



## TOURS

The Gdynia Local Organising Committee offers congress participants a wide variety of tours.

- **GDYNIA - TECHNICAL TOUR**
- **PRE-CONGRESS TOUR**  
There will be a pre-congress tour to Gdansk and Sopot on 21 September.
- **POST-CONGRESS TOUR**  
MALBORK CASTLE AND GDANSK
- **ACCOMPANYING PARTNERS TOUR**  
GDANSK AND SOPOT
- **EVENING CITY TOUR OF GDANSK**

### **Cancellation policy for tours:**

1. The tours will only take place if there are the minimum required numbers of participants for each tour.
2. If the tour is cancelled by the organizers, registered participants will be notified in time and will receive a 100% refund.
3. Participants may cancel the tour free of charge until 25th July 2014. A written notification of cancellation is mandatory in order to receive the refund.
4. For cancellations after 25th July 2014, an administrative fee of 15 EUR will be charged.
5. No refunds for cancellation received after 8th August 2014.
6. All refunds will be processed after the congress.

# Technical Tour

*The Technical Tours in Gdynia on Monday 22 September 2014 will start between 11:00 hrs and 17:00 hrs.*

*There will be different groups according to the tour language and starting times.*

*Duration: 2.5 – 3 hours (walking and coach tour)*

*Start point and end point: Congress Venue: PPNT, Al. Zwyciestwa 96/98, Gdynia.*

## **1. Pomeranian Science and Technology Park (Congress Venue)**

Pomeranian Science and Technology Park Gdynia (PPNT Gdynia) was established in 2001 and its main objective is to concentrate multiple factors related to companies' development, facilitating running business activities, transfer and implementation of technology.

## **2. Modern Architecture of Gdynia**

Modernism designates an architectural style which prevails in the city centre of Gdynia. The most characteristic features of this style are: simplicity of forms and flat roofs of buildings. Thanks to the use of modern reinforced concrete, the arrangement of rooms was functional.

### **2a The Residential Building of Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego**

This is the largest luxurious tenement of pre-war Gdynia. It was designed by Stanislaw Ziolkowski and was built in stages in 1935-38. The building combines both cubist and streamlined shapes. The upper floors were recessed to make the building look lower. The basement of the building was equipped with 3 mangles of which one is still used today. The building had all modern facilities including an underground garage for 14 cars and aired from outside.

### **2b Gdynia City Hall (former Office Building of Social Insurance Institution)**

This Modernist complex consists of the office building and a residential section. Constructed in 1935-36 to the design of a Warsaw architect – Roman Piotrowski, the building is a symbol of Modernism and a Modernist icon of Gdynia. The characteristic feature of the building is the combination of shapes of various heights with a well-exposed rounded part.

### **2c The Court of Justice and Public Prosecutor's Office**

Constructed in 1934-36, the building consists of the main cuboid with the entrance and a high main hall with vertical windows. It is flanked by two symmetrical rounded wings and one straight wing. At present the building houses the Regional Court of Justice.

## **3. The Main Railway Station**

It is already the third building of the main railway station in Gdynia. Designed by Wacław Tomaszewski and Lech Zalewski, the building was constructed in stages: in 1950-1955 and 1956-1959. Very interesting inside are decorative mosaics as well as the ceiling painting in the former restaurant, featuring the sky with zodiac signs and constellations.

## **4. The Monument of the Victims of December 1970**

This monument is dedicated to those killed on December 17, 1970 as a result of the December protests (which occurred in northern Poland in December 1970. The protests were sparked by a sudden increase of prices of food and other everyday items, which the government announced some two weeks before Christmas). Designed by Stanislaw Gierada, the monument has the form of 4 digits made of stainless steel which together make up the year 1970. The digit '7' resembles a man falling on his face with his back raked with bullets.

## **5. The Port of Gdynia**

Covering a total area of 755.4 hectares, including 492.6 hectares of land, it contains 17.7 kilometers of quays with 11 kilometers dedicated to commercial use.

### **5a The Port Cold Store**

It was designed by the Belgian architectural studio "Atelier B. Lebrun, Société Anonyme, Nimy"; the cold store was built in two stages: 1928-30 and 1932-34. The structure housed an innovative refrigerating system. Its brick elevation is devoid of windows, and the beige plaster pilasters are the only decoration. It could accommodate goods from 1100 railway wagons.

### **5b The Office and Storage Building of "Bananas" Company**

Designed by Eliza and Oswald Unger, an architect and an engineer respectively, in cooperation with architect B. Wondrausch, the structure was built in 1939. It used to house a ripening room, storage rooms, cold rooms and offices. The structure represents Modernist architecture.

### **5c The Long-term Storage Warehouse No. 5, called "H"**

The structure was constructed in two stages between 1931 and 1934 to the design of the engineering firm "Biuro Inżynierskie K. Jaskulski i K. Brygiewicz". It represents moderate Modernism and Constructivism. The grid of reinforced concrete framing of light colour contrasts with red brick wall face filling. Originally, the structure was used for the long-term storage of general cargo.

## **6. The Emigration Museum at the former Marine Passenger Terminal**

Constructed in 1932-34 to the design of "Dyckerhoff & Widmann" team, the terminal represents moderate Modernism. It consists of two significant parts: the Passenger Hall as well as the Transit Storage Hall. Today it accommodates the Emigration Museum.

## **7. The Sea Towers**

This is a mixed-use skyscraper complex, which consists of two towers: the first one has 29 storeys and the latter 38. At 141,6 metres (including the antenna mast), the Sea Towers is one of the tallest buildings in Poland. On the top floor of one of the towers there is a viewing platform. What is interesting to note, is that the Sea Towers complex is located on the spot where in the 1930s the sea was still present.

## **8. The Fishermen's Terraced Houses**

They were constructed for fishermen who had been resettled or dispossessed because of the construction of the port. In 1926 the first and in fact the only row of houses was built, though the original plans were to construct three such rows. Whole fishermen's families lived in these buildings.

## **9. The Port Construction Office Building**

This office and residential building was constructed on a horseshoe plan in 1928. Representing moderate Modernism, the façade of the central four-storey part is decorated with a contrasting portal. As the commemorative plaque on the building says: it is here that engineer Tadeusz Wenda, a chief designer and constructor of the port of Gdynia, worked and lived.

## **10. The Central Meteorological Institute Building**

The construction of this building, designed by T. Doberski, started in 1927 and finished three years later. As a result, an original building was constructed with a top floor extension added by Waclaw Tomaszewski, who supervised the whole construction process. The metal balustrade of the roof terrace installed on the protruding cornice as well as the openwork steel measuring tower constitute very characteristic elements of the structure.

### **11. The “Zegluga Polska” Office**

The building was constructed in 1927-29 to the design of Adam Ballenstedt for the national ship owners' enterprise called “Zegluga Polska”. Today the building belongs to the Polish Navy. In front of the main entrance, from Waszyngtona Str., there are historic cannons, and the wall is decorated with plaques commemorating sailors killed during World War II as well as those dedicated to various anniversaries.

### **12. Kosciuszki Square**

The square being 85 metres wide and 180 metres long was built in 1927. In the mid-1930s the square was extended by the Southern Pier, which today is the venue of many events and concerts as well as tall ships races.

### **13. ORP Blyskawica**

This is a destroyer whose name means Lightning, is preserved as a museum ship. Constructed in 1935–37, she was one of two destroyers built for the Polish Navy by J. Samuel White, Cowes (UK). She was a very modern vessel, and they were amongst the most heavily-armed and fastest destroyers on the seas before World War II.

### **14. The Tall Ship Dar Pomorza / Gift of Pomerania**

Built in 1909 in the Blohm & Voss shipyard in Hamburg, and until World War I the ship, then called Prinzess Eitel Friedrich, operated as a training ship of a German merchant maritime school. Within the war reparations the ship was offered to the French, and finally in 1929 she was bought by Poland from the funds raised in public collections. On June 19, 1930, after a repair in the Danish shipyard of Naskov, Dar Pomorza arrived in Gdynia to replace the first training ship Lwów. Then the frigate was renamed Dar Pomorza (Gift of Pomerania) to commemorate the generosity of the local community. During more than fifty years of service, Dar Pomorza took 102 school cruises, covering half a million sea miles. Over 13 000 students were trained on her decks. In 1982 Dar Pomorza was formally removed from school operations. Since 1983 she has been a museum tall ship administered by the Polish Maritime Museum.

### **15. Gdynia Aquarium**

This is one of the biggest institutions of its kind in Poland, which has rich traditions of exhibiting water flora and fauna. Its exhibition is focused mainly on world biotopes, such as a coral reef, depths of an ocean, dense tropics of the Amazon as well as the Baltic Sea. You can come across “residents” of these habitats on three storeys of the building housed in 68 exhibition aquariums.

### **16. The Polish Sailor's House**

This is one of the elements of the planned Representative District of Gdynia. Designed by Bohdan Damiecki and Tadeusz Sieczkowski in 1936, the building is a very successful example of streamlined Functionalism. You can find here architectural references to characteristic elements of a ship. Today the complex houses Gdynia Maritime University.

### **17. Gdynia Marina**

Named after General Zaruski, the marina was constructed in 1936. This is one of Poland's biggest marinas. Many famous Polish sailors, among others, Leonid Teliga, Krzysztof Baranowski, Henryk Jaskula and Zbigniew Puchalski, set out on voyages from here.

### **18. The “Polska Riwiera” Hotel**

It was constructed in 1922-23 by a Lviv company called “Polska Riwiera” (Polish Riviera). It was a luxury hotel with a restaurant and a café open to the beach and a view terrace on the first floor. In 1951 the Navy Officers House started to operate here, and later it was replaced by the Polish Navy

Club "Riwiera". As for the architecture of "Polska Riwiera" Hotel, it represents Historism in its Classicising version.

### **19. The Gdynia City Museum**

Established in 1983, the Museum moved to its new building constructed to the design of WAPA Krzysztof Kozłowski company in 2007. This is a six-storey building whose architecture is inspired by a transatlantic liner. Located on two storeys, a modern exhibition presenting the city's history is divided into five parts.

### **20. The Music Theatre**

During over 50 years of its operation the theatre staged 300 premieres: musicals, operettas, music spectacles, ballet performances, cabarets, concerts and chamber spectacles. Additionally, the Music Theatre is the venue of many significant festivals and events, for example Gdynia Film Festival, National Music Theatre Festival, Ladies Jazz Festival, Shakespeare Festival, international BRUK Festival and many others. At the Theatre there operates the Vocal and Drama School – the only institution which trains music theatre actors. In 2013 the extension of the theatre was completed: now the Grand Stage can accommodate 1070 people (previously it was 697 spectators). Additionally, the New Stage for 300 people was constructed. Together with 150 places of the Chamber Hall, the extended Music Theatre can accommodate 1500 spectators.

## Pre-Congress Tour

### GDANSK, GDANSK-OLIWA AND SOPOT

Date: 21 September 2014

Duration: approx. 8 hrs

Min of pax: 25

Rate: EUR 27.00 per person

Price includes: transport by bus, guide and entrance fee to St. Mary's Church, organ concert in Oliwa Cathedral, walk along a wooden pier, free time in Sopot.

The pickup for this tour will be from the Nadmorski Hotel (10:00 am) and Hotel Gdynia (10:15 am).



#### Gdansk and Oliwa Cathedral Church

**Gdansk Old Town** – The city's 1,000 years of history have left a collection of buildings and monuments designed in Gothic, Renaissance and baroque styles. Your guided walk will start near the Golden Gate, a grand ornamental arch that once allowed access through the medieval city's defensive walls. Continue along Long Street. Lined with marvellous buildings decorated with elaborate facades crowned by myriad ornate gables. Pass the Town Hall, Long Market and the beautiful 15th-century merchants' palace of Artus Court. Pause at Neptune's Fountain to admire this monumental symbol of Gdansk's Hanseatic past and its connection with the sea before walking down to the waterfront canal. Then turn up Mariacka Street which delights its visitors with its lively atmosphere, quaint shops and lovely terraced buildings.

**St. Mary's Church** – The pride of Gdansk, Gothic St. Mary's Church is the world's largest brick church, accommodating some 25,000 worshippers. It took 159 years to build this medieval church located in the centre of Old Town and its deceptively plain exterior belies a bright, spacious interior with large windows and more than 30 beautifully decorated chapels. The high altar displays a lovely polyptych, the floor is covered with ancient tombstones and the northern transept holds an amazing 15th-century astronomical clock, complete with the zodiac cycle and a calendar of the saints.

**Oliwa Cathedral** – Located on the grounds of an old Cistercian monastery, the Oliwa Cathedral dates back to the 13th century and is a mix of Romanesque, Gothic and rococo styles. The monastery was at its peak during the age of Abbot Jacek Rybinski who commissioned young Jan Wulf to construct the magnificent historical object in the cathedral as well as one of the most popular tourist attractions around Gdansk. The impressive complex of three organs consists of 7,876 tin and wood pipes which can imitate sounds of different musical instruments and natural voices and sounds. You will be treated to a brief musical performance.

**Sopot** – The summer capital of Poland, a sea resort developed from fishermen's village. Sopot's history is much less turbulent than that of Gdansk. It is both a holiday centre and a spa from the turn of the 19th century. It has retained a number of original buildings, erected for cure makers. Many of them were commissioned by a Napoleon's physician, Jean Georges Haffner. Sopot is well known of its 516 m long wooden pier – one of the largest constructions of this type in Europe. The first wooden platform, 41 m long, was constructed in Haffner's days.

# Tour Malbork Castle and Gdansk

Date: 27 September 2014

Duration: 8 hrs 30 min

Min of pax: 30

Rate: EUR 61.00 per person

Price includes: travel by bus, guide, entrance fee to St. Mary's Church, entrance fee to the Malbork Castle, lunch.



Discover the beauty and soul of the hidden Poland on this comprehensive tour, venturing into the countryside to see the Teutonic Knights' Castle of Malbork and exploring the charming Hanseatic City of Gdansk.

**Malbork Castle** – Poland's rich heritage comes to life in its impressive medieval castles, and the well-fortified Gothic complex of Malbork is one of its largest, oldest and most popular. Construction along the Nogat River commenced in 1274, with the Teutonic Knights creating this massive stone fortress that includes formidable defensive walls, towers, a labyrinth of chambers, dungeons and wonderful architectural details. In 1309, the Knight's headquarters moved from Venice to Malbork, inspiring the addition of the Grand Master's Palace to the castle. In 1457, Malbork returned to Polish control and served as the royal residence of Polish kings for the next 300 years. Extensive restoration took place when the castle was acquired by the Polish government in the 1800's and, more recently, after the ravages of World War II destroyed half the structure. Your guided tour will include the castle complex and its grand exhibition halls, which display collections of armoury, ceramics, sculptures and spectacular Baltic amber.

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# TOUR GDANSK/WARSAW

Date: 27-28 September 2014

Duration: 2 Days / 1 Night

Min of pax: 20

Rate: EUR 260.00 per person accommodation in twin room

300 euro accommodation in single room



## TOUR ITINERARY:

*Saturday, 27 September 2014:*

### **Gdansk – Malbork - Warsaw**

After breakfast, we leave for Malbork. We visit the Teutonic Knights Castle. It is the largest brick building in Europe and one of Poland's greatest tourist attractions. Lunch will be served at a local restaurant in Malbork. After lunch we drive for Warsaw. Upon arrival, meet your guide and the rest of the group in the hotel lobby. Drive along the beautifully renovated Royal Route with its historical monuments and residences. Stop at Castle Square for a short walk through Old Town. The balance of the day is at leisure.

(Breakfast, lunch included).

*Sunday, 28 September 2014:*

### **Warsaw**

This morning, we introduce you to the highlights of Warsaw. A half-day sightseeing tour includes OLD TOWN – the Castle Square, King Sigismund's Column, St. John's Cathedral, the Old Town Market Square; ROYAL ROUTE – aristocratic residences and famous statues, University of Warsaw, historic churches and Lazienki Park; HISTORICAL SIGHTS – the Ghetto Memorial, the Monument of the Warsaw Rising, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Grand Theatre, Chopin's Monuments and the Belvedere Palace.

We end the tour with lunch at a local Polish restaurant.

(Breakfast, lunch included).

### **Included services:**

- Selected class hotels, rooms with private facilities
- Guide tour assistance
- Obligatory local guides
- Private air-conditioned motor coach/minibus/car (depending on the group size)
- Meals as per itinerary:
  - breakfast daily
  - 2 x lunch served at the local restaurants

- Sightseeing tours as per itinerary
- Entrance fees Malbork – Malbork Castle
- Luggage handling at hotel (one piece per person)
- Hotel charges and taxes

*Indication of hotels:*

1 night at 3-star hotel in Warsaw (Golden Tulip or similar)

# GDANSK AND SOPOT

Date: 23 September 2014

Duration: 5 hrs 30 min

Min of pax: 20

Rate: EUR 29.00 per person

Price includes: transport by bus, guide and entrance fee to St. Mary's Church, walk along a wooden pier.



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## The History of Grand Hotel

In June 1920, a casino was opened in the Spa House situated near the Sopot's Pier. At the turn of 1922 and 1923 a new wing of the Spa House was built, to which the casino was moved. In order to



secure the quality of accommodation for the casino's guests, a decision was made to build a proper hotel close to the Spa House. Construction of the hotel, designed by a famous architect Hans Fallang, started in 1924. It was opened on 30th June 1927 and named Casino Hotel. Before World War II it was the most expensive hotel in Sopot. Married couples were coming there for their honeymoon.

At the beginning of World War II, Hitler spent two nights in the Casino Hotel. From the upper floors, he could watch the battles at Hel Peninsula. During the first days of October the act of the Hel Peninsula capitulation was signed in the Casino Hotel. At the end of the war, the hotel was housing a field hospital, owing to which it was not set on fire. The Hotel survived the war in untouched condition.

In 1946, the hotel was renamed as Grand Hotel and belonged to Gdynia-America Line until 1954 and finally to Orbis company.

Among the Hotel guests there were several known politicians (i.a. Charles de Gaulle), actors (i.a. Omar Scharif), actresses (i.a. Marlena Dietrich), singers (i.a. Josephine Baker), writers (i.a. Czeslaw Milosz) and pop music stars (i.a. Annie Lenox).

## GDANSK - Evening City Tour and Dinner

Date: 24 September 2014

Duration: approx. 5 hrs

Min: 25 pax

Rate: EUR 55.00 per person

Price includes: transport by bus, guide, dinner at Brovarnia Gdansk Restaurant (starter, main course, dessert, water, coffee/tea, glass of beer or wine).

Additional charge for a 10-litre barrel of beer (the beer academy).

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*Photos: by courtesy of Pomeranian Regional Tourist Organisation*