

Stanisław Krauze (1902-1977) and his impact on the culture of food and nutrition in Poland in the 20th century.

Summary of doctoral dissertation

Access to food in the right quantity and quality is one of the most important factors determining human health and life. Issues related to food and nutrition of the population have always been important from the point of view of many scientific disciplines, and the cultural changes taking place in the field of nutrition have been no less important among them.

The subject of the doctoral thesis is to present the biography and views of prof. Stanisław Krauze, who through his scientific work changed the culture of food and nutrition in 20th-century Poland. This world-famous scientist, steadfast in his concern for the health of citizens, has made a huge contribution to the Polish fight for the right of every citizen to purchase and consume safe food.

Krauze was born on November 11, 1902 in Łódź, into a working-class family. He also graduated from junior high school in Łódź, and after passing his high school final exams, he started pharmaceutical studies at the University of Warsaw. After graduating on November 7, 1924, he started working as an assistant at the Department of Foodstuffs Research at the Faculty of Pharmacy at the University of Warsaw. In 1931, for work done under the supervision of prof. Jan Zaleski "Research on Polish turpentine" receives a Ph.D. An important event in the life of the young scientist was the annual scholarship he began in 1932 at the Union Food Research Laboratory in Bern (Switzerland), where, among other things, he became familiar with local food control. Already in 1935, Krauze was appointed Director of the State Institute for Research on Food and Consumer Products, which was later incorporated into the National Institute of Hygiene. In 1937, the scientist obtained his habilitation at the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Warsaw. However, it was only after World War II, in 1947, that he received the title of full professor and took over the Department of Food Science at the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Warsaw. An important fact from his life is that from 1958 he cooperated with the European Codex Alimentarius Council, which was later transformed into the

FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission. Krauze was a WHO expert on foreign substances in food. An important achievement of prof. Krauze's goal was to create a Polish school of bromatology.

The doctoral dissertation consists of three chapters. The first chapter is an introductory chapter, it outlines the problems faced in terms of food culture and nutrition at the institutional and social level from the second half of the 19th century until the outbreak of World War II. The first subchapter is devoted to the European background in order to draw attention to a specific time in European history and to mark the attempts at legal regulation of food that were undertaken at that time. The following subchapters analyze the problems affecting the inhabitants of Poland. The issues of the diversity of legal solutions in individual partitions and actions aimed at regulating them after regaining independence in 1918 are also discussed. The issues of promoting food hygiene and nutrition at the social level are also discussed. The last subchapter in this part of the work shows the precursors of prof. Stanisław Krauze.

The second chapter is entirely devoted to the biography of prof. Stanisław Krauze. It is divided into three subchapters to distinguish important time intervals. In addition to the biography, this chapter also contains information about the professor's family, a broad socio-political background and biographies of people who had the greatest influence on the direction of Krauze's development.

The third chapter presents the most important elements of food and nutrition culture according to prof. Stanisław Krauze. Hygiene was distinguished as the main idea and food safety ethics as the result of the activity of prof. Krauze. A separate subchapter is devoted to the continuators of the scientist's thought. It includes the names of the authors and the titles of doctoral and habilitation theses written under Krauze's supervision. Selected people and scientists who continued the professor's work in various centers are described in more detail. The last subchapter describes the current legal status in the field of food in Poland, but also the status of Codex Alimentarius, an international document. The place of food safety ethics in Poland and the concept of food safety culture were also analyzed. The latter was introduced into use after Krauze's death, but his activities fit the scope of this concept very well. Two appendices are attached to the work.

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