

## MY REMINISCENCE FROM THE LVOV MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL (1932–1945)

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The period given in the title is exact as regards the end limit, but only approximate as regards the beginning date. The final date can be even sharpened up to the day, namely April 27, 1945, since such a date is fixed in one of my documents from that time. This is “The Course of the University Studies” (“Przebieg studiów uniwersyteckich”) in Lvov (Lwów) which I wrote immediately after my coming to Cracow (Kraków) on April 30, 1945. In Cracow I finished my studies of physics at the Jagiellonian University in February 1946.

Perhaps it will be useful and interesting to quote the essential details enumerated in the above mentioned list:

### Exams

No.	Date	Subject	Examinator(s)	Result (degree)
<b>According to the Polish programmes</b>				
1	June 17, 1939	Analysis I	Prof. E. Żyliński Prof. H. Steinhaus	very good
2	June 26, 1939	Main principles of philosophy	Prof. L. Chwistek	very good
3	Jan. 10, 1940	Analytical geometry	Prof. E. Żyliński	very good
<b>According to the Soviet programmes</b>				
4	June 25, 1940	General physics	Prof. S. Loria	very good
5	Jan. 10, 1941	Differ. equations	Prof. H. Auerbach	very good
6	Jan. 18, 1941	Theor. mechanics I	Prof. W. Milijanchuk	very good

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The paper is in final form and no version of it will be published elsewhere.

7	June 19, 1941	Elements of general and physical chemistry	Reader Wierciński	good
8	Jan. 16, 1945	Analysis II	Prof. W. Orlicz	very good
9	Feb. 26, 1945	General physics	Prof. Kuczer	very good
10	Feb. 6, 1945	Variational calculus	Prof. W. Nikliborc	very good
11	Feb. 8, 1945	Theor. mechanics II	Prof. W. Nikliborc	very good
12	Feb. 12, 1945	Integral equations	Prof. W. Orlicz	very good
13	Feb. 17, 1945	Mathem. statistics	Prof. M. Zarycki	very good
14	Feb. 24, 1945	Thermodynamics	Prof. W. Milijanchuk	very good

### Seminars and exercises (Laboratories)

No.	Term	Subject	Directed by	Hours/week
<b>According to the Polish programmes</b>				
1	I-III 1938/9	Logical proseminar	Prof. L. Chwistek	2
2	I-III 1938/9	Ex. Analysis I	Prof. E. Żyliński	2
3	I-III 1938/9	Ex. Anal. geometry	Prof. S. Banach	2
4	III 1938/9	Ex. Phys. Labor. I	Prof. S. Loria	6
5	I-III 1938/9	Philos. proseminar	Prof. K. Ajdukiewicz	2
6	I 1939/40	Seminar Analysis II	Prof. H. Steinhaus	2
7	I 1939/40	Ex. Theor. mechanics	Prof. J. P. Schauder	3
8	I 1939/40	Ex. Potent. theory	reader H. Auerbach	1
<b>According to the Soviet programmes</b>				All hours
9	4 Sem. 1939/40	Ex. Anal. geometry	ass. M. Stark	18
10	4 Sem. 1939/40	Ex. Math. analysis	ass. A. Raabe	45
11	4 Sem. 1939/40	Ex. Theor. mechanics	ass. J. Mosler	36
12	4 Sem. 1939/40	Ex. Phys. Lab. II	ass. M. Żyw	54
13	5 Sem. 1940/41	Ex. Phys. Lab. II	ass. M. Żyw	36
14	5 Sem. 1940/41	Ex. Diff. equations	reader M. Eidelheit	18
15	6 Sem. 1940/41	Ex. Theor. mechanics	ass. J. Mosler	36
16	6 Sem. 1940/41	Ex. Phys. Labor. II	reader M. Puchalik	68

**Industrial practice.** During the German occupation of Lvov I worked since October 1, 1941 until May 30, 1944 in Optical Workshops Jan Bujak (Optyczno-Mechaniczne Zakłady „Jan Bujak”), Lvov, Zadwórzańska Street 31, as an optical technician (optical engineer). I did optical calculation of 20 optical systems (12 were produced in the factory, 5 were during production at the time of evacuation of the firm to Cracow by Germans (in April–May 1944)). I did also optical measurements of optical systems produced and prepared for production. After evacuation of the firm I worked in the Plastic Panoramy of Old Lvov (eng. T. Witwicki) from June 12 to July 30, 1944. During the new Soviet period I worked since August 8, 1944 to April 25, 1945 again in the old Bujak Factory (the Optical Workshops of Topographical Division) as chief engineer of Optical Division

of the Factory. At the end of April 1945 I went to Cracow finishing my long stay in Lvov (since the spring of 1925).

As can be seen from the above list, during my university studies in Lvov (1938–1945) I contacted as a student of physics very intensively the members of Lvov Mathematical School: professors Eustachy Żyliński, Hugo Steinhaus, Stefan Banach, Herman Auerbach, Leon Chwistek, Władysław Orlicz, Władysław Nikliborc, Juliusz Paweł Schauder, reader Maks (Meier) Eidelheit, assistant Marcei Stark. Of course, I knew also many other Lvov mathematicians which by chance were not connected with my curriculum based mostly on the stiff programme of studies in the Soviet universities.

As is well known, the Lvov mathematical school, directed mostly by Stefan Banach, was closely connected with the two famous coffee-homes, Szkočka and Roma. I was with my father several times in these coffee-homes, but I was then too young to be able to contact the famous mathematicians there. But the memory of these early contacts has remained with me up to now.

Yet my personal contact with one representative of the Lvov mathematicians, Juliusz Paweł Schauder, was much earlier, and then much closer. He was namely my professor of mathematics in the secondary school. This school, State Gymnasium No. III, was named after the Polish King Stefan Batory, and was located in the Batory Street. I was a pupil of this Gymnasium since the first class (in 1930), up to middle of the 7th class (1937). The Gymnasium was of the so-called old classical type, with Latin and Greek (Latin from the first class, Greek from the second). Programme of mathematics was scarce, and there was no physics (only in the last two classes). But in the 7th class I decided to change for Gymnasium No. I, named after Nicolaus Copernicus, of the mathematical-physical type. Nevertheless, also in lower classes the lessons of mathematics were on a good level, and had excellent teachers. The first was Roman Chobrzyński, whom I remember up to now. But when he retired, because of age, Dr. Schauder, then reader at the University, came as a teacher of mathematics. His lessons were also excellent, but he did not have so much pedagogical ability, although as mathematician he was one of the best among the Lvov Mathematical School. At the Lvov University, when I was already a student, Professor Schauder proposed our collaboration in the field of continuous groups and differential equations according to the famous book by Pontryagin on continuous groups. Unfortunately, during the German occupation of Lvov, Prof. Schauder was caught and then killed by Gestapo. This tragic death interrupted our closer contacts and destroyed our hopes.

I cannot now remember in which class of the school I met Professor Schauder for the first time. Therefore, the first date in the title of this note is a little uncertain. It could be 1932 or 1933, if not later.

