

HISTORY

The founding of the UPJS Faculty of Medicine from the memories of the first dean Prof. MUDr. Jan Knazovicky

75th anniversary of the UPJS Faculty of Medicine in Kosice

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“In Kosice, for the first time in my life, I had the space and conditions for work, which became the content of my life. That is what Kosice gave me. Moreover, what did they take from me? Years of life flew by so quickly that it seemed to me that another and another came after a week or a month. Where a person lives fully, gives, receives, takes and returns...”

The University of Pavol Jozef Safarik and the Faculty of Medicine in Kosice did not establish by coincidence. Let us remind ourselves and crystallize some historical moments that led to the foundation of the Medical Faculty of the University of Pavol Jozef Safarik in Kosice.

The idea to establish a university in Kosice was born in very turbulent and troubled times. It must be admitted that this decision did not develop from the people's spiritual thirst. The intention was well thought out and far-reaching. It had rather a political tendency. The idea was originated by the Jesuit order, which intended to use both the universities in Graz, Olomouc, and Trnava, as well as the University of Kosice, for re-Catholicization purposes. This idea was probably instilled in Jáger Bishop Benedikt Kišdy by the founder of the University of Trnava, Peter Pazmány. In 1657, Jasov was the bishop's seat, where the foundation charter was issued, and the newly established university was inaugurated under the name *Studium Universale Cassoviense*. It was confirmed three years later by Emperor Leopold I in the form of a golden bull. This charter granted the University of Kosice all the rights and privileges enjoyed by other universities of the empire. By this act, the academic degrees the University of Kosice gave had the same validity as those awarded by different universities in the monarchy. At first, only two faculties were established – the theological and

the philosophical faculty. It took more than 100 years to expand to include the law faculty in 1776. The founders were not interested in establishing a medical faculty! From the old registry, we learned that Michal Baluďanský, founder and rector of the first university in St. Petersburg in Tsarist Russia, physicist and inventor Maximilián Petzval, and other historical figures studied at the University of Kosice in those days.

The Jesuit order was abolished in 1773, and their schools passed to the state administration. By the imperial decision of 1776, all universities in Hungary were deprived of their independence, i.e., the University of Kosice as *Academia regia Cassoviensis* became a branch of the only university in Buda. As a result, its importance has understandably declined. In the end, only the Faculty of Law remained part of it, which existed as the Law Academy from 1850. After the First World War, Kosice belonged to Czechoslovakia, and some of its highly qualified professors left for Hungary. The conditions for its continued existence were not the greatest. In 1921, by Czechoslovak government regulation no. 276, the Law Academy in Kosice was abolished.

However, the complex social situation, cultural and economic backwardness of the people in Slovakia in the first Czechoslovak Republic, population explosions, and other circumstances forced the establishment of a second university on Slovak territory. Priority was given to the technical education and the new university in Kosice. This is how the legal Technical University of Dr. M.R. Stefanik was established. Unfortunately, in 1938, the Vienna arbitration brought about state-building changes, and the Technical University moved first to Martin City and later anchored in Bratislava.

The seeds of the Kosice medical faculty can be found in pre-Munich times. We lived through a time of boom, prospects, and hopes, times of small efforts and years of work and education of a striving young generation within the state hospital in Kosice. At that time, Kosice was growing fast, and a solid economic potential was created there. The further it went, the more it became a center for the wider area, which was no less important. The state

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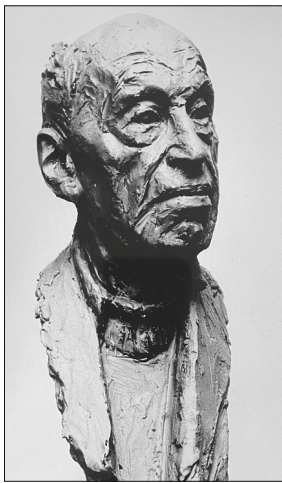


Fig. 1. Bust of Prof. MUDr. Ján Kňazovický from acad. sculptor Arpád Račko.

hospital built there had enough specialists and professional physicians who could grow and become university teachers and great scientists. Regrettably, the Second World War brought years of sadness and agony. The highly promising flourishing of Slovak cultural and scientific life ingloriously stopped, and back then, no one could even imagine the establishment of the medical faculty in those days. A tiny spark of hope lit up in the busy times of the Slovak National Uprising. In September 1944, conceptual plans were already being prepared in Banská Bystrica for establishing additional universities in Slovakia, reorganizing the health sector, and in insider circles, there was also talk of reforming higher education. However, the plans and conversations that the associate professors Kňazovický and Klimo conducted with commissioner Laco Novomeský, Karol Šmidke, and Andrej Lettrich in Banská Bystrica were almost suffocated by the harsh reality of the further course of the uprising. The initial enthusiasm and planning soon gave way to the harsh reality of those days' life struggles.

Nevertheless, the fascist oppression passed, and the near-fatal suffocation of the Czech and Slovak people was allowed. Our liberation created prerequisites for the development of the cultural and health sectors of the new state. A new construction stage of our renewed state life began, and the problem of new universities came to life again. It could not be a coincidence that the region of Slovakia was chosen for the location of the universities, in which the profound transformations of society as a result of its historical backwardness extraordinarily manifested themselves. It was there that the greatest need for their establishment appeared. Since May 1945, Kosice has been individually mentioned and referred to as the future center of other universities. The interest of politicians in the new universities, regardless of political affiliation, remained strong, and several professional experts were encouraged from several sides to consider and do preliminary work.

“Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus – The mountains are in labor, a ridiculous mouse will be born.” Some members of the Medical Faculty of the Slovak University in Bratislava mocked

Horácio's satirical saying when the news spread through the Slovak public that it was considered the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine in Kosice. Critics of this critical government decision were gathered from several elites, even at such an essential event for Slovakia. Some came from the ranks of eternal oppositionists who do not have a deeper relationship with the people, namely not with the Slovak people. Others only had it on their lips and declared it with empty words and phraseological compilations. Some negated everything simply because they did not become the center of founding and organizational meetings or because their egoism could not win the public's recognition of the broader good. However, some opponents and critics expressed their concerns after serious and thoughtful consideration, seeing material and personal obstacles, they took the position of delayed development. Even though there were skeptical opinions, a few members of the former Faculty of Medicine in Bratislava expressed their opinion in good faith for this action. Still, they also noticed the difficulties and obstacles in establishing a second medical faculty in Slovakia.

Some traditions, laws, and regulations stay alive forever. This is also the old Roman law: *Salus aegroti suprema lex esto*. There was not, is not, and will not be a state body, a political constellation, or even a statesman that would not mark the problem of a healthy generation, a mentally and physically fit human society, as the primary state role. Specifically, every state structure is based on a healthy person, and caring for human health is a very responsible act. The leaders of the health policy then showed particular caution on the health workers education. This was the main reason why the possibility of establishing a second medical faculty in Slovakia remained high. The discussions remained even after the liberation when the Czech regions of our country demonstrated greater flexibility and promptness.

For defense, we cannot overcome the fact that the Faculty of Medicine is one of the most delicate, complex, and expensive faculties in one university. It is characterized also by special conditions in terms of the personal. However, the dynamics of post-war events swept away all objections, whether artificial or bona fide. It was clear that society then could not tolerate uneven health care for its people, especially when some Western European countries were also looking for ways to correct the backwardness in this field.



Fig. 2 Dean prof. MUDr. Ján Kňazovický.

First, it needed to be clarified whether our state administration would completely nationalize the entire health and social system or use the then well-built social insurance apparatus to implement its health policy. The National Insurance Act shows that they picked a temporary solution. However, this generous health and social program could only be implemented with the involvement of the medical staff. During this period, it was well-known in the Czech Republic and Slovakia that the number of medical staff needed to be increased to cope with these enormous tasks. That is why appropriate actions took place for the sufficient education of the new medical youth.

These are the ideological premises of the birth of the Faculty of Medicine in Kosice. The city was chosen as the faculty seat partly for geopolitical reasons and partly because the local state hospital promised the most possibilities for the practical implementation of the medical faculty with its organizational structure and personnel equipment. At this point, it is appropriate to provide specific data on how the process was carried out during the establishment of Kosice Universities. After the war's end, in 1946, commissioners of education and agriculture visited Kosice to discuss with the city's national committee the issue of establishing a technical college. In the minutes written at the national committee of the city of Kosice, the commissioner of education, Laco Novomeský, also included a paragraph about establishing a medical faculty in Kosice. According to these minutes, a committee was to be set up for preparatory and organizational work for the future development of Kosice Universities. The commission comprised the University of Agricultural and Forestry Engineering representatives, city officials, and experts from the respective technical departments. For the future medical faculty, they co-opted Prof. Dr. Ján Kňazovický. The meetings on March 14th and 15th in 1947 were mainly about clarifying the legal situation between the city of Kosice and the technical university; Professor Kňazovický presided over it based on a unanimous vote. The results of the parliamentary session were written and submitted to the Committee on Education and Agriculture.

Consultations began and aimed at establishing an agricultural, forestry-timber, and medical faculty in Kosice. On June 15, 1947, Professor Kňazovický was introduced to Dr. Július Rác, who proved himself by the official attribution of the commissioner of education, Laco Novomeský, entrusting him with the function of official expert and researching the possibilities and prerequisites for the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine in Kosice. After a mutual exchange of opinions, it was agreed to examine all modalities with the participation of all leading medical personalities in Kosice. The result of these meetings, which took place on the 16th, 17th, and 19th of June 1947, after a specific negotiation with the called representatives of Kosice, was summarized in the minutes Dr. Rác submitted to the Education Committee. With this measure, the issue of the Faculty of Medicine in Kosice reached the decisive round. At the April 14, 1948 meeting, the professorial board of the Faculty of Medicine of the Slovak University in Bratislava dealt with this problem concretely, heard and discussed the matter based on a report presented by Prof. Kňazovický. This

happened based on an attribution from the Education Commission. The board decided to entrust Prof. Kňazovický to prepare and submit a written report by the next regular meeting. On May 12, 1948, a copy of this report was also presented to the Health Commission at the direct request of the health commissioner, Ján Bečka, who also requested an oral explanation from the delegates of the hospital in Kosice, Prof. Kňazovický and Dr. Ferdinand Démant. The report was approved at the fifth regular meeting of the Bratislava congregation on the same day and forwarded to the Education Committee.

Meanwhile, at the plenary session of the Slovak National Council on April 27, 1948, the commissioner of health, Ján Bečko, demanded the establishment of the second medical faculty in Slovakia, based in Kosice, and appealed to the Education Commission, as well as to all other competent authorities, to think realistically and within the given possibilities contributed to the earlier construction of the second medical faculty in Slovakia. This appeal was motivated by Slovakia's dire lack of medical conditions, as there was only one doctor per 3,000 inhabitants at that time. At the beginning of May 1948, the head of the university department, Dr. Miroslav Clementis, listened to the thoughts of Prof. Kňazovický. It inspected the objects, land, and neighboring buildings of the State Hospital, which were considered for the Faculty of Medicine. Based on a written mandate from the Health Commission, Prof. Ján Kňazovický and Prof. František Pór, for the 24th to 28th of May 1948, had a study trip in Prague, Hradec Králové and Olomouc, to personally find out about the location of the branches of the medical faculties there and to give a written report about their experiences and impressions. The information was discussed at length at the primary meetings, and it was decided that the hospital would respond collectively, with the staff council's participation, to the Health Commission's question on how it would be possible to transform the Kosice Hospital into a clinical one quickly. The report was sent to the Health Commission on July 9. In particular, it is necessary to emphasize the unusually kind, friendly, and willing attitude of the president's chief, Doc. Dr. B. Albert at the Prague Ministry of Health, who went out of his way to meet the representatives mentioned above of the Kosice hospital, provided them with the deans of the medical faculties access to visits to the relevant clinical institutes, personally encouraged them and gave them the courage to work. Special mention should also be made of the kindness of Prof. Dr. Kruta from the Ministry of Health, who promised and sent some medical devices and scientific aids from the delayed UNRRA shipments.

The first days of June 1948 were a historical landmark in the development of the medical faculty. Kosice was honored by the visit of the commissioner of education, Novomeský, accompanied by Dr. Miroslav Clementis. After the meetings at the secretariat of the Communist Party, there was a tremendous turnaround in the faculty location program. The main court building on Šrobárová Street was reserved for the central faculty building, and serious negotiations began on releasing the Comenius Institute for higher education purposes. The main credit for this action goes to the tireless regional deputy Oskar Jeleň, an educator who, by himself and his typical vigor, threw all his forces into the fight in the interest of

the definitive implementation and dignified placement of the Faculty of Medicine in Kosice. His name is also associated with Act No. 191/1948 Coll. of July 20, 1948, of which he was a referent in the parliamentary committees and the plenary session, and by which the National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Republic established the Branch of the Faculty of Medicine in Kosice. It would be incomplete if we did not mention that Dr. Viliam Fričborský was a generous assistant of Deputy Jeleň and was in almost every effort he made for the interests of the medical faculty. On July 14, 1948, an extraordinary meeting of the Bratislava faculty took place, the only item on the agenda of which was to submit proposals for filling the positions of heads for individual institutes and clinics at the Kosice branch. An agreement was made in the college of professors, and tenders were submitted for each department. The proposals were forwarded to the Education Committee. Subsequently, on August 6, 1948, Commission from Bratislava's central authorities visited the State Hospital in Kosice. It was decided that adaptation works and all necessary additions would only be possible when the Board of Commissioners recognizes them as a priority building. On August 29, on the occasion of the 3rd-year celebration of the SNP in Kosice, Prof. Kňazovický, with the help of deputy Jeleň, personally asked the chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Dr. Gustáv Husák, to contribute to the recognition of the priority nature of the adaptation works of the promising medical faculty, which he willingly promised to do. In the meantime, the Board of Commissioners, by resolution dated July 30, decided that the building of the Main Court in Kosice on Šrobárová Street should be handed over to the Ministry of Education and at the same time that the three pavilions of the Comenius Institute should also be used for the Faculty of Medicine.

The dean's office of the Medical Faculty in Kosice was established on August 9, 1948, and thus laid the basic foundation for implementing Act No. 191/1948. The Board of Education, Sciences, and Arts entrusted Prof. MUDr. Ján Kňazovický as deputy dean of the medical faculty of the Slovak University and The Board of Education, Sciences and Arts entrusted Prof. MUDr. Ján Kňazovický as deputy dean with the obligation to carry out organizational work on the professional side. His representative was appointed MUDr. William Fričborský. Subsequently, the Board of Education, on the proposal of the professorial board of the Medical Faculty of the Slovak University in Bratislava, entrusted the management of clinics and institutes with the following principles, as we can see below:

Surgical clinic: prof. Dr. Ján Kňazovický ; Internal clinic: prim. Dr. František Pór ; Orthopedic Clinic: Doc. Dr. Jaroslav Štepan; Obstetric clinic: Doc. Dr. Teodor Schwarz; Psychiatric Clinic: Doc. Dr. Zoltán Klimó; Eye Clinic: Doc. Dr. Jozef Pajtáš; Dermatology Clinic: Doc. Dr. Eugene Malý ; Ear Clinic: Doc. Dr. Michal Sivak; Neurological Clinic: Dr. Jaroslav Hympán; Dental clinic: Dr. Arnošt Ružička ; Children's clinic: prim. Dr. Ferdinand Dément; Laryngology clinic: prim. Dr. Michal Suster; Institute for Hygiene: Dr. Margita Sutorisová-Štolcová; Institute for Social Medicine: Dr. William Fričborský; Institute for Pathological Anatomy: Dr. Igor Kutlík; Institute for Experimental Pathology: Dr. Ján Sedláček; Institute of Pharmacology: Dr. MSc Miloš Lu-



Fig. 3. The first auditorium of medical faculty on the street prof. Stanislav Kostlivý in Košice

kawiewicz; Institute for Microbiology: Dr. Ladislav Dubay; Institute for Forensic Medicine: Dr. Jozef Lukáči.

As we can see, the state administration decided to establish only those institutes and clinics whose disciplines are the subject of teaching in the three higher years of medical studies. The faculty could not fully develop for both technical and personal reasons. The building on Šrobárová Street included the Dean's Office, the Institute of Social Medicine, the Institute of Hygiene, the Institute of Forensic Medicine, the Institute of Pharmacology, and the Institute of Experimental Pathology. Šrobárova building became the definitive stand of the Faculty of Medicine in Kosice. The other institutes and clinics were included in the State Hospital campus. Psychiatry and the Gynecology and obstetric clinic were outside this campus.

The last commission that visited Kosice city regarding the medical faculty in Kosice held its meeting on October 12, 1948. The topic of the discussion was the transfer of the State Children's home facility to the Department of Health for the development of the Children's Department and some administrative and economic issues of the future University hospital. To the detriment of the matter, there was no more precise definition of the relations between the areas of interest in health care and education. The vacuum juris set up in this way caused disorientation and distaste, especially among the heads of clinics already from those days, and it became clear how it was necessary to adjust the legal status of the clinical institutes. It was necessary to manage the university hospital and its departments to be involved in clinical operations. A suitable reform was used based on a proposal by the Faculty of Pilsen. Half of the administrative body of the University hospital consisted of members sent by the Faculty of Medicine because it needed close personnel coordination between the health and education sectors for an optimal ratio for the state's good interest.

The fundamental pillars of the Faculty of Medicine in Kosice were thus laid, and everything was ready for the start of the academic year 1948-1949. Of course, approvals, decrees, and provisions were one thing, and actual work with numerous problems,

which were naturally encountered during the establishment of the medical faculty, was another. Only the last three years could initially open the new medical faculty. Enrollment occurred between the 1st and 31st of October and resulted in 32 enrolled students. This modest number is explained by the fact that the student housing conditions could not be met then. The first lecture was given on October 19, 1948, as part of a smaller academic ceremony in the presence of all students, faculty, and guests. After the dean's opening speech, the head of the Obstetrics department gave the first lecture, Doc. Dr. Teodor Schwarz.

The words and feelings of the first dean in his recollections of these circumstances:

"I have often stood in front of university students, but also in front of great medical physicians and scientific capacities. However, this time was different. In front of me were sitting young people who survived the war, some also fought in the war, but now they continue their studies to fight as doctors on the most difficult but beautiful front, where people's health is being fought for. I admit that my voice shook during the first sentences until I gradually immersed myself in the technical side of the lecture material."

The opening ceremony occurred on January 29, 1949, together with the installation of the College of Agricultural and Forestry Engineering. The celebration was spectacular, the auditorium was filled with guests from Prague, Brno, Bratislava and other cities, army representatives, national organizations, cultural corporations, and university students. The greeting delivered by the then commissioner of education, Laco Novomeský, deeply moved everyone present with its take-off and content. In his inaugural speech, Professor Kňazovický indicated the path that the Kosice Faculty of Medicine should take:

"Let our work be a confrontation of the old with the new. Let it be a daily repetition and confirmation of the Hippocratic Oath, and let all this be done in the interest of humanity, in the interest of humans, in the interest of his physical and mental health. Going forward in medicine does not mean collecting honors for yourself, but expanding the circle of those who have recovered and found happiness in life."

The beginnings of the faculty's activities took work. Only one professor and six docents gave lectures. Other clinical disciplines were replaced by chiefs of the departments and assistant professors. There were no lecture halls, rooms for practical classes, libraries, or library funding. Even the most fundamental operational premises were missing, making the faculty's teaching process challenging. Slowly but surely, the conditions for pre-clinical and theoretical medical subjects improved. On October 4, 1949, we were able to proudly announce, not only to journalists who were interested in the new faculty but above all to future doctors, that the Faculty of Medicine in Kosice was complete, and it was possible to study there from the first to the last semester. Medical students did not have to start their study in another faculty, for example Bratislava, and then continued in Kosice. This event took place as part of a smaller ceremony in the presence of the commissioner of Novomeský. Dental education started in the academic year 1951- 1952. Workplaces were arranged, they became suitable for university work, and this trend did not stop in the following years.

The spatial situation was further improved by the acquisition of two buildings, the building of the former Water Management School and the Main Court. It was a crucial step for the development of the medical faculty. The reconstruction helped new institutions and facilities grow, at the same time, the workers professionalism was also accelerated. The number of professors associated and assistant professors increased. Enthusiasm and dedication bore fruit, so it could be stated in a 10-year retrospective that the faculty trained 670 doctors during this period, and in the jubilee 10th year of the faculty's existence, the number of students had already risen to 700 students. The personnel conditions at the faculty also improved; in a relatively short period, the faculty had five professors, 15 associated professors, and 114 assistant professors. Workplaces were arranged, they began to be suitable for university work, and this trend continued in the following years. A relatively large number of assistant professors significantly improved the pedagogical work, and new forms of teaching were introduced, even those that were also adopted by other medical faculties because, after the content restructuring of the study, they proved to be successful in many parameters.

We tried to keep up in the field of scientific research as well. The beginning was difficult. There was no tradition, no experience, and material deficiencies. However, our senior staff of clinics and institutes were well elected, and the scientific research balance sheet was already highly active on the 10th anniversary of the faculty's establishment. Significant progress in all areas of faculty existence characterizes the second decade of the faculty. The number of students was increasing, and it was noted that 1,675 doctors graduated and were sent to work, among them, 347 were dentists. At the same time, many of them applied themselves in leading positions as deputies, district experts, teachers and scientific workers of the academic world. The faculty was honored by the fact that from its 13 associate professors and one professor, six were heads of faculty institutes and graduated from medical faculty in Kosice!

Scientific research activity also had a significant upward trend in the following years. Our workers solved many state and departmental scientific problems, which were worked on at faculty insti-



Fig. 4. 30th anniversary of LF UPJŠ in 1978, prof. Kňazovický in the middle, next to the right dean prof. MUDr. Lukáči.

tutes, clinics, and five scientific laboratories. Professional lectures at congresses, in medical associations at home and abroad, study trips and stays both at sister faculties and abroad, faculty scientific conferences - and student conferences! – fellowships with other faculties belong to another complex of our successful progress. In addition, we also trained aspirants, both internal and external. For this general take-off, we thank in no small measure our former Bratislava mother faculty, Charles University, and the SAV and ČSAV workplaces. Cooperation with the national enterprise Imuna Šarišské Michaľany, was a unique and economic chapter.

As a result of the efforts of government officials led by Commissioner Laco Novomeský and the head of the university department, Dr. Miroslav Clementis, Kosice became a university town in the academic year 1949/1950 with six faculties. Kosice attended the following higher education schools: University of Agricultural, Forestry and Wood Engineering, Faculty of Pedagogy SU, University of Veterinary Medicine, and by law no. 191/1948 Faculty of Medicine. The Faculty of Education, located in Prešov, is today an organic body of the University of Prešov. The College of Agriculture moved to Nitra, and the College of Forestry and Wood Engineering was transferred to Zvolen. The University of Veterinary Medicine remained in Kosice and has close professional and scientific research relations with our Faculty of Medicine.

Prof. Ján Kňazovický on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the LF:

“For the sake of order and history, I will mention that other professors took over the dean’s scepter and, of course, not simple duties as deans of the Faculty of Medicine. They were professors Démant, Pajtáš, Lukáči, Jacina, and Šuster, who plowed at least as many furrows on the role of the hereditary and faculty nation as I tried to plow myself.”

Government Regulation Act No. 69/1959 completed the government’s higher education legislation, establishing the University of P. J. Safarik in Kosice. This resulted in an unprecedented development in all areas of university life in Kosice. Our medical faculty earned an essential place in its representation because its first rector was Prof. MUDr. J. Pajtáš, as well as four other rectors - Prof. MUDr. I. Ivančo, prof. MUDr. E. Matejiček, prof. MUDr. R. Korec and Prof. MUDr. L. Mirossay was selected and appointed from the professorial board of the Faculty of Medicine. Kosice universities are just a lawful and purposeful step in fulfilling the tasks of our society. With their establishment, Slovak education was enriched with an important teaching and educational institution and created the essential prerequisites for the growth and development of new scientific and pedagogical workers. It ultimately strengthened the scientific research bases of our entire homeland.

Prof. Ján Kňazovický:

Dear friends!

Inveni portum, I’m at the end. In retrospect, it feels like an Aeolian harp that makes nice notes but does not drown out the whole song. Something escaped my memory; something else was or will be immortalized elsewhere. Talking a lot and saying a lot is different. That is why I prefer to quit. Remember from time to time during your difficult and responsible work for the jubilee year of our medical faculty, the wonderful poetic sentence that your old teacher dedicates to you with fatherly love as a memory:

*Slovakia, you are a handful of the blue azure sky,
forgotten in an unknown forest well,
and you are the whole world to me.*

Post Scriptum

Despite his old age, Professor Kňazovický, a consultant professor, met daily with his colleagues at the surgical clinic. He advised consulted as if he did not consider the years he had lived. He operated actively until the 85th year of his fruitful life. He still conducted several operations into his nineties; the last was on January 13, 1984, at the age of 91.

Professor Kňazovický, on August 19, 1987, in the university hospital campus on Rastislavová Street, suffered a heavy and severe injury, to which he succumbed on August 20, 1987. The last farewell to him took place according to the scenario, as he wished in his will. The urn with ashes is kept in a tomb at the Rozália cemetery in Kosice. The dominant feature of the tomb is a Tatra granite boulder from Solisko, where he liked to ski. There is an inscription on the tombstone, a quote from Herodotus: *“Go tell the Spartans, stranger passing by, that here obedient to their laws we lie...”*

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