

Wytyczne językowe dotyczące nazewnictwa instytucji PAN w języku angielskim

Motivation

Many of the publications, websites, and other materials issued by the central offices of the Polish Academy of Sciences as well as its numerous research institutes and other units have used, and continue to use, inconsistent terminology and stylistic choices in English when referring to the Academy, its bodies and activities. Individual authors publishing in international journals, for instance, do not always list their home institutions in a consistent way, which may hamper scientometrics. The present document presents an analysis and a set of recommendations for more consistent terminology in this regard. This includes, in particular, a list of proposed "official names" of the institutes (particularly for use as the affiliations listed by authors in publication), plus alternative forms, and suggested guidelines for their use.

It also goes on to suggest some updated, supplemented, and modernized suggestions for English terms for other Polish Academy of Sciences institutions, as well as Polish academic titles and professional ranks for researchers.

1) the use or omission of "patron scientist" names in the names of the institutes

Many names of the Polish Academy of Sciences institutes have full names that are cumbersome and/or awkward in English, given the use of "first name + surname" of their honorary patron scientist; perhaps the most unwieldy of all is:

the Ludwik and Aleksander Birkenmajer Institute for the History of Science

1) Names of research institutions in English-speaking countries

a) Research institutions in English-speaking countries frequently do not have any "patron"

(UK) Institute for Cultural Research / Institute of Ageing and Health / Institute of Contemporary British History / International Institute for Strategic Studies / Institute of Zoology / Institute of Cancer Research / Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research / Centre for Marine Biodiversity and Biotechnology

(US) Center for American Archeology / Center for Applied Genomics / Center for Cognitive Studies / Geophysical Institute / Institute of Arctic Biology / Institute for Food Safety and Health / Institute for Law, Science and Global Security / Institute for Mathematics and its Applications / Joint Genome Institute

b) When they do, the "honorary patron" is usually a figure of very strong international stature, or alternatively the name of an individual who provided significant funding to the institution. In both cases, they generally use only the surname of the "patron":

(UK) Smith Institute / Paterson Institute for Cancer Research / Babraham Institute / Scott Polar Research Institute / Pirbright Institute / Roslin Institute / Burden Neurological Institute / Rothamsted Research / Strangeways Research Laboratory / Usher Institute of Population Health Sciences and Informatics

(US) Clay Mathematics Institute, Dibner Institute for the History of Science and Technology, Keck Institute for Space Studies / Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World / Levy Economics Institute / Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs / Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics

Notice how the surname comes at the beginning of the institute's name (never: "Institute of X... named after ...").

c) As always, there are some few exceptions, where the official name includes "first name + surname" of the patron. But these names are generally short and/or very famous:

(UK) John Innes Centre

(US) Enrico Fermi Institute / Milton Friedman Institute for Research in Economics

But note that even when the patron's "first name + surname" is in the official name, there is still a tendency to shorten the name for practical purposes to just the surname:

"Arnold A. Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies"

(known more widely as) → Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies (SIWPS)

In such cases, the full name of the institution is only used for the most formal of situations.

2. English names used for Western European research institutes:

a) most often there is no patron, or institutes are named after the country, city, etc. :

(ES) Institute of Biomedical Research of Barcelona
(DE) Institute for Transuranium Elements
(DE) Heidelberg Institute for Theoretical Studies

b) if there is a patron, only the surname is used in the name in English:

(NL) Bijvoet Center for Biomolecular Research / Erasmus Research Institute of Management / Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands
(FR) Curie Institute / Pasteur Institute
(DE) Fraunhofer Institute of Applied Optics / Hausdorff Center for Mathematics
(SW) Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics

c) some exceptions (though there is also a tendency to shorten them in English)

(FR) Jules Horowitz Reactor
(DE) Max Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine
(DE) "Alexander von Humboldt Foundation" (officially, but known more widely as → the Humboldt Foundation)

the name "Max Plank" is a somewhat different case, as it is (1) short, and (2) refers to the name of the overarching institution (the Max Planck Society)

Max Planck Institute for Physics / Solid State Research / Social Anthropology, etc.

d) Some Western European research institutes that do have "first name + surname" in their native language (German, French), connect them using a dash (-). This practice is NOT used in English-speaking countries.

(French) "Institut Gustave-Roussy" (since 2013 known as simply "Goustave Roussy")
(German) "Ferdinand-Braun-Institut" / "Ernst Ruska-Centre"

some Western European institutes, for instance, opt not translate their names into English at all, but instead prefer to import the native forms directly into English:

(French used directly in English) Institut Charles Sadron / Institut Jean Nicod
(German used directly in English) Ferdinand-Braun-Institut
(Swedish used directly in English) Institut Mittag-Leffler

3. English names used for Eastern European research institutes:

a) many of the research institutes of other Eastern European academies (e.g. RU, CZ, HU) often have no patron in their official names:

(RU) Institute of Applied Physics
(CZ) Astronomical Institute / Institute of Analytical Chemistry
(HU) Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience and Psychology

b) and when they do, they are typically either (1) historically important figures (2) researchers from the past century who attained a high degree of international stature. In both cases, there is some tendency in modern usage to use only the surname (or even to use no patron name in English):

(RU) Dorodnitsyn Computing Centre / Landau Institute for Theoretical Physics
(HU) Wigner Research Centre for Physics
(CZ) Masaryk Institute and Archives

c) there are of course some exceptions, particularly among Russian institutes, although here to one can find a certain tendency for them to be referenced in English with just the surname:

(CZ) J. Heyrovský Institute of Physical Chemistry (→ "Heyrovský Institute of Physical Chemistry")
(HU) Alfréd Rényi Institute of Mathematics (→ "Rényi Institute of Mathematics")

4. RECOMMENDATIONS for the Polish Academy of Sciences:

Many of the Polish Academy of Sciences institutes use the full names of their patrons in the Polish versions of their names. In many cases, these patrons were the early directors of the Academy institutes (in the post-WWII years), who therefore played important roles in the development of post-WWII Polish science. However, the names carry varying degrees of international recognition in the contemporary English-speaking world. Therefore, we recommend as follows:

1) Where possible, the names of such "patron scientists" may be omitted entirely in the "preferred" English names of the research units. This may serve to strengthen the name of the Polish Academy of Sciences as the identifying "brand" on which most of the names of the institutes are focused.

2) In justified instances, where the name of the research unit's patron has very high international recognition, and/or the research unit has itself gained considerable, longstanding international recognition under its patron's name, the surname (ONLY!) of the patron may be retained.

These conditions apply most clearly to two particular research units:

the Copernicus Astronomical Centre
the Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology

In the first case, perhaps needless to say, the honorary patron's name carries a huge degree of international weight, particularly linked to the field of astronomy. In the second case, the Institute has for years identified itself in English as "the Nencki Institute" and has gained considerable international recognition under this name.

OPTION A:

The management of the Academy may consider limiting the use of "patron scientists" in English to just these two cases.

OPTION B:

Alternatively, the management of the Academy may consider whether a few more of the research units meet the above criteria, recommending that only a short list use the name of their "patron scientists".

Candidates to consider potentially include:

the Hirsfeld Institute of Experimental Biology
the Mossakowski Medical Research Center

(The list of "recommended names" below has been drawn up based on this option, although it may be modified if a different option is ultimately chosen).

OPTION C:

Alternatively, the management of the Academy may recommend that all the institutes with a "patron's" name in Polish may use that name in English. This may potentially please the institutes, but may detract from the strength of the "brand name" of the Academy.

In any event, note that in all such cases the "preferred" form of the unit's name uses ONLY the patron's surname.

3) Whenever a patron's name is used, the following should be avoided:

- a) first-name initials are to be avoided (NOT: "the M. Necki Institute")
- b) the phrase "named after" is not used in names in English: (NOT: "the Institute of Experimental Biology named after Marcelli Nencki")
- c) dashes are not used in names in English: (NOT: "the Nencki-Institute" or "the Marcelli-Nencki-Institute"), as this is inappropriately copied from German style.

II) the best way, in keeping with best English stylistic practice, to construct full names including "Polish Academy of Sciences" (or "PAS")

1) The official name of the Academy in English is "the Polish Academy of Sciences" (NOT: Polish Academy of Science).

2) This name can be combined with the name of an institute in several ways. Some are recommended:

a) The best way is to simply add a comma between the two (with no "the" for "Polish Academy of Sciences"):

RECOMMENDED: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences

This use is recommended for author's affiliations, and for first mention in a running text.

If the text continues, the name "Polish Academy of Sciences" should have commas on both sides:

RECOMMENDED: The Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, is proud to announce...

b) This comma is not necessary when the two parts are on separate lines of text:

ALSO POSSIBLE:
Institute of Physical Chemistry
Polish Academy of Sciences
(e.g. in mail address)

(or as in a logo or website graphic as below)



c) In some texts, clarity may be improved by using parenthesis, especially when this helps strengthen parallel structure:

conference organized by the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, and Faculty of Chemistry, University of Warsaw
ALSO POSSIBLE: conference organized by the Institute of Physical Chemistry (Polish Academy of Sciences) and Faculty of Chemistry (University of Warsaw)

3) Several other ways of combining "Polish Academy of Sciences" with the name of an institute are not recommended:

a) Simply adding "Polish Academy of Sciences" to the end of the name without any comma:

NOT RECOMMENDED: the Institute of Physical Chemistry Polish Academy of Sciences

This use reflects the grammar of Polish, where the genitive case makes no comma necessary (*Instytut Chemii Fizycznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk*). However, it is confusing to read in English and should be avoided.

a) simply adding "of the Polish Academy of Sciences" to the end of the name is better, but still not very good stylistically. This is because good style in English avoids long strings of nouns following the structure "the... of the... of the..." (a construction typical of "translationese").

NOT RECOMMENDED: the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences

Despite being stylistically cumbersome in English, however, it must be admitted that this configuration is still used by a number of Eastern European research units:

(CZ) Institute of Physics of Materials of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
(RU) Pushkov Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation of the Russian Academy of Sciences

b) It is not recommended to use "at", e.g. "Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development at the Polish Academy of Sciences" -- this suggests that the Academy is a single host location/building, rather than the umbrella institution that it is to the research units.

NOT RECOMMENDED: the Institute of Physical Chemistry at the Polish Academy of Sciences

4. The official abbreviation of "Polish Academy of Sciences" in English is "PAS" (NOT: PAN).

The abbreviation "PAS" has gained some international recognition. Not enough, however, for the abbreviation to stand alone. The full name "Polish Academy of Sciences" should therefore be used on first mention, perhaps with "(PAS)" as an explanation (i.e. "the Polish Academy of Sciences, PAS"), then afterwards the abbreviation "PAS" may be used.

The only European research institution that has very strong recognition for its native-language abbreviation used in English is France's CNRS:

(FR) Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (National Center for Scientific Research – CNRS)

Other academies, such as those in Eastern Europe, prefer the English version of the abbreviation of their name:

the Czech Academy of Sciences (CAS)
the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS)

(Although the Hungarian Academy of Sciences' website, for instance, uses the Hungarian abbreviation "MTA".)

It is recommended that when it is appropriate to use an abbreviation, that "PAS" should be used (NOT: PAN).

2) The abbreviation "PAS" can be combined with the name of an institutes in several ways. Again, several are recommended:

a) add a comma between the two (with no "the" for "PAS "):

ALSO RECOMMENDED (not on first mention): Institute of Physical Chemistry, PAS

If the text continues, the abbreviation "PAS" should have commas on both sides

ALSO RECOMMENDED (not on first mention): The Institute of Physical Chemistry, PAS, is proud to announce...

c) In some texts, clarity may be improved by using parenthesis, especially when this helps strengthen parallel structure:

ALSO POSSIBLE: conference organized by the Institute of Physical Chemistry, PAS, and Faculty of Chemistry, UW

ALSO POSSIBLE: conference organized by the Institute of Physical Chemistry (PAS) and Faculty of Chemistry (UW)

d) In English, umbrella-institution abbreviations most naturally appear BEFORE the name for instance:

(US) the **MIT** Center for Digital Business / the **UCLA** Institute for Research on Labor and Employment

(FR) the **CNRS** Institute of Physics / the **CNRS** Institute for Information Sciences and Technologies

(RU) the **RAS** Institute for African Studies / the **RAS** Institute of Sociology

Following this pattern (using no commas):

ALSO POSSIBLE (not on first mention): the PAS Institute of Physical Chemistry

Note that this structure is not possible when the surname of a "patron scientist" is used (there is only one available position at the front of an institute's name).

3) It is not recommended to simply add "PAS" to the end of the name without any comma(s):

NOT RECOMMENDED: the Institute of Physical Chemistry PAS

III) the use of abbreviations for the institute names in English

Some of the institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences use the Polish abbreviation (or "initialism") of their name ("IB PAN") in English, some others use the abbreviation of the name in English. It is quite common, however, (for instance on the institute websites) for the same institute or its staff members to refer to it sometimes by the Polish abbreviation, sometimes by the English abbreviation.

This unresolved situation is also common among Eastern European research institutes, e.g. some retain native-language abbreviations when writing in English:

(RU) Pushkov Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IZMIRAN)

while others make a point of using abbreviations derived from the name in English:

(RU) Lebedev Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Engineering (IPMCE)

However, there seems to be a tendency towards greater use of English abbreviations. Moreover, due to their transparency, the use of an English abbreviation lends greater international recognition and "user-friendliness" to the institutions name.

It is therefore recommended that the Academy institutes use abbreviations derived from their English name, as listed in the table below.

IV) the use of American or British spelling (also grammar and style)

Both of the two main variety of English, American and British English, are used in international publications. Nearly all international publishers require authors to choose one or the other variety (leaving the choice up to the authors) and to use it consistently within the framework of a given publication. This guidance is certainly worth stressing to Polish Academy of Sciences employees writing in English.

However, in terms of the names of the institutes of the Polish Academy of Science, a certain inconsistency arises in the use of "Centre/Center". Namely, some of the institutes apparently prefer the British spelling "centre" (judging by their websites and other publications):

Europejskie Regionalne Centrum Ekohydrologii PAN
Centrum Badań Molekularnych i Makromolekularnych PAN
Centrum Materiałów Polimerowych i Węglowych PAN
Centrum Badań Kosmicznych PAN

whereas some others apparently prefer the American spelling "center":

Centrum Fizyki Teoretycznej PAN
Centrum Astronomiczne im. Mikołaja Kopernika PAN
Polska Akademia Nauk Ogród Botaniczny - Centrum Zachowania Różnorodności Biologicznej w Powsinie

To the extent that these are consciously-made choices, American usage probably reflects longer-term and deeper-seated links to the North American research community, whereas British usage probably reflects a greater focus on Europe, European institutions and funding (e.g. in the case of *Europejskie Regionalne Centrum Ekohydrologii PAN*)

There are several possible options for proceeding:

OPTION A:

The Academy management may opt to recommend one variety, American or British, as a default for Academy-wide use. The current default variety of English for publications of the Office of Science Promotion (including the *Annual Reports* of the Academy, the quarterly *Academia* magazine, etc.) has for years been American English. As such, within such publications we have typically been unifying the names of the Academy institutes in American English.

OPTION B:

To first verify with the authorities of each of the above "Centers/Centres" what their preferred spelling is, and then to recommend that each of them follow the variety that reflects their conscious choice. Then the words "Centre" and "Center" will both be used the official list of Academy research units (as well as in such outwardly-targeted publications in English such as *Annual Reports* and *Academia* magazine), based on these consciously expressed choices. This is the option that is, for the time being, reflected in the "official" list of names below

V) in light of the above, what follows is a list of "full and official" names of Academy research units, abbreviated names, and English abbreviations

Full name in Polish (as affiliation together with author's name, or on first occurrence in text)	Recommended full name in English (as affiliation together with author's name, or on first occurrence in text)	Alternative forms not recommended (and other notes)	Permitted shortened name(s) (in running text, at second or further occurrence)	Recommended English abbreviation
Division I				
Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN	Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences	NOT: <u>Archeology</u> (the spelling "Archeology" is apparently preferred by the Institute, is used in its URL, and used by its researchers)	the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, PAS, the PAS Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology	IAE PAS
Instytut Sztuki PAN	Institute of Art, Polish Academy of Sciences	NOT: Institute of <u>Arts</u>	the Institute of Art, PAS, the PAS Institute of Art	IA PAS
Instytut Nauk Ekonomicznych PAN	Institute of Economics, Polish Academy of Sciences	NOT: Economic <u>Sciences</u> NOT: Economic <u>Studies</u>	the Institute of Economics, PAS the PAS Institute of Economics	IE PAS
Instytut Nauk Prawnych PAN	Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences	NOT: <u>Legal Sciences</u> NOT: <u>Legal Studies</u> (the institute's website promotes "Law Studies", which may be considered more distinguished than "Legal Studies"; however, "Legal Studies" could be chosen as the official version instead of "Law Studies").	the Institute of Law Studies, PAS, the PAS Institute of Law Studies	ILS PAS
Instytut Badań Literackich PAN	Institute of Literary Research, Polish Academy of Sciences	NOT: Literary <u>Studies</u>	the Institute of Literary Research, PAS, the PAS Institute of Literary Research	ILR PAS
Instytut Kultur Śródziemnomorskich i Orientalnych PAN	Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures, PAS the PAS Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures	IMOC PAS
Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii PAN	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, PAS the PAS Institute of Philosophy and Sociology	IPS PAS
Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN	Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences	NOT: Political <u>Science</u>	the Institute of Political Studies, PAS the PAS Institute of Political Studies	IPS PAS
Instytut Psychologii PAN	Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Psychology, PAS the PAS Institute of Political Studies	IP PAS
Instytut Rozwoju Wsi i Rolnictwa PAN	Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development, PAS the PAS Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development	IRAD PAS
Instytut Slawistyki PAN	Institute of Slavic Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences	NOT: <u>Slavonic Studies</u> ("Slavonic" is preferred by the Institute, is used in its URL, and used by its researchers)	the Institute of Slavic Studies, PAS the PAS Institute of Slavic Studies	IS PAS
Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN	Institute of the Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences	(note: "the" should be used before "Polish Language")	the Institute of the Polish Language, PAS the PAS Institute of the Polish Language	IPL PAS
Instytut Historii Nauki PAN im. Ludwika i Aleksandra Birkenmajerów	Institute for the History of Science	NOT: <u>of</u> the History of Science (note: "for" is more natural; too many repetitions of the word "of" should be avoided)	the Institute for the History of Science, PAS the PAS Institute for the History of Science	IHS PAS
Instytut Historii im. Tadeusza Manteuffla PAN	Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of History, PAS the PAS Institute of History	IH PAS

auxiliary:				
Polska Akademia Nauk Archiwum w Warszawie	Polish Academy of Sciences Archives in Warsaw		PAS Archives in Warsaw	
Polska Akademia Nauk Biblioteka Gdańska	Polish Academy of Sciences Library in Gdańsk		PAS Library in Gdańsk	
Polska Akademia Nauk Biblioteka Kórnicka	Polish Academy of Sciences Library in Kórnik		PAS Library in Kórnik	

Division II: Biological and Agricultural Sciences				
Instytut Agrofizyki im. Bohdana Dobrzańskiego PAN	Institute of Agrophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Agrophysics, PAS the PAS Institute of Agrophysics	IA PAS
Europejskie Regionalne Centrum Ekohydrologii PAN	European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (under the auspices of UNESCO) <small>(here "of the Polish Academy of Sciences" rather than a comma is justified)</small>		<small>(no shorter form recommended)</small>	ERCE
Instytut Fizjologii Roślin im. Franciszka Górskiego PAN	Institute of Plant Physiology, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Plant Physiology, PAS the PAS Institute of Plant Physiology	IPP PAS
Instytut Środowiska Rolniczego i Leśnego Polskiej Akademii Nauk	Institute for the Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences	NOT: <u>for Agricultural</u> and Forest Environment <small>(note: "the" is required because of the grammar of "environment" in English, as a countable noun)</small>	the Institute for the Agricultural and Forest Environment, PAS the PAS Institute for the Agricultural and Forest Environment	IAFE PAS
Instytut Rozrodu Zwierząt i Badań Żywności PAN	Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research, PAS the PAS Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research	IARFR PAS
Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN	Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, PAS the PAS Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics	IBB PAS
Instytut Chemii Bioorganicznej PAN	Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, PAS the PAS Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry	IBC PAS
Instytut Dendrologii PAN	Institute of Dendrology, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Dendrology, PAS the PAS Institute of Dendrology	ID PAS
Instytut Genetyki i Hodowli Zwierząt PAN	Institute of Genetics and Animal Breeding, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Genetics and Animal Breeding, PAS the PAS Institute of Genetics and Animal Breeding	IGAB PAS
Instytut Ochrony Przyrody PAN	Institute of Nature Conservation, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Nature Conservation, PAS the PAS Institute of Nature Conservation	INC PAS
Instytut Genetyki Roślin PAN	Institute of Plant Genetics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Plant Genetics, PAS the PAS Institute of Plant Genetics	IPG PAS
Instytut Systematyki i Ewolucji Zwierząt PAN	Institute of the Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences	NOT: <u>of Systematics</u> and Evolution of Animals	the Institute of the Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS the PAS Institute of the Systematics and Evolution of Animals	ISEA PAS

		(note: "the" is required because of the grammar of "environment" in English, as a countable noun)		
Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN	Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Museum and Institute of Zoology, PAS the PAS Museum and Institute of Zoology	MIZ PAS
Instytut Rozrodu Zwierząt i Badań Żywności PAN	Institute of Animal Physiology and Nutrition, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Animal Physiology and Nutrition, PAS the PAS Institute of Animal Physiology and Nutrition	IAPN PAS
Instytut Biologii Ssaków PAN	Mammal Research Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Mammal Research Institute, PAS the PAS Mammal Research Institute, PAS	MRS PAS
Instytut Biologii Doświadczalnej im. Marcelego Nenckiego PAN	Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, PAS (note: "PAS" cannot be moved to the front, because of the patron name)	no abbreviation commonly used in English, just the "Nencki Institute" or informally "the Nencki"
Instytut Paleobiologii im. Romana Kozłowskiego PAN	Institute of Paleobiology, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Paleobiology, PAS the PAS Institute of Paleobiology	IP PAS
Instytut Parazytologii im. Witolda Stefańskiego PAN	Institute of Parasitology, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Parasitology, PAS the PAS Institute of Parasitology	IP PAS
Instytut Botaniki im. Władysława Szafera PAN	Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Botany, PAS the PAS Institute of Botany	IB PAS
auxiliary units				
Polska Akademia Nauk Ogród Botaniczny - Centrum Zachowania Różnorodności Biologicznej w Powsinie	Polish Academy of Sciences Botanical Garden – Center for Biological Diversity Conservation in Powsin		the PAS Botanical Garden – Center for Biological Diversity Conservation in Powsin	
Polska Akademia Nauk Zakład Antropologii we Wrocławiu	Polish Academy of Sciences Anthropology Unit in Wrocław		the PAS Anthropology Unit in Wrocław	
Polska Akademia Nauk Zakład Ichthyologii i Gospodarki Rybackiej w Gołyszach	Polish Academy of Sciences Ichthyobiology and Aquaculture Unit in Gołysz	(note: the unit's website still calls it an "Institute" in English, despite having the status of "zakład" rather than "instytut", this confuses the issue of its name and status)	the PAS Ichthyobiology and Aquaculture Unit in Gołysz	
Polska Akademia Nauk Stacja Badawcza Rolnictwa Ekologicznego i Hodowli Zachowawczej Zwierząt w Popielnie	Polish Academy of Sciences Research Station for Ecological Agriculture and Preservation of Native Breeds in Popielno		the PAS Research Station for Ecological Agriculture and Preservation of Native Breeds in Popielno	

Division III: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Earth Sciences				
Centrum Badań Molekularnych i Makromolekularnych PAN	Centre of Molecular and Macromolecular Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Centre of Molecular and Macromolecular Studies, PAS the Center of Molecular and Macromolecular Studies	CMMS PAS
Centrum Fizyki Teoretycznej PAN	Center for Theoretical Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Center for Theoretical Physics, PAS the PAS Center for Theoretical Physics	CTP PAS
Centrum Materiałów Polimerowych i Węglowych PAN	Centre of Polymer and Carbon Materials, Polish Academy of Sciences	not "coal"	the Centre of Polymer and Carbon Materials, PAS the PAS Center of Polymer and Carbon Materials	CPCM PAS
Instytut Fizyki Jądrowej im. Henryka Niewodniczańskiego PAN	Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Nuclear Physics, PAS the PAS Institute of Nuclear Physics	INP PAS
Instytut Nauk Geologicznych PAN	Institute of Geological Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Geological Sciences, PAS the PAS Institute of Geological Sciences	IGS PAS
Instytut Geofizyki PAN	Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Geophysics, PAS the PAS Institute of Geophysics	IG PAS
Instytut Wysokich Ciśnień PAN	Institute of High Pressure Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of High Pressure Physics, PAS the PAS Institute of High Pressure Physics	IHPP PAS
Instytut Matematyczny PAN	Institute of Mathematics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Mathematics, PAS the PAS Institute of Mathematics	IM PAS
Instytut Fizyki Molekularnej PAN	Institute of Molecular Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Molecular Physics, PAS the PAS Institute of Molecular Physics	IMP PAS
Instytut Oceanologii PAN	Institute of Oceanology, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Oceanology, PAS the PAS Institute of Oceanology	IO PAS
Instytut Chemii Organicznej PAN	Institute of Organic Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Organic Chemistry, PAS the PAS Institute of Organic Chemistry	IOO PAS
Instytut Chemii Fizycznej PAN	Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Physical Chemistry, PAS the PAS Institute of Physical Chemistry	IPC PAS
Instytut Fizyki PAN	Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Physics, PAS the PAS Institute of Physics	IP PAS
Międzynarodowe Laboratorium Silnych Pól Magnetycznych i Niskich Temperatur	International Laboratory of High Magnetic Fields and Low Temperatures	(note: "Polish Academy of Sciences" is not used in the official name)	(no shorter form recommended)	ILHMFLT
Instytut Katalizy i Fizykochemii Powierzchni im. Jerzego Habera PAN	Institute of Catalysis and Surface Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Catalysis and Surface Chemistry, PAS the PAS Institute of Catalysis and Surface Chemistry	ICSC PAS
Centrum Astronomiczne im. Mikołaja Kopernika PAN	Copernicus Astronomical Center, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Copernicus Astronomical Center, PAS the PAS Copernicus Astronomical Center	CAC PAS
Centrum Badań Kosmicznych PAN	Space Research Centre, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Space Research Centre, PAS the PAS Space Research Centre	SRC PAS
Instytut Niskich Temperatur i Badań Strukturalnych im. Włodzimierza Trzebiatowskiego PAN	Institute of Low Temperature and Structure Research, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Low Temperature and Structure Research, PAS the PAS Institute of Low Temperature and Structure Research	ILTSR PAS

auxiliary units				
Polska Akademia Nauk Muzeum Ziemi w Warszawie	Polish Academy of Sciences Museum of the Earth in Warsaw		the PAS Museum of the Earth in Warsaw	

Division IV: Engineering Sciences				
Instytut Metalurgii i Inżynierii Materiałowej im. Aleksandra Krupkowskiego PAN	Institute of Metallurgy and Materials Science, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Metallurgy and Materials Science, PAS the PAS Institute of Metallurgy and Materials Science	IMMS PAS
Instytut Inżynierii Chemicznej PAN	Institute of Chemical Engineering, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Chemical Engineering, PAS the PAS Institute of Chemical Engineering	ICE PAS
Instytut Podstaw Informatyki PAN	Institute of Computer Science, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Computer Science, PAS the PAS Institute of Computer Science	ICS PAS
Instytut Podstaw Inżynierii Środowiska PAN	Institute of Environmental Engineering, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Environmental Engineering, PAS the PAS Institute of Environmental Engineering	IEE PAS
Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki PAN	Institute of Fundamental Technological Research, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Fundamental Technological Research, PAS the PAS Institute of Fundamental Technological Research	IFTR PAS
Instytut Budownictwa Wodnego PAN	Institute of Hydroengineering, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Hydroengineering, PAS the PAS Institute of Hydroengineering	IH PAS
Instytut Informatyki Teoretycznej i Stosowanej PAN	Institute of Theoretical and Applied Informatics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Theoretical and Applied Informatics, PAS the PAS Institute of Theoretical and Applied Informatics	ITAI PAS
Instytut Biocybernetyki i Inżynierii Biomedycznej im. Macieja Nałęcz PAN	Institute of Biocybernetics and Biomedical Engineering, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Biocybernetics and Biomedical Engineering, PAS the PAS Institute of Biocybernetics and Biomedical Engineering	IBBE PAS
Instytut Gospodarki Surowcami Mineralnymi i Energią PAN	Mineral and Energy Economy Research Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Mineral and Energy Economy Research Institute, PAS the PAS Mineral and Energy Economy Research Institute	MEERI PAS
Instytut Maszyn Przepływowych im. Roberta Szewalskiego PAN	Institute of Fluid-Flow Machinery, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Fluid-Flow Machinery, PAS the PAS Institute of Fluid-Flow Machinery	IFFM PAS
Instytut Geografii i Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania im. Stanisława Leszczyckiego PAN	Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization, PAS the PAS Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization	IGSO PAS
Instytut Mechaniki Górotworu PAN	Strata Mechanics Research Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Strata Mechanics Research Institute, PAS the PAS Strata Mechanics Research Institute	SMRI PAS
Instytut Badań Systemowych PAN	Systems Research Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Systems Research Institute, PAS the PAS Systems Research Institute	SRI PAS

Division V: Medical Sciences

Instytut Genetyki Człowieka PAN	Institute of Human Genetics, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Human Genetics, PAS the PAS Institute of Human Genetics	IHG PAS
Instytut Biologii Medycznej PAN	Institute of Medical Biology, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Medical Biology, PAS the PAS Institute of Medical Biology	IMB PAS
Instytut Farmakologii PAN	Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences		the Institute of Pharmacology, PAS the Institute of Pharmacology	IP PAS
Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doświadczalnej im. Ludwika Hirszfelda PAN	Hirszfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences		Hirszfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, PAS	HIIET PAS
Instytut Medycyny Doświadczalnej i Klinicznej im. Mirosława Mossakowskiego PAN	Mossakowski Medical Research Center, Polish Academy of Sciences		Mossakowski Medical Research Center, PAS	MMRC PAS

VI) the official names of other Academy institutions

Many of the proposals from "*Decyzja Pezesa PAN - nazewnictwo angielskie*" z 2013 (signed by President Kleiber) deserve continued recommendation, although a bit more clarification of their appropriate use would be useful: These include:

członek rzeczywisty
członek korespondent

ordinary member
corresponding member

These may be capitalized when used with a name, e.g.
"Professor Jan Kowalski, Ordinary Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, delivered a lecture".

Wydział I

Division I
Division I of the Academy
Division I of the Polish Academy of Sciences

Notice that "the" is not used in English with phrases including a number:
CORRECT: Division I
INCORRECT: the Division I

Wydział I Nauk Humanistycznych i Społecznych
Wydział II Nauk Biologicznych i Rolniczych
Wydział III Nauk Ścisłych i Nauk o Ziemi

Division I: Humanities and Social Sciences

Division II: Biological and Agricultural Sciences
Division III: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Earth Sciences
Division IV: Engineering Sciences
Division V: Medical Sciences

Wydział IV Nauk Technicznych
Wydział V Nauk Medycznych

These full forms using the colon (:) are most appropriate for titles. Alternatively, especially in running text, the names of the divisions may be separated using an "n-dash" (*dewiz*):
"The Academy's Division I – Humanities and Social Sciences held two plenary sessions in 2015."

A connector is necessary in English: either a colon (:) or an n-dash (–) separated by spaces. The following forms are not recommended:

NOT RECOMMENDED:
Division I Humanities and Social Sciences (no connector)
Division I of Humanities and Social Sciences
(this latter form suggests, in English, that there are several divisions of "Humanities and Social Sciences" and we are referring to the first one of them)

Notice that "the" is also not used in English with the full forms of the names of the divisions:

CORRECT: Division I: Humanities and Social Sciences
INCORRECT: the Division I Humanities and Social Sciences

dziekan
kurator
Rada Kuratorów
Rada Kuratorów Wydziału I
przewodniczący Rady Kuratorów
zastępca przewodniczącego Rady Kuratorów

dean
provost
Council of Provosts
the Council of Provosts of Division I (of the Academy)
the chair of the Council of Provosts
the deputy chair of the Council of Provosts

The forms "chairman" or "chairwoman" may alternatively be used with respect to a specific person. However, the tendency in English-speaking countries is towards increased use of the genderless form "chair" even when the gender is known.

These forms may be capitalized, especially when used with a name:

Professor Maria Kowalska, Chair of the Council of Provosts of Division IV of the Polish Academy of Sciences, delivered a lecture.
Professor Jan Kowalski, Dean of Division V, delivered a lecture.

Note that "vice chair" / "vice-chair" are not recommended.

kanclerz Akademii

Chancellor of the Academy

Akademia Młodych Uczonych

the Polish Young Academy the Young Academy

This name is selected to correspond with worldwide use (compare e.g. the "Young Academy of Europe").

NOT RECOMMENDED:
"the Academy of Young Researchers/Scholars"

VI) English near-equivalents for Polish academic and professional ranks

Both American and British tradition generally have four main professional ranks, for which the only required degree is the academic rank of PhD. The two systems are roughly parallel:

North American professional ranks
professor
associate professor
assistant professor
lecturer

British / Commonwealth professional rank
professor
reader (being discontinued by some universities)
associate professor (used by some universities)
senior lecturer/fellow
lecturer/fellow

There is therefore no straightforward way to translate Poland's more complicated "double" system of academic titles and professional ranks into English. One particularly pertinent issue is how the Polish distinction (akin to that in Germany and elsewhere) between the degrees of "*doktor*" and "*doktor habilitowany*" can be usefully expressed in English (this will be addressed in more detail below).

Academic title
<i>profesor</i>
<i>doktor habilitowany</i>
<i>doktor</i>

Professional rank
<i>profesor zwyczajny</i>
<i>profesor nadzwyczajny</i>
<i>docent</i>
<i>adiunkt</i>
<i>wykładowca</i>

None of the Polish academic/professional ranks are fully equivalent to any of the professional ranks in the American/British system. As such, perhaps the safest method is not to try to find any English equivalents at all, leaving the Polish titles/ranks untranslated. However, these will not be readily understood unless the English-speaking audience has close links to Poland, or otherwise has a good reason to make the effort to understand the Polish system.

Nonetheless, several different approaches to translating these titles and ranks are certainly in use in Poland, both within the Academy and within the university community. These approaches are unfortunately contradictory and their mixed use is confusing. A recommendation for consistent terminology could therefore have a beneficial impact.

1) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENGLISH NAMES OF PROFESSIONAL RANKS IN THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The law "*Ustawa z dnia 30 kwietnia 2010 o Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Art. 88*" lists the following professional ranks at Academy institutions:

Pracownicy naukowi mogą być zatrudniani na stanowiskach:

- 1) *profesora zwyczajnego;*
- 2) *profesora nadzwyczajnego;*
- 3) *profesora wizytującego;*
- 4) *adiunkta;*
- 5) *asystenta.*

With respect to that, we propose the following as a sensible set of recommendations, reflecting the current state of affairs in the Polish Academy of Sciences:

<i>profesor zwyczajny</i>	- (full) professor
<i>profesor nadzwyczajny</i>	- associate professor
<i>profesor wizytujący</i>	- visiting professor
<i>adiunkt</i>	- assistant professor
<i>asystent</i>	- research assistant

This system is recommended because:

- It is already used in practice by a number of Academy research units, for instance see the website of the Institute of Political Studies (<http://www.isppan.waw.pl/>).
- It is also noted by more recent glossaries, such as Kocia & Szkałuba (2009), and has some justification in Polish-English lexicography going all the way back to the classic dictionary by Stanisławski, which was in use for decades.
- It is also (conveniently) used by a significant share of the Polish university community, as is reflected in a well-known set of recommendations put forward by the University of Technology in Gdansk in 2001 and further popularized by a text (Masłowski 2001) widely circulated among the university community, posted at various times on a number of university websites.
- Generally three "professorial" ranks used in English-speaking countries are here distributed more or less according to an equivalent degree of prestige as in those countries (i.e. one generally becomes an "assistant professor" quickly after being hired after finishing one's PhD, much like an "adiunkt" following the completion of the "dr hab.").
- This configuration is relatively kind towards younger researchers, by best reflecting the current state of affairs in Poland rather than the realities as they once existed (i.e. it does not reserve special places in the system of nomenclature for either the increasingly rare "docent" or the formerly granted academic title of "prof. nadzwyczajny").

Note, however, that it is furthermore recommended that in every case where the exact equivalent may be crucial to proper understanding, that the original Polish rank should be included as well, for instance in parenthesis. For example:

the institute would like to announce a job opening for the position of associate professor (*profesor nadzwyczajny*) starting in autumn 2016

the competition is open to researchers employed with the rank of assistant professor (*adiunkt*)

2. NOT RECOMMENDED:

Note that the Latinate terms "professor extraordinarius/ordinarius" (recognized e.g. in Germany and other European countries) are not widely understood in the English-speaking world, and as such are not recommended. And of course the terms "extraordinary/ordinary professor" may have a humorous effect.

3. NOT RECOMMENDED:

A somewhat different set of proposals was originally put forward in "*Decyzja Pezesa PAN - nazewnictwo angielskie*" from 2013. This system is also applied by some Academy research units:

<i>Profesor zwyczajny</i>	(Full) professor
<i>Profesor nadzwyczajny</i>	Associate professor
<i>Docent, prof. uczelni</i>	Assistant professor
<i>Adiunkt</i>	Research Associate

This way of distributing the English "professorial" ranks apparently best reflects the previous state of affairs (e.g. prior to 2010). In particular the third element on this list appears problematic to apply nowadays. "Docenci" are not as common as they once were, and the rank of "prof. nadzwyczajny" is now a professional rank, no longer granted as an academic title. Saving one "rung" (out of only three!) on the professorial "ladder" in English for them does not seem like a sensible move given the current state of affairs.

4. NOT RECOMMENDED:

A third set of proposals is advocated by some other published works, such as Skibniewski (2001).

<i>asystent / starszy asystent</i>	Lecturer
<i>adiunkt</i>	Assistant Professor
<i>"the traditional docent-doktor habilitowany";</i>	Associate Professor
<i>profesor nadzwyczajny (sometimes profesor uczelniany)</i>	Professor
<i>profesor zwyczajny (belwederski)</i>	Professor

This is not recommended for the Academy because it pushes the distinctions further downward to lower ranks, again paying undue attention to "docenci", and it fails to differentiate between the two "main types" of professor at Academy establishments (both as professional ranks and the former academic titles).

5) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENGLISH NAMES OF ACADEMIC TITLES IN THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Two of the three Polish academic titles currently in use have given relatively straightforward equivalents (although of course not precisely exact ones) that are in widespread use:

dr. PhD
prof. (full) Professor

For the third, "*habilitacja*" or "*dr hab.*", which poses more problems, some options that are in use are as follows, together with a discussion of some of their pros and cons:

"habilitation":

- This term is unknown in English, just as the degree is absent in English-speaking countries. As such, it says nothing to most English-speaking academics without experience with the continental European academic systems.
- The term also has the strong disadvantage of having an association with "rehabilitation", which either conjures up images of physical rehabilitation, or the rehabilitation of someone's reputation (i.e. might a "habilitated doctor" have perhaps been disgraced in some way, and then "rehabilitated"?).
- The term therefore may be used, but often in quotation marks, italics, and/or with an explanation at first use.

"higher doctorate": (e.g. Skibniewski 2001)

- This is one possible good explanation, invoking a certain tradition in English-speaking countries that draw a distinction between "PhD" and such higher degrees as "DSc" (mostly) and also perhaps D.Litt etc. One disadvantage is that these "higher doctorate" degrees have in many university systems in English-speaking countries become largely ceremonial or simply alternative to the PhD.

"post-doctorate degree":

- This option is used by many Polish academics. It has the strong disadvantage of being confused with a "post-doc" -- a grant/stipend/research stay at a university for a temporary period of time, which in English-speaking countries does NOT end in a thesis or a degree. Indeed, some researchers complete more than one "post-doc"

"PhD hab.":

- this is an interesting attempt at a solution, but is not used anywhere except by the FNP (*Fundacja na rzecz Nauki Polskiej*), e.g. on its website.

"Assistant Professor":

- This option has the disadvantage of confusing the distinction between academic and professional ranks, see above. It was for years sanctioned by Polish-English lexicography (e.g. Stanislawski), but has therefore gained some tradition of use.

MOST RECOMMENDED:

"DSc":

- This option may be nicely combined with one of the above explanations in running text (e.g. "he earned his *habilitation* (DSc) at the institute in 1990" or "Piotr Kowalski earned his doctorate (PhD) in 1995 followed by his higher doctorate (DSc) in 2004.")
- This option also works well after the name: dr. Piotr Kowalski will then be "Piotr Kowalski, PhD" and dr. hab. Piotr Nowak will be "Piotr Nowak, PhD, DSc" -- thus making it clear that the person in question has two degrees and therefore ranks higher than the first.
- This option also has the advantage of introducing a nice order: the non-professorial academic ranks then go post-surname, whereas professional ranks come pre-surname.
- As such it is the option most strongly recommended here.

6. Overall summary of recommendations for academic/professional ranks

Summing up this system, if a researcher's name is listed as follows, we recommend the following English equivalents.

Polish	English (shorter)	English (longer, more gravitas)
"prof. dr hab. Jan Kowalski" or "prof. zw. dr hab. Jan Kowalski"	Full Professor Jan Kowalski	(Full) Professor Jan Kowalski, PhD, DSc
"prof. nadzw. dr hab. Jan Kowalski"	Associate Professor Jan Kowalski	Associate Professor Jan Kowalski, PhD, DSc
"prof. UW dr hab. Jan Kowalski" or "dr hab. Jan Kowalski, prof. UW"	"Associate Professor Jan Kowalski" or "Jan Kowalski, Associate Professor of the University of Warsaw"	"Associate Professor Jan Kowalski, PhD, DSc" or "Associate Professor"
"dr hab. Jan Kowalski"	"Jan Kowalski, DSc, (Additionally, if someone who is "dr hab" may opt to list themselves as "Assistant Professor" based on their being employed as an "adiunkt".)	"Jan Kowalski, PhD, DSc"
"dr Jan Kowalski"	Jan Kowalski, PhD	

It is furthermore recommended that in every case where the exact title may be crucial to proper understanding, that the original Polish title/rank may be included as well, for instance in parenthesis.

Moreover, in the somewhat rarer cases where it is desirable to draw a distinction between:

- 1) "prof. nadzw." as an academic title (as it was formerly granted) and "prof. nadzw." solely as a professional rank (as is currently the case)
 - 2) "docent" vs. "adiunkt" and other ranks
- ...this can be done most efficiently by making reference directly to the Polish terms.

Selected references:

"Decyzja Pezesa PAN - nazewnictwo angielskie" from 2013 (or perhaps 2012?) (signed by President Kleiber)

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Masłowski (2001?). originally titled "Tłumaczenie tytułów i stopni naukowych" by Aleksander Masłowski from "Centrum Informacji dla Naukowców Regionalnego Punktu Kontaktowego w Gdańsku", posted at various times on a number of university websites). e.g.:

<http://www.uni.wroc.pl/sites/default/files/T%C5%82umaczenie%20tytu%C5%82%C3%B3w%20i%20stopni%20naukowych.pdf> (accessed 22 Sep 2015)

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