. I pursue all my efforts in my work because of Them and thinking about Them. Scientific work of a University Professor is hard to imagine and pointless without confronting your scientific theses with demanding young people. On the other hand, after years

of work, it is a great satisfaction that many Former Students hold important positions in industry, public life or high position in science, also abroad. I am happy with that and it motivates my further endeavours, even if not everyone can judge them and appreciate them adequately.

I am grateful to the Divine Providence that – surrounded with the love of my relatives and in good health and happiness, and also with numerous friendly relations with distinguished People from all over the World – I was able to achieve something which will be respected by other People, something which has materialised today in such a high score from the Senate of the University of Miskolc in Hungary, which, although distant from my place of birth and work, has thus become even closer to me than ever before.

Gliwice - Miskolc, 24th June 2016

Doctor Honoris Causa of the University of Miskolc, Hungary

Prof. Leszek Adam Dobrzański, Dr HC multi, DSc, PhD, MSc, Eng,

Full Professor of the

Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice, Poland





Prof. L.A. Dobrzański

The Doctor Honoris Causa Title handing Ceremony





Prof.L.A.Dobrzański M.Dr HC.

Doctor Honoris Causa of the University of Miskolc, Hungary

Professor of Nanotechnology, Materials Science, Bioengineering and Manufacturing Engineering of the Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice, Poland





President
of the World Academy of Materials
and Manufacturing Engineering

Miskolc, Hungary, 24th June 2016



Miskolc - Hungary - 24th June 2016







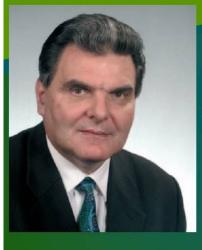
Prof. L.A. Dobrzański

The Doctor Honoris Causa Title handing Ceremony





Prof. Leszek Adam Dobrzański M Dr H.C. DSc, PhD, MSc, Eng.



EDUCATION

Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice Poland

- •1971 M. Sc. •1977 Ph. D.
- •1991 D. Sc.
- 1995 Professor Title

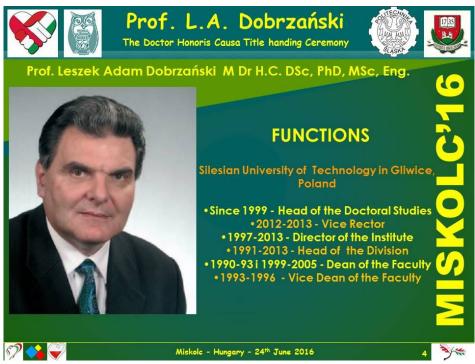




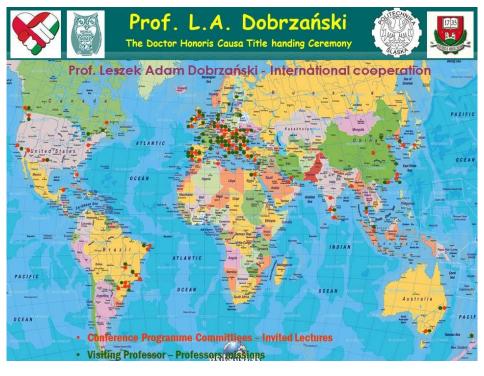
Miskolc - Hungary - 24th June 2016

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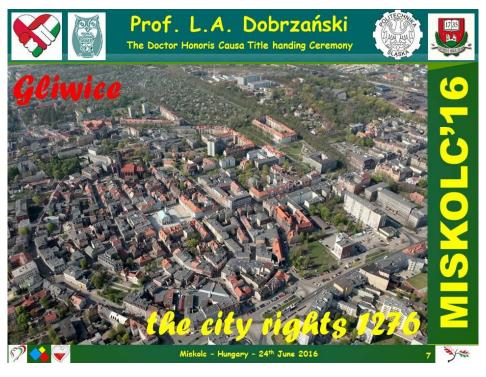


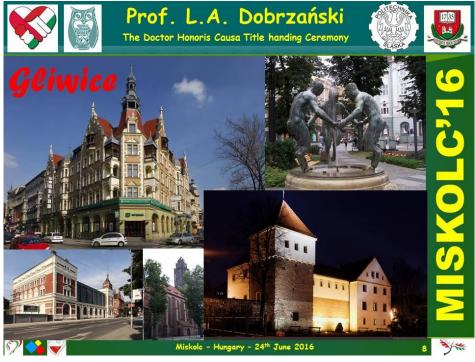


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Prof. L.A. Dobrzański The Doctor Honoris Causa Title handing Ceremony







The Polish and Hungarian noble houses (as Piast dynasty or House of Árpád) often intermarried with each other; renowned Hungarian

king Saint Ladislaus was half Polish. Louis the Great was King of Hungary and Croatia from 1342 and King of Poland from 1370 until his death in 1382. He was his father's heir, Charles I of the House of Anjou-Sicily (King of Hungary and Croatia) and his uncle's heir, Casimir III the Great (King of Poland the last ruler of Piast dynasty). King Casimir had no legitimate sons.





Miskolc - Hungary - 24th June 2016







Prof. L.A. Dobrzański The Doctor Honoris Causa Title handing Ceremony







Apparently, in order to provide a clear line of succession and avoid dynastic uncertainty, he arranged for his nephew, King Louis I of Hungary, to be his successor in Poland. Louis' younger daughter

Saint Jadwiga of Poland inherited the Polish throne, and became one of the most popular monarch of Poland. In the 15th century, the two countries briefly shared the same king again, Poland's Władysław III of Varna, who perished, aged barely twenty, fighting the Turks at Varna, Bulgaria. In the 16th century, Poland elected Hungarian as her king a nobleman, Stefan Batory, who is regarded as one of Poland's greatest kings.



Miskolc - Hungary - 24th June 2016







Prof. L.A. Dobrzański The Doctor Honoris Causa Title handing Ceremony







On March 12, 2007, Hungary's parliament declared March 23 the "Day of Hungarian-Polish Friendship". Four days later, the Polish parliament declared March 23 the "Day of Polish-Hungarian Friendship".





Miskolc - Hungary - 24th June 2016







L.A. Dobrzański















TH ANNIVERSARY

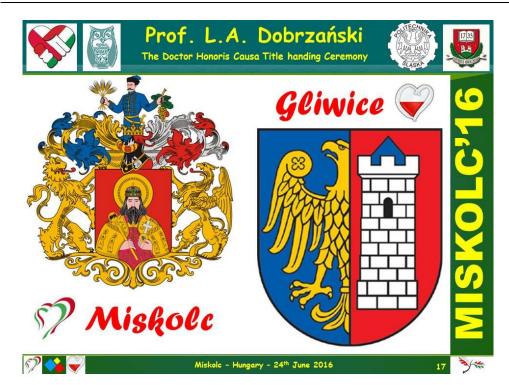
PROF. ISTVAN PACZELT

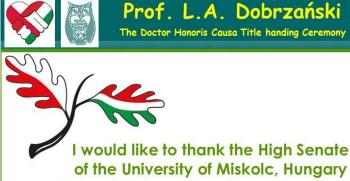
PROF. MIKLOS TISZA

PROF. LASZLO TOTH PROF. LESZEK DOBRZAŃSKI

THE FIRST COOPERATION AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED BY DEANS:







of the University of Miskolc, Hungary and mainly Your Magnificence the Rector Professor András Torma and Honourable Professor Miklos Tisza for awarding me the Great Dignity and Title of

Doctor Honoris Causa

Prof. Leszek A. Dobrzański



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Prof. L.A. Dobrzański The Doctor Honoris Causa Title handing Ceremony







I would like to thank

my Beloved Wife Teresa

for love, understanding, kindness, patience and care, giving a sense of security for nearly 44 years of living together

and our Beloved Children: Marzena, Anna and Lech

Prof. Leszek A. Dobrzański



Miskolc - Hungary - 24th June 2016





Prof. L.A. Dobrzański









I would like to recall with the greatest deference, respect, gratitude and love

Late Parents Krystyna and Bolesław Dobrzańscy

who are not with us for more than a quarter of a century now

who brought up us in the spirit of Roman Catholic moral values of tolerance and respect for other people, without racial prejudices and national and on convictions and origin, but in the love of freedom and respect for the truth, in the cult of knowledge and culture, instilled in us the conviction of the need to deal with an active attitude and a passion for action and work to shape the own destiny and dear ones, as well as the environment and co-workers, respect for work, sense of duty and responsibility and sensitivity to human miseries and injustice.

Prof. Leszek A. Dobrzański



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