IN MEMORIAM:

Kazimierz Głazek
(1939-2005)

Born 1939 in Warsaw, Kazimierz Głazek graduated in mathematics at the University of Wrocław in 1962. As a student he participated at the Marcinkiewicz Competition (organized by the Polish Mathematical Society), and was awarded prizes for two papers. From 1962 he was a researcher and a teaching assistant at Wrocław University, where he got a Ph.D. in mathematics in 1969. By Warsaw University of Technology he was awarded the postdoctoral dr hab. degree in 1992. In 1993 he moved to Zielona Góra, where he started to work at Higher School of Engineering, Zielona Góra Technical University.

As a mathematician, Professor Głazek was a specialist in several fields of general and universal algebra. These were classical and some related algebraic structures: groupoids, quasigroups, rings, semirings, (pseudo)near-rings, (quasi)modules, non-associative linear algebras. He had shown special interest in generalizations of classical algebras and morphisms; he investigated n-ary structures (mostly n-ary groups), generalized morphisms among algebras, hyperstructures and hyperidentities. He also investigated the notion of independence in universal algebra.

Głazek published c. 70 scientific papers and several books. In particular we mention his book *A Guide to the Literature on Semirings and their Applications in Mathematics and Information Sciences* published by Kluwer Academic Publishers in 2002. The book attracted a great interest among specialists and mathematicians working in this field. Together with I. Chajda he wrote *A Basic Course on General Algebra*. The book was published in 2000 by Zielona Góra Technical University, and has become a standard text-book at postgraduate studies at a number of universities in Europe and Asia.

He was a member of editorial boards of several international journals (one of these is *Novi Sad Journal of Mathematics*), and editor-in-chief of *Discussiones Mathematicae - General Algebra and Applications*. It was his merit that the journal became known in algebraic community as the one supporting new ideas and nonstandard visions in algebra.

Głazek has been invited for study visit or to give lectures and talks at many university centers and numerous conferences all over the world. He established a fruitful cooperation with many universities and mathematicians. Thanks to this cooperation, best known specialists in algebra participated at his algebraic seminar in Zielona Góra over years.

Głazek supervised three Ph.D. thesis.

The last conference he organized was Arbeitstagung Allgemeine Algebra (AAA) in Bedlewo, near Poznań, February 9-12, 2006. Kazik did not partici-

pate, he passed away on September 26, 2005.

In addition to his activities within mathematical community, he was passionate chess player.

But above all, Głazek was devoted to mountains. He started hiking and climbing in Tatras, in the early sixties. In the seventies, he moved to Alpes, and then to Pamir Mountains, with his first expedition over 7 thousand meters. After this, in 1975, he took part in the Polish expedition to Broad Peak (Central Summit, 8016) in Karakoram. Let us quote EverestNews (http://www.k2news.com/stories024/bphistory.htm):

Polish expedition, 14 members, leader J. Ferenski, landed at Skardu June 13 and reached Concordia June 29 with the intention of climbing Central Summit. Base Camp was placed on the middle moraine of the Godwin-Austen glacier at 4950 m. The line of ascent was much the same as for the 1957 Austrian climb and again three camps were set up, the last at 7200 m, July 13. A summit team of six - R. Bebak, K. Glazek, M. Kesicki, J. Kulis, B. Nowaczyk and A. Sikorski - left Camp III early the morning of July 28, and reached the small col after 12 hours climbing; Bebak was obliged to turn back just short of the col. The other five reached the summit at 7.30 p.m. - 16 hours from Camp III. The height quoted by the Poles is 8016 m. On the way back to the col, in a raging snow storm, Nowaczyk disappeared down the east side of the ridge. The others were obliged to bivouac on the col and next morning the search for Nowaczyk continued but to no avail. A second bivouac lower down became necessary but just before this Kesicki, Kulis and Sikorski slipped and fell; Kesicki and Sikorski were both killed. The two survivors reached Base Camp, with the help of their collegues, August 1.

Together with Z.A. Heinrich, Głazek tried to climb the peak of K2. They succeeded to open a new route to the peak, reaching the altitude of 8100 m.

Later on, in the eighties, he was climbing Canadian Rockies, and then again he participated in several Himalayan expeditions.

Kazik had numerous friends all over the world. He created a warm, positive and friendly atmosphere. In our mathematical community, Kazik will be missed, but the memories will last.

Branimir Šešelja