

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR SIGNAL PROCESSING
POZNAŃ UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
PTETIS POZNAŃ SECTION

15th European Signal Processing Conference
EUSIPCO 2007

Guidebook

Practical information

September 3-7, 2007
Poznań, Poland

The conference is organised under auspices of

Ryszard Grobelny

Major of Poznań,

and

Adam Hamrol

Rector of Poznań University of Technology

Organising institutions

**EURASIP – European Association for Signal
Processing**

**Poznań University of Technology,
Faculty of Electronics and Telecommunications**

**PTETiS
Polish Society for Theoretical
and Applied Electrical Engineering
Poznań Section**

under auspices of

**Signals, Network and Electronic Systems Section
of Electronics and Telecommunications Committee
of Polish Academy of Sciences**

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(*administration*)
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Information and Registration Desk
Phone: +48 (0) 61 869 2348 and + 48 (0) 61 869 2098.
In urgent cases you may also use the mobile phone
number: +48 (0) 506 589 591.

*From stationary phones in Poland you dial 0 instead of the
country prefix.*

Information and registration desk:

Building 15, level B – entrance level

Monday	8:00 – 17:30 (the period 8:00 – 9:00 is intended especially for tutorial participants)
Tuesday	8:00 – 19:00
Wednesday	8:00 – 16:30
Thursday	8:00 – 18:30
Friday	8:00 – 18:30

Hotel reservation and assurance is responsibility of the
delegates themselves.

Part I. The meeting

Your way to the Conference Center

By taxi to the Conference Center: Show the driver your destination (pavilion 15 through car entrance to Poznań International Fair from Śniadeckich street):

MTP – hala 15 – wjazd od ul. Śniadeckich

By car: Drive to the Śniadeckich Street which is at the west side of the Fair area and pass through the car entrance. Tell the guard that you attend EUSIPCO 2007. There is a free parking area in front of the pavilion 15.

From the hotels to the Conference Center:

MERCURE and JOWITA: 900m along Roosevelta street southbound. Trams **#8, #14** direction GÓRCZYN from the stop in front of the hotel. Validate 10-minutes' ticket. Leave the tram at the 2nd stop **Dworzec Zachodni** (west entrance to the main railway station), just by the entrance to the fair grounds.

TRAWIŃSKI: 3100m. Tram **#3** or **#4**, both going direction STAROŁĘKA. Change tram at the stop **Most Teatralny**. From there take the tram **#8, #14** going direction GÓRCZYN and go to the stop **Dworzec Zachodni**. Validate 30-minutes' ticket. From the tram stop near the hotel you can also take the direct tram **#10** going direction DĘBIEC and go 6 stops to **Most Dworcowy**. Enter the Fair grounds through the East entrance. Validate 30-minutes' ticket.

NOVOTEL CENTRUM: Fair grounds are about 1300 m westbound. You can take the tram **#6, #10, #11** or **#12** from the stop **Dworzec PKS** to the 1st stop **Most Dworcowy** (10-minutes' ticket). From there you may enter the Fair Grounds by East entrance or go one short

stop by tram **#5**, **#8** or **#14** to **Dworzec Zachodni** stop and use the South entrance.

LECH: 1.4 km. Tram **#5** direction GÓRCZYN to the 3rd stop **Dworzec Zachodni** (west entrance to the main railway station), just by the entrance to the fair grounds. You may take also **#2** (direction OGRODY), and change (use subway) to **#8**, **#14** (direction GÓRCZYN) at **Kaponiera**.

IKAR: 2.3 km. Walk 400m west along the streets **Solna** and **Nowowiejskiego** to the tram stop **Wielkopolska**. Go with tram **#9**, **#10** and **#11** with a change to **#5**, **#8** or **#14** at **Kaponiera** (in front of Mercure hotel). Take off at the stop **Dworzec Zachodni** (west entrance to the railway station), just by the entrance to the fair grounds. Validate 30-minutes' ticket. You may also take the buses **#68** and **#51** from the stop located at Aleje Niepodległości south of Solna street. Take a bus **#68** going direction DWORZEC GŁÓWNY and go to the last stop at the main railway station. 10-minutes' ticket should be enough except bad traffic-jam time.

POLONEZ: 2.5 km. There is a bus stop in front of the hotel. Take a bus **#68** going direction DWORZEC GŁÓWNY and go to the last stop at the main railway station. From there you can walk to the Conference Center through the railway station (10 minutes). In order to do this you need to enter the railway building, go down the stairs in the main hall, turn right and go up the stairs at the end of the subway. The entrance to the Fair grounds is just opposite the street.

DORRIAN: Walk along Wyspiańskiego street, at the triangle square go left though the Wilson Park, pass by Palm House, go along very short Parkowa street to the West entrance at Śniadeckich street.

Admission to the Fair Ground and Conference Center

Conference Center is located on Fair Ground. EUSIPCO participants may enter Fair Ground using one of the three entrances:

- **East entrance** (in glass-house) opposite to the bridge (Most Dworcowy) over the railway station,
- **South entrance** just opposite to the West entrance (Dworzec Zachodni) to the Main Railway Station,
- **West entrance** on Śniadeckich street (just opposite to Palm House where we meet for "Get together" reception on Monday evening).

Please, do not use other entrances.

Fair Ground is a restricted access area (people have to buy a ticket to enter or they need to have some invitation). Eusipco 2007 participants enter the Fair Ground with their conference badges. For the first entry, you need to explain the purpose of your visit and give your name to the guard officer.

A taxi may enter the Fair Ground.

You may also drive in to parking place in front of building #15 (Congress Center). If park your park there please ask at Registration desk for an Eusipco 2007 car identity card that should be put behind the windscreen.

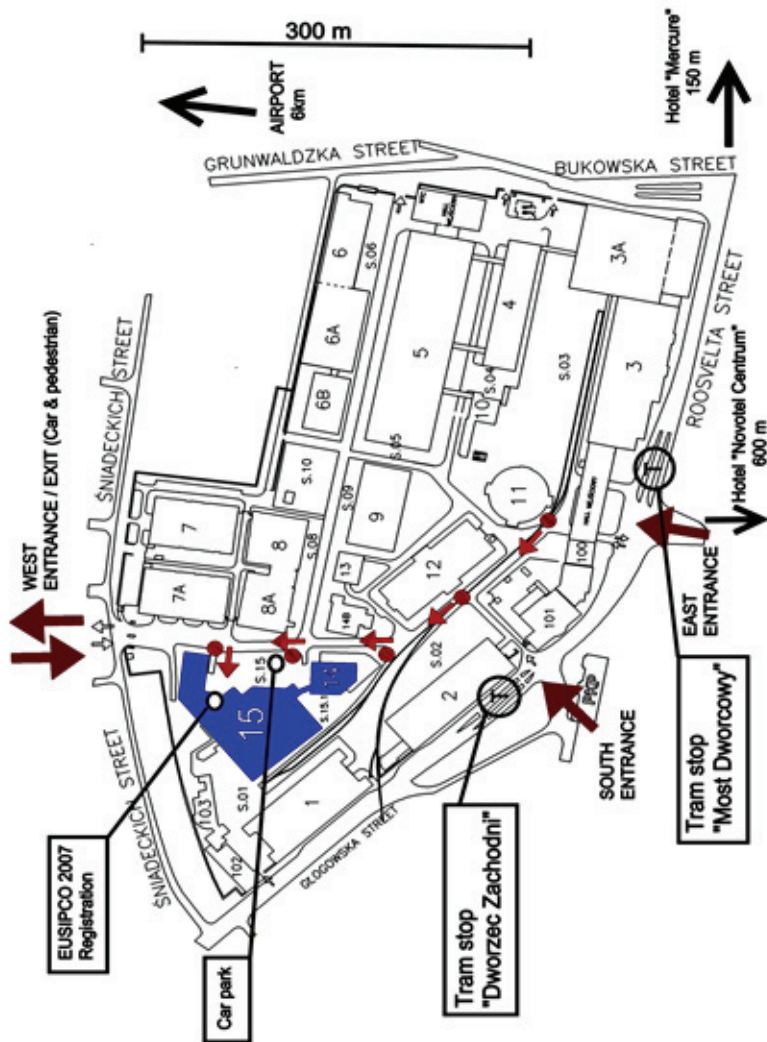
Admission to all technical sessions is with Eusipco 2007 badge only.

EUSIPCO-2007 badges are in three colors:

- blue – conference participants,
- red – Organising Committee,
- green – technical staff.

An MPK hologram (of the size approx. 1 x 1 cm) permanently pasted on the front side of the badge entitles you to free use of trams and MPK buses (lines 47-99, A,L,P and 231-252), when ready to be presented together with a document with photo (passport, ID card, driving license).

Poznań International Fair Conference Center



The Conference Center

Poznań International Fair Congress Centre

Address: ul. Głogowska 14, 60-734 Poznań.

Phones: + 48 61 869 2098 and + 48 61 869 2348

Fax + 48 61 869 2348.

The meetings are in pavilions 15 and 14A.

Computer room, network

Computer room is located in pavilion 15 on level D in room 501. Fifteen computer positions are available. The opening hours of the computer room are listed below.

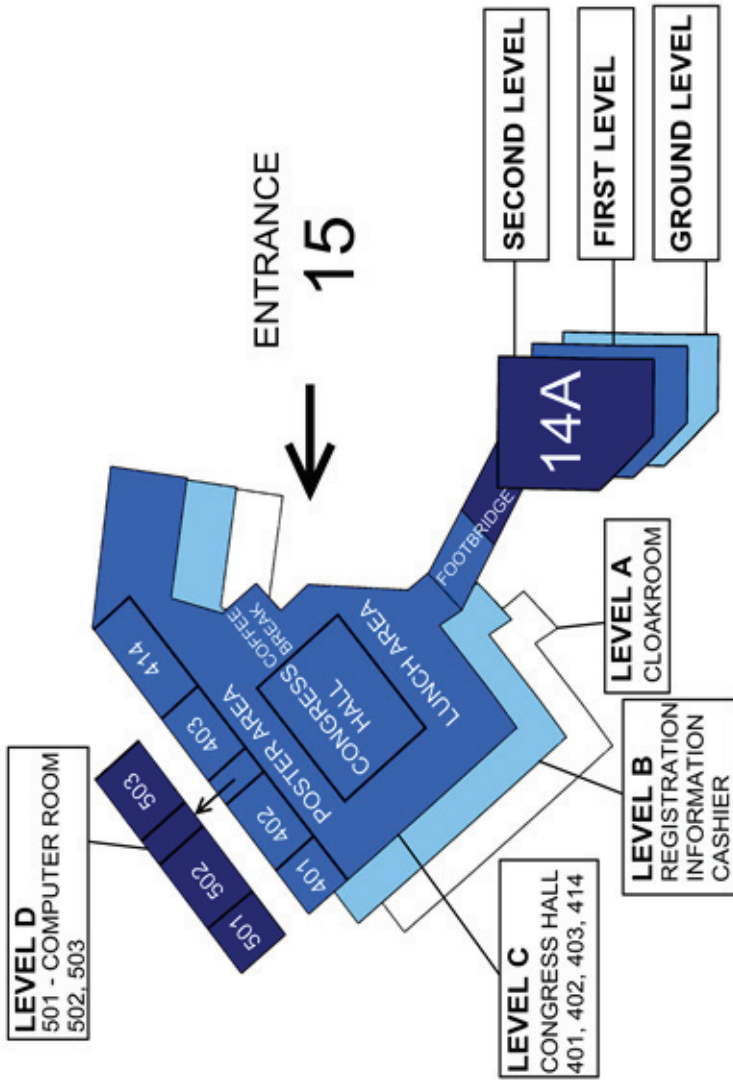
Monday	10:00 – 17:30
Tuesday	8:00 – 19:00
Wednesday	8:00 – 16:00
Thursday	8:00 – 18:00
Friday	8:00 – 16:45

If you have your own computer, you can use the wireless network (IEEE 802.11b) which is available in pavilions 14A and 15. There is no password and the network connection is not encrypted.

Cloakroom

For your convenience there will be a cloakroom in level A of the pavilion 15, level A (downstairs from the Registration level)

Room locations



Meals

Coffee breaks

On Monday September 3rd coffee breaks will be served for all registered tutorial participants: at 10:30 – 11:00 and 15:30 – 16:00 in Pavilion 15 – Level C – next to the Congress Hall.

Tuesday to Friday:

I coffee break – 10:00 – 10:20 (except Tuesday 4th – 10:30 – 10:50) will be served in Pavilion 15 – Level C – next to the Congress Hall

II coffee break – 16:20 – 16:40 (except Tuesday 4th – 16:50 – 17:10)

- Pavilion 15 – Level C – next to the Congress Hall
- Pavilion 14A – ground level (parter)
- Pavilion 14A – I level (I piętro)
- Pavilion 14A – II level (II piętro)

Lunches

There will be lunches served to all registered conference participants on all days starting **from Tuesday 4th until Friday 7th**. The lunches will be served from 12:30 until 14:00 on Tuesday and from 12:00 until 13:30 on Wednesday to Friday in the lobby area near the congress hall (sala kongresowa) in building 15. On **Monday, September 3rd** lunches will be served for the registered tutorial participants at 12:30 in the same lobby area.

You can have a look on the menus of the planned lunches. Should anybody be determined to have a chosen option (there may not be all options available later in lunch time), they can report it at the information desk until 11 a.m.

Menu for Monday September 3rd

Soup: cream of asparagus served with choux pastry balls.

Main course:

1.

- Old Polish roulade (roasted pork)
- boiled potatoes
- Mexican fresh vegetable salad

2.

- chicken fillet Royal style
- curry rice
- a selection of vegetables

3.

- vegetable balls
- boiled potatoes
- fresh vegetable salad

Menu for Tuesday September 4th

Soup: porcini mushroom cream soup

Main course:

1.

- Cutlet Imperial (chicken fried in bread crumbs)
- boiled potatoes
- leek salad

2.

- turkey roulade with spinach in basil sauce
- rice
- country style salad

3.

- pork slices with olives in pomodoro sauce
- rice
- country style salad

4.

- vegetarian stuffed cabbage in napoli sauce
- boiled potatoes

Menu for Wednesday September 5th

Soup: tomato soup with rice

Main course:

1.

- chicken shish kebab (with onion and bacon)
- Turkish rice
- sauerkraut salad

2.

- panga in coconut crumbs
- potatoe puree
- carrot salad

3.

- rolled beef collop (beef roasted with bacon, onion and cucumber)
- potatoes
- beetroot salad

4.

- mushroom and cabbage crouquettes
- fresh vegetable salad

Menu for Thursday September 6th

Soup: Old Polish żurek [soup made of fermented rye flour]

Main course:

1.

- pork cutlet a la Provance (fried pork meat)
- roast potatoes
- 'Swedish' salad

2.

- chicken fillet in leek sauce
- rice
- peas and carrots

3.

- pork schnitzel in bread crumbs (fried meat in bread crumbs)
- roast potatoes
- peas and carrots

4.

- stuffed peppers and potatoe puree.

Menu for Friday September 7th

Soup: borsch with pasty

Main course:

1.

- roast chicken leg
- boiled potatoes
- red cabbage salad

2.

- salmon in bread crumbs with cheese and spinach
- boiled potatoes
- white cabbage salad

3.

- roast pork (roast meat)
- country style groats
- red cabbage salad

4.

- cannelloni with spinach and gorgonzola
- selection of vegetables

The lunch and coffee break services as well as menu may be changed even without prior notice.

Part II. 'Get Together' in the Palm House

All participants of the EUSIPCO 2007 conference and tutorials are kindly invited to the **"Get together"** welcome reception on Monday (September, 3rd) evening. It will take place in Poznań **Palm House**, which is about 3-minutes walk from the Conference Center.

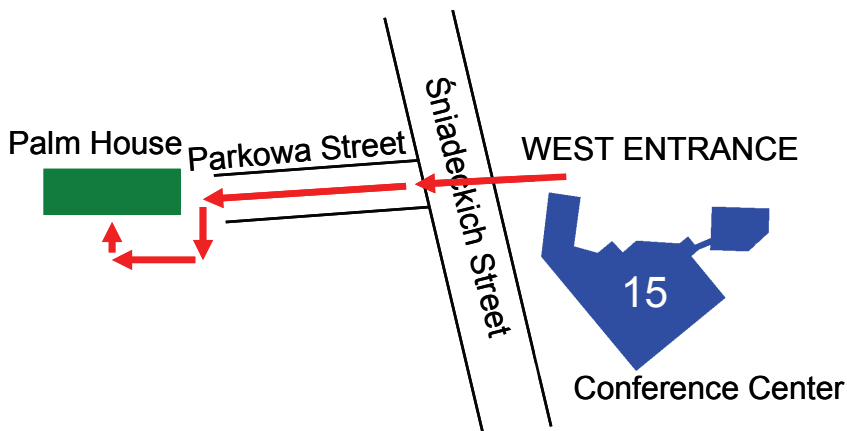
The reception starts with a glass of fine champagne at **17.30** and finishes about **20.00**.

The way there

The Palm House is situated very close to the Conference Center (just about 200 meters).

How to get to the Palm House:

You have to leave the Conference Center by WEST entrance, then cross the Śniadeckich Street and walk down the Parkowa Street.



The event

The Palm House will be open especially and exclusively for EUSIPCO 2007 participants. The conference badge is the entrance ticket to the welcome cocktail.

The conference participants are free to visit all the pavilions of Poznan Palm House. Please do not touch the plants and do not use flash when taking photos.

Delicate classical music played live by **trio Fullarto** will make your visit even more pleasant. Cold drinks (juice, mineral water) and snacks will be served.

There is a café in the Palm House, which will be open to the cocktail guests. You can have a rest there (you are not obliged to order if you wish to sit at the table!). The bar in the café will be open, however please be aware that anything you order from the bar is not included in the conference fee and can be paid only in Polish zlotys. Cloakroom and gift shop will also be open at the time of the cocktail.

We hope that the friendly environment of the world's flora and excellent classical music will make your stay at the Palm House unforgettable.

Trio Fullarto

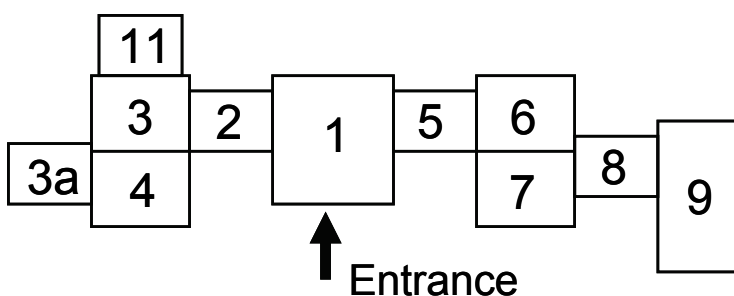
Trio Fullarto consists of three ladies – graduates of Poznań Academy of Music, who play chamber music. The instruments are: two flutes, played by Marzena Łopińska and Lidia Szudra, and bassoon, played by Anita Bittner. Their rich repertoire includes mainly chamber music from the time of renaissance, baroque and classicism. Trio Fullarto, however, plays also well-known pieces of popular, dance and film music in their own adaptations. The ladies have given numerous concerts for the last couple of years, always meeting with approbation from the audience.

About Poznań Palm House

The Palm House is located in Wilson Park that has its history going back to 1834 when Edward Raczyński and Ludwika Radziwiłł initiated a nursery-garden here. In 1898, the nursery-garden has been converted to a botanical garden according to a design of a local architect Heinrich Kube. In 1910, a small exhibition glass-house was opened as a predecessor of the Palm House. In 1925, a new modern botanical garden was opened in Jeżyce, and the old botanical garden has been converted to a city park named after President of USA Thomas Woodrow Wilson who had a share in diplomatic negotiations concerning Polish independency. In 1929, a modern Palm House was opened with its area of 1694 square meters, which made it one of the biggest in Europe at that time. In 1931, the sculpture of President Wilson authored by famous American artist Butzon Borglum was situated in the park. In the action of total devastation of Polish monuments in Poznań (1939-40), this monument was also destroyed. In 1945, during the street fights between German and Soviet armies, most of the plant collection was lost. Since 1946, Palm House was re-opened step by step. In 1961, it was significantly enlarged. In 1992, a completely new and bigger Palm House was opened. It was built around the old one, so that the plant collections could be preserved at the same places. Nowadays, the area of Palm House is about 4600 square meters and it is one of the biggest objects of this kind in Europe. In 1994, another monument of President Wilson was erected in the park.

What is interesting there

- 1** – flora of subtropical zone
- 2-3** – flora of mild climate zone
- 3a** – aquariums
- 4** – succulents of America
- 5-6** – tropical flora
- 7** – water plants
- 8** – undergrowth of tropical forest
- 9** – xerophytes of the old and new world and savannah



The names of particular pavilions refer to the kinds of plants that grow there. The climate in each pavilion is adequate to the climate zone from which the plants originate. This enables the plants proper vegetation and growth.

The building of Palm House consists of the following pavilions:

Pavilion 1 – flora of subtropical zone. This is a central pavilion, palms and creepers (climbing plants) dominate there.

Pavilion 2 and 3 – flora of Mediterranean Sea area. The collection of plants typical for Mediterranean and similar climate.

Pavilion 3a – aquariums.

Pavilion 4 - succulents of America. The representatives of plant family Cactaceae dominate here.

Pavilion 5 - flora of tropical zone. The formation of epiphytes and reach collection of plants from Araceae family draw the attention of visitors.

Pavillion 6 -flora of tropical zone. Tree-like plants of the family Moraceae dominate, mainly Ficus genus.

Pavilion 7 - water plants. There is a basin in the central place of the pavilion, with Victoria regia and Victoria cruciana in it, further numerous representatives of Pandanus genus.

Pavillion 8 - the undergrowth of tropical forest. The specially elevated and heated terrace enables the growth of the plants from the very bottom of the tropical forest, including species of Begonia and Piper genus. There is also an exhibition of blooming orchids and a collection of tree-like ferns, of Alsophila and Cibotium genus.

Pavilion 9 - xerophytes of the old and new world and savannah. The collection consists mainly of African flora, especially Euphorbia and Aloe genus, and various caudiciform plants.

Please put a special attention to **Aquariums pavilion (3)**. There are about 170 species of tropical fish and about 50 species of water plants, gathered in 37 aquariums, each containing between 1,000 and 4,000 liters of water.

Part III. Sightseeing on Wednesday

All conference participants and the accompanying persons are invited to take part in the excursion.

A city as big as Poznań, rich in monuments and other interesting sights, cannot be visited in just one day. Therefore we propose a route through the most attractive historical sights. During the sightseeing trip we will visit the Gothic cathedral in Ostrów Tumski, we will go through the Old City with its Renaissance houses and the Town Hall, and the Baroque Parish church (pol.: Fara).

Organization

Meet at the front of the Congress Center (pavilion #15). The buses will depart from 4.40 p.m. The buses WILL NOT return to Fair Ground. The excursion will end (about 20:00) after the Organ Concert in the Parish Church. The concert will be given by Mrs. Elżbieta Karolak. After the excursion, you may easily have your dinner as there are plenty of restaurants in the vicinity of Old Market where the excursion ends.

All participants are kindly asked to wear their conference badges. Each bus will be marked the conference name EUSIPCO 2007 and number. After the first stop, the participants are kindly asked to take their places in the same bus as before the stop. In each bus, an English-speaking tourist guide will be on board. The guide will give you explanations during the ride as well as during walking sightseeing. The estimated time of all walking visits (inside and outside) exceeds 1 hour.

Do not leave any belongings in a bus after you arrive into Old Town.

We visit two catholic churches. Please observe dignity of these places and avoid loud talks, eating or drinking there. Men are expected to take hats off.

Description of the route

Start time: 4.45 – 5.00 P.M. (16.:45 – 17:00)

Bus drive through the city center

Adam Mickiewicz Square

The square named after Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855), a famous Polish Romantic poet born in contemporary central Belarus, who studied in Wilno (Vilnius – capital of Lithuania) and wrote most of his poems on exile.

Adam Mickiewicz Monument erected (1960) on the place of the Monument of Hearth of Jesus destroyed in the action of total devastation of Polish monuments (1939-40). In 1960, the authorities preferred the monument of the poet imprisoned and expelled by Russians rather than a religious monument.

On the same square: **Monument of June 28th 1956** (two crosses) built in 1981 (during the period of free activity of Solidarność Trade Union– Sept. 1980 until Dec. 1981) to commemorate huge peaceful manifestation that had been finished by bloody fights of demonstrates with security forces and army.

Imperial Castle - The monumental edifice that used to be a residence of the German emperor was built in the years 1904-1910 according to a design by Franz Schwechten, who apparently took on board many suggestions from Kaiser Wilhelm II himself. The castle

was a pivotal element of "the castle district" projected as a visiting card of the city and testifying to its supposedly German character.

The architecture of this neo - Romanesque, multipartite structure harks back to medieval castles, and its individual parts are modelled on Romanesque monuments in Germany and Italy. Most of the designs of the dressed - stone elevation and the interiors were made by Gotthold Riegelmann.

Emperor Wilhelm II stayed here twice: first at the inauguration in 1910 and then in 1913. In the years between the wars the castle was a residence of the Polish President and a part of it was used by the Poznań University. During the German occupation the edifice was rebuilt as a Hitler's official residence; it was then that the showy entrance from Święty Marcin Street was added. Also the tower chapel was closed and a small balcony built on the south wall.

Raczyński Library - this classical building was erected in the first half of the nineteenth century thanks to Count Edward Raczyński, who donated both his book collection and this building to the city of Poznań. Its beautiful, classical colonnade is modelled on the eastern façade of the Louvre. In 1945, the library and its book collection burned down. Fortunately, manuscripts and old publications were removed from the building prior to that, and thus survived the war. Rebuilt in 1956, the building currently houses the library and the special - collection reading room.

Behind the river

There are the districts of Śródka, Komandoria, and the oldest one: Ostrów Tumski. They all used to be independent towns until the end of 18th century. Now, quiet Ostrów Tumski with the cathedral is the centre of religious institutions.

Bus Stop 1 – Cathedral Island

(The Cathedral interior, Golden Chapel, St Mary's Church and Psalteria). The buses will stop at Panny Marii Street. The duration of the visit: ~ 30 minutes.

The Cathedral Island (Ostrów Tumski) - was one of the first major centres of the Piast - dynasty state. This is where the first Polish bishopric was established in 968. Built in the same year, the Cathedral was repeatedly damaged by natural and building disasters and wars, for the last time in 1945 it was extremely badly destroyed. Now it is a three - aisle Gothic basilica with pre - Romanesque and Romanesque relics, surrounded by a semicircle of chapels. The two front towers and the three towers over its eastern part are topped with Baroque cupolas. The mid - fifteenth - century Gothic portal has modern - looking bronze doors made in 1979 and showing scenes from the lives of St Peter and St Paul. In a special archaeological crypt you can see the oldest remains of the pre - Romanesque and Romanesque cathedrals: fragments of walls, of a font and of the tombs of the first sovereigns of Poland. The high altar in the Gothic style with two pairs of wings was made in 1512. In the chapels are numerous tombs of bishops and secular dignitaries (15th- 16th centuries). The famous Golden Chapel was erected in 1405 on the site of an earlier one. In the nineteenth century it became the mausoleum of Mieszko I and Bolesław the Brave, the first sovereigns of Poland, who are commemorated here with a Byzantine - style sarcophagus and a monument.

St Mary's Church - In the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral stands the Gothic Church of Our Lady, erected in the first half of the fifteenth century. Its three - aisle hall interior is covered with stellar vaulting. The 1954 wall - paintings, stained - glass windows and the altar in the form of a polyptych were designed by Waclaw Taranczewski.

Bus stop 2

(end of the route) - Old Marketplace with surroundings. Buses will stop at Masztalarska Street.

The Royal Castle - The residence started to be built in the mid-13th century by the Great Poland prince Przemysław I. Most probably the first structures built were an inhabited tower and farm buildings surrounded by a wooden pale. Later the princely residence was included inside the medieval city walls. There was also a wall that separated it from the town. Around 1290 prince Przemysław II started to expand the structure intending to make it in the future a royal castle. The king's tragic demise in 1296 did not stop the work.

Stary Rynek (the Old Market Square) and Town Hall

- a regular square whose sides are 140 m each, is situated in the middle of a network of streets which cross at right angles. The gabled houses surrounding the square were reconstructed after World War 2 in the Baroque and Renaissance styles. The dominant building is the mid - sixteenth - century town hall, designed by Jan Baptysta Quadro. Formerly seat of the city council, one of the most valuable Renaissance architecture monuments in central Europe. Its monumental façade has a three - storey arcaded loggia and is topped with a high three - tower attic. The oldest part of the building is its basement: four square rooms with early - Gothic groined vaults. These rooms and the impressive rooms of the first floor - including the Renaissance Room (a/k/a the Grand Entrance Hall) with the famous 1555 vault - house the Museum of the History of Poznań. The permanent exposition, devoted to the history of Poznań from the tenth century to 1945, shows archaeological finds, a scale model of medieval Poznań, arts and crafts, fragments of sculptures, architectural details and pictures.

Parish Church of St Stanislaus - one of the most monumental Baroque churches in Poland. This three - aisle basilica with a transept was constructed in the years 1651-1732. Its interior is richly decorated with sculptures, stuccowork and paintings. On the vault of the nave is a wall - painting showing episodes from the life of St. Stanislaus. At the intersection of the nave and the transept you can see a painting by Stanisław Wroblewski (1949), creating an optical illusion of a fake dome. The main altar of the church was created by Pompeo Ferrari. The altar closing the transept on the right has the painting (St. Stanislaus Kostka) by Szymon Czechowicz, while the altar on the left features a Gothic sculpture of Jesus Christ (c. 1430) and a picture of St. Ignatius Loyola.

7.30 p.m. Elżbieta Karolak's Organ Concert in the Parish Church

We cordially invite all participants, as well as accompanying persons, to take an advantage of participation in the Organ Concert in the Parish Church. The concert will be given by Mrs. Elżbieta Karolak on the big old instrument of the Parish church. During the concert you may admire the newly renovated interior of the church that is famous for its richness.

Mrs. Elżbieta Karolak is a professor of Poznań Academy of Music. She has given concerts in most of the organ festivals in Poland and in Europe. She is a co-organizer of Staromiejskie Koncerty Organowe (Old Town Organ Concerts) series in the Parish Church. Old music played on original instruments is her hobby. She also likes to perform French music of romanticism époque and contemporary music.

The concert will end the sightseeing trip.

The organization of sightseeing may be changed even without prior notice due to local conditions.

Part IV. Conference dinner

Limited number of dinner tickets may be purchased on-site at the Registration desk in the Conference Center

The conference dinner takes place in **IBB ANDERSIA** hotel, Plac Andersa 3, 61-894 Poznań (entrance from Kościuszki Street). It is easy to find – Andersia hotel is located in the middle tower building close to Novotel Centrum hotel and just opposite to Stary Browar commercial centre.

We suggest to take taxi. Taxi fare from all conference hotels should not exceed 15 PLN (Trawiński in the worst case) before 10 P.M.

How to get to the IBB Andersia Hotel:

From the Conference Center: just walk along Towarowa and Królowej Jadwigi street. You can also take tram **#6**, **#11** or **#12** from the stop Most Dworcowy and leave the tram at the stop Półwiejska (2nd stop). Then walk to the Kościuszki Street.

From Novotel Centrum hotel: the IBB Andersia hotel is situated nearby the Novotel Centrum – 100m eastbound.

From Lech hotel: Walk east along Św. Marcin Street to the Św. Marcin and Kościuszki cross roads (it is very close). Then turn to the left on this cross and walk along Kościuszki Street southbound (about 800 m).

From **Dorrian** hotel: just walk to Grunwaldzka street – you have tram **#6** from there, go 5 stops to Półwiejska.

From Mercure hotel and D. S. Jowita: 1.5 km. Take the tram **#5, #8** or **#14** (direction GÓRCZYN) from the stop in front of the hotel. Leave the tram at the Most Dworcowy stop and take tram **#6, #11** or **#12** and leave the tram at Dworzec PKS or Półwiejska stop.

On foot: Walk along the Św. Marcin Street (over railway) and turn on the right into T. Kościuszki street). Then walk along Kościuszki Street about 800 m.

From **Trawiński** hotel: take tram **#10** to Dworzec Autobusowy stop. Take subway to Izba Rzemieślnicza exit, then walk towards the towers. You may also change at Most Teatralny to any tram going (**#9, #16**) to 'plac Wiosny Ludów /Wrocławska'. From plac Wiosny Ludów go southbound through a pedestrian zone (Półwiejska street), at the end you see the towers on your right.

Polonez and Ikar hotels: You may use bus **#71** from aleje Niepodległości southbound. Get out at 'Izba Rzemieślnicza' stop. You will see Novotel tower in front of you. Andersia is behind.



Part V. The city

Some facts

Name pronunciation: Poznań

Pronunciation of the letter *ń*: not n but "soft" (palatal) n (your tongue is somewhat back).

City population :	567 000
Approx. population of the agglomeration:	700 000
Total city area	261 km ²

Poznań is important **academic centre** with 22 universities and other institutions of higher education:

The major universities:

Poznań University of Technology

Adam Mickiewicz University

Karol Marcinkiewicz Medical University

Poznań University of Economics

August Cieszkowski Agricultural University

Ignacy Jan Paderewski Academy of Music

Number of students: over 120 000

Business: 88 000 entities registered in Poznań.

Industry:

Cars and vans (Volkswagen), Buses (Solaris, Man)

Railway vehicles and ship engines (H. Cegielski)

Machines (H. Cegielski and others), Metallurgy, Tires (Stomil, Bridgestone), Food industry, Cosmetics, Furniture, Pharmaceuticals

Jobless rate: less than 4%

River: Warta – the longest tributary of Odra (Oder) river.
Lakes in the city: Kierskie, Strzeszyńskie, Maltańskie, Rusałka – dozens of lakes around.

Average **precipitation:** 512 mm per year (quite dry).
Average **temperature** of a year: 8.5 °C

Poznań is **capital** of the province of **Wielkopolska**
(the name created from the Polish words meaning Great Poland).

Major cities of Wielkopolska:
Kalisz, Konin, Ostrów Wielkopolski, Piła, Leszno.

History

- ~ 950 Strong fortress and town exists on Ostrów Tumski (today the island with the cathedral).
- 966 Baptism of Poland. Poznań is the second seat of the Polish rulers (after Gniezno, 50 km from Poznań).
- 968 First Polish bishopric is established in Poznań. The first cathedral built. Today, in the basement underneath the cathedral one can see fragments of it.
- 999 The pope establishes the first Polish archbishopric in Gniezno with jurisdiction for the area similar to that of contemporary Poland. This church province survived in a similar shape until beginnings of 19th century (with some reductions, e.g. loss of bishopric of Lubusz(Lebus) /Fürstenwalde (now in Germany) in 16th cent. and bishopric of Wrocław in 18th cent.).
- 1000 Bolesław Chrobry (Polish king, Piast dynasty) welcomes a German emperor Otto III in Poznań.
- X-XI cent. Poznań cathedral is necropolis of Polish kings and dukes.
- 1005 German emperor's army defeated by Poznań.
- 1036 Devastation of the town during Czech invasion and pagan reaction.
Capital of Poland moved to Kraków (Cracow).
- XI – XII cent. Poznań becomes the centre of Wielkopolska that extends from the very centre of contemporary Poland in the East to the today's suburbs of Berlin in the West.
- 1138 Bolesław Krzywousty divides Poland among his sons.
Poznań becomes a capital of Wielkopolska Duchy.
- XII cent. 2nd half Wielkopolska loses its western part on both banks of river Odra (Oder) gained by Brandenburg – a German state newly created on the areas populated by western Slavic people.
- XII-XIII cent. Era of internal conflicts: Dukes from Piast dynasty from Śląsk (Silesia – in Southwest of Poland), Wielkopolska (Great Poland – area about Poznań) and Małopolska (Small Poland – area about and eastern from Kraków) try to gain supremacy over

- all Poland.
- 1253 New Town (today: Stare Miasto = Old Town) founded on the left bank of the river Warta because Ostrów Tumski had become too small.
- 1296 For a short period of time, Poznań is again a capital of Poland under king Przemysław II.
- 1320 Władysław Łokietek becomes a king of reunited Poland - but without Śląsk (Silesia - in Southwest), Pomorze (Pomerania in the North) and Mazowsze (the area around Warsaw).
- 1350 -
- 1650 Golden era of development of Poznań and Poland. Kingdom of Poland united with Great Duchy of Lithuania becomes one of the largest European countries (with the majority of the areas of contemporary of Poland, Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine as well as parts of Latvia and Russia). Poznań profits from West-East trade and becomes an important centre of handicraft. Growing wealth of townspeople stimulates cultural development. Poznań enjoys hundreds years of peace. Polish external conflicts are mostly related to wars with Ottoman Empire in Ukraine and Moscow Duchy in Russia. Religious tolerance guarantees internal peace and immigration to Wielkopolska of both Catholic and Protestant survivors during the religious wars in the West. City of Poznań accepts groups of Jews, Germans, Greeks, Italians and Scots.
- 1520 Bishop Jan Lubrański founds an academy (a kind of humanities college).
- 1572 After death of the last king from Jagiellonian dynasty, the parliament has decided that kings will be elected for a lifelong office.
- XVII
cent. Parliamentary system in Republic of Both Nations including Kingdom of Poland (Poland and Ukraine) and Grand Duchy of Lithuania (Lithuania and Belarus). Local parliaments not agreed for taxes sufficiently financing the central army.
- 1655 Devastation and plundering of the city by Swedish army.
An era of wars and epidemics lasts for about 100 years.

- 1760 - Modernization and development of the city.
- 1790
- 1791, Poland enacted first written modern constitution in Europe. Nowadays May 3rd is a national holiday.
May 3rd The constitution e.g. has extended citizens' rights in towns. Democratic development caused reaction of some landlords as well as intervention of absolute monarchies of Russia and Prussia
- 1793 – First Prussian occupation of Poznań.
- 1806 Finished by uprising and arrival of Polish troops allied with Napoleon.
- 1807- Poznań belongs to Grand Duchy of Warsaw (small
- 1815 country in Central Poland, allied with Napoleon).
1815 Creation of autonomous Grand Duchy of Poznań under Hohenzollern (Prussian) monarchy. Eastern part of Wielkopolska comes under Russian occupation. Division of Wielkopolska causes decline of economy. Later, stepwise reduction of autonomy and growing discrimination of Poles. Many Poles from Wielkopolska start to live in exile, e.g. Paweł Strzelecki – famous explorer of Australia.
- 1828- Newly built citadel and town fortifications create a
1839 strong fortress with a big Prussian garrison (Poznań is about 60 km from the Russian border). Rigorous restrictions for construction of building around the fortress slow down development of the city.
- 1848 First railway line.
1848 Uprising against Prussian occupation. After battles by Książ and Miłosław, the insurrection has been defeated by Prussian army.
- 1871 Creation of German Empire accelerates germanization action of Prussian authorities. *Kulturkampf* – brutal repressions against Catholicism and Polish people. Discrimination of Poles in public services. Ban on Polish language in schools, offices, police, post, railway etc.
- 1870 First horse trams
1870s Construction of new external fortification line starts (these fortifications still exist). Due to lack of jobs, strong emigration to Ruhr area and Berlin starts.
- 1890 City population: 69 000.

- 1890s Rapid development of industry.
Rapid growth of population in the city.
- 1890s - Prussian government strongly supports purchase of
1900s Polish farms, in order to attract people from Ger-
many and create German villages around the city
(so called *colonization*). Administrative measures
against Polish farmers.
- 1897 First electric trams.
- 1900s After demolishing the inner fortifications Poznań is
flourishing. Many new public buildings are con-
structed.
- 1910 City population: 156 000.
- 1914- First World War keeps itself away from Poznań but
-1918 thousands of young people from Wielkopolska died
in the war.
- 1918, Famous pianist Ignacy Paderewski comes to
27th Poznań. During demonstrations, Prussian policemen
Dec. assault Polish national flags and the conflict started
spontaneously. Wielkopolska Uprising made mostly
by well-trained and armed Polish soldiers coming
home from Prussian army. After few days, Poznań is
free from Prussian occupation. In the province, the
uprising lasts until 1919, Febr. 16th when Germany
signs armistice treaty in Trier.
- 1919, Border treaty with Germany signed. Germany for-
June mally accepts the border close to the armistice line.
28th Western and northern parts of Wielkopolska (where
Uprising solders were defeated) remain in Germany.
Most of German public opinion as well as most
German politics consider Polish Wielkopolska as
'unjustice' from the very beginning.
- 1919 Founding of University (now Adam Mickiewicz Univ.)
and State School of Mechanical Engineering (later
transformed into University of Technology)
- 1919- Soviet invasion did not reach Wielkopolska but local
1920 regiments involved in the war.
- 1920s Rapid development of the city. German government
calls civil officers to come back to Germany.
- 1921 First Poznań Fair (the area around East Entrance)
- 1933 Cryptology: Famous Enigma decrypted in Poznań.
- 1939 City population: 274 000.

- 1939
1 Sept. Second World War starts (German border was only 70 km from Poznań away). Only minor destructions in the city. Polish Army "Poznań" leaves the city fearing encirclement and counter-attacks Germans in the Battle on Bzura. The battle has been finished after Soviet attack against Poland on Sept. 17th.
- 1939,
Sept.
10 Poznań captured by German army with no fights. German police supported by the army and the local German minority trigger terrible terror starting with executions of publicly known Polish persons.
- 1939-
1945 German occupation. In Poznań, 14 400 Polish inhabitants die, mostly because of Nazi terror. Jews (in 1939:~1500), civil officers, clergy, artists, highly educated people are extremely oppressed, e.g. ~80% Catholic priests imprisoned, ~25% killed. Despite of these tragic figures, the rates for losses of live are lower than in other parts of Poland. Above 100 000 Polish inhabitants expelled from their houses (typical time to leave - 20 minutes). Many deported to the East of Poland. Death rate in compulsory works in Germany: ~20%. Remaining Polish population suffers confiscation of all property, no admission to schools, compulsory work from the age 8-12, squeezing in poor rooms, hunger, poverty, racist rules. Minor damages only, except of systematic devastation of Polish cultural heritage (e.g. Polish books from libraries and private possession). Systematic plundering of artistic artifacts - significant part of them never came back as the Iron Curtain made their recovery difficult.
- 1945
Jan.-
Feb. One month of street fights between German and Soviet troops. Wide-ranging destruction of the city amounting to 45%, especially in the city center. Damages of the cathedral and most historical buildings in Old Town.
- 1945 Soviet-dependent Polish authorities in power. Prosecution of Polish resistance soldiers and democratic-oriented people starts (but no deportations of anti-German resistance soldiers to Soviet Union, as in eastern Poland). Nationalization starts. German minority (in 1939: ~6 000) expelled.

- 1945 - Reconstruction of the city (including detailed recon-
- 1960 struction of the old monuments). Poznań Interna-
tional Fair resumed 1946.
- 1948- The years of the most crude Communist terror. Poor
- 1954 living conditions. Intern. Fair closed in 1951-1954.
- 1955 School of Engineering gets the status of University
of Technology
- 1956, Workers demonstrations finished by bloody confron-
June tation with security forces (see 19 in Miniguide).
28th
- 1950s - Rapid development of population. Moderate living
1960s conditions. Accelerated development of industry for
machinery, railway rolling stock and engines.
- 1960 City population: 407 000.
- 1966 Ceremonies of 1000 years of Christianity trigger a
large religious demonstration in Poznań. Polish
catholic bishops call for reconciliation with Germany
- 1968 Student demonstrations and repressions on univer-
sities.
- 1970s Many new investments in the city.
- 1980 Massive strikes in whole Poland (and in Poznań)
before "Solidarność" trade union is allowed.
- 1981, Marshall law (against free trade unions).
Dec. 13 Many people imprisoned.
- 1980s Demonstrations against dictatorship, numerous
underground newspapers, journals and books pub-
lished in Poznań. Poor economic situation. Massive
humanitarian help from Germany and other coun-
tries.
- 1989, Komitet Obywatelski (Citizens Committee) sup-
June 4 ported by "Solidarność" wins the elections in Poznań
and the whole Poland. After that, first non-
communist government is in power.
- 1990, Lech Wałęsa as President of Poland gets his power
Dec. 22 insignia from former President of Peoples' Republic
of Poland and from President of Poland in Exile who
preserved legal continuation of the Office.
- 1990s Rapid growth of the number of students.
- 1999 Poland becomes a member of NATO. (on May 27)
- 2004, Poland becomes a member of European Union.
May 1st

What to see in Poznań

*Consult your Poznań Miniguide and meeting website.
The numbers are the object numbers in your Miniguide.*

Minimum:

1. **Old Market** (6 - Stary Rynek) and **Parish Church** (8 - Fara). Parish Church is open all the day.
You may reach Old Market by tram **#5** (direction: STOMIL) from the Conference Center as well as from Mercure hotel. Get off at **Wrocławska** stop. Go ahead and turn down into the second right street (Paderewskiego). You pass by National Museum.
From Lech, Novotel Centrum and Ikar hotels just walk.
2. **Cathedral** (1 - Katedra) on Ostrów Tumski.
Cathedral is open from 7:00 until 19:00 (21:30 Sundays) but services are at 8:00 (Mo.-Thu.), 8:00 and 18:00 (Fri, Sat.) and 8:00, 10:30, 12:15 and 19:00. Additional marriage services on Saturday afternoon. Visits during services are forbidden.
Archeological excavations under cathedral (the first cathedral from X cent., entrance under north tower from the interior of the cathedral) are open Mo.-Sat. from 9:00 to 17:00 but they close on Saturdays depending on marriages scheduled.
You may reach the cathedral on foot from Old Market by Wielka and Chwaliszewo streets (1 km from Old Market). You may take bus **#63** from Zwierzyniecka Street (stop opposite to Mercure hotel) to **Katedra** stop. Bus #63 has a stop near Ikar hotel (south footpass of Solna street by the prison).
There is frequent tram service with the lines **#4, #8, #17**.

If more interested:

IN THE AREA OF EXCURSION 1 (OLD CITY):

Old City Hall (6) at Old Market : interiors and city history exhibition may be visited: Mo, Tue, Fri 10:00 to 16:00, Wed 12:00 to 18:00, Sun 10:00 to 15:00.

Museum of Musical Instruments at Old Market (interesting!): Tue-Sat 11:00 to 17:00, Sun 10:00 to 15:00.

Franciscan Church (11-very nice) and Medieval Poznań View (from Ludgardy street).

AS AN EXTENSION OF EXCURSION 2 (CATHEDRAL):

You may visit small Archdiocese Museum (Mo-Sat 9:00 to 15:00) close to the cathedral, and you may walk eastbound. There are two old churches (St. Margaret, 30 and St. John of Jerusalem, 32) in the vicinity of construction area. The second one is very interesting. Unfortunately both have short opening times. Malta lake (Jezioro Maltańskie) is in a nice recreational area. Small trains go to the new zoological garden (about 3 km).

IN THE CITY CENTRE:

Plac Mickiewicza and its vicinity (numbers 18-20).

National Museum (13): Mo closed, opens at 10:00 (9:00 Wed), closes at 15:00 (Sun), 16:00 (Thu), 17:00 (Wed, Fri, Sat) or 18:00 (Tue).

IN THE NORTH OF CITY CENTRE:

Hill of Św. Wojciech with two churches (nos. 27,28) and the monument of Army "Poznań". (Army "Poznań" was the army formed from soldiers of Wielkopolska in 1939).

Citadel (29) – now it is a large park, war cemetery and military museum (small WWII exposition).

CLOSE TO THE CONFERENCE CENTER:

Palm House in President Wilson Park (37) – one of the biggest in Europe. Just walk 100m across Śniadeckich street. Open: Thu to Sat 9:00 to 17:00, Sun 9:00 to 18:00. Ticket office closes one hour earlier.

Practical information

Currency

The currency in Poland is złoty (zł, PLN) – pronunciation: [ˈzwɔtɨ], ł is pronounced as English w in 'what'. Although some places accept Euro, in general it is not possible to pay in euros in shops or restaurants. It is quite easy and safe to exchange your currency in many banks and exchange offices (*kantor, kantor wymiany walut*) located in major streets. The current exchange rate at the time of printing this booklet is 1 euro = 3.83 złoty (zł, PLN).

Electricity

The electricity standard in Poland is 230 Volts AC, 50Hz. For plugs and sockets consult www.eusipco2007.org

Telephones

The international access code to Poland is +48, and the prefix number for Poznań is 61. To dial an international number from Poland you need to precede your country number with 00 (double zero). From stationary phones in Poland you dial 0 instead of the country prefix. Cellular telephones: All operators use dualband system: GSM 900/DCS 1800. DCS 1900 is not available. The major operators are: Era GSM, Plus GSM and Orange.

Time

The time in Poland is the same as in the whole central and west Europe, i.e. GMT +1. In September, summer daylight saving time adds 1 more hour.

Weather

The climate in Poland is transient, of the mild warm zone. A characteristic feature of this kind of climate is that there are often changes in weather. September is a warm month and its average temperature ranges between 11-

17°C (52-63F) with the maximum that may exceed 25°C (77F). There are possible showers. Some lighter and some warmer wardrobe parts are recommended as well as a raincoat or an umbrella.

Visiting churches

You can visit catholic churches free of charge. Entrance fee applies for archeological excavation under the cathedral only. Please remember that these are places where people are coming to pray whole the day. Please observe dignity of these places (silence, men are expected to take hats off). Visits during religious services as well as during marriage ceremonies are forbidden. Taking photos may not disturb praying people.

Security

As in every big city it is advisable to avoid night walks along empty streets and be aware of pickpockets in trams and buses. Police telephone number is 997 (or 112 from mobile phones). It is free of charge. Ambulance number is 999, and, fire brigade number is 998.

Foreign languages

Only a small part of school pupils learnt foreign languages except Russian before 1990. If you want to ask somebody, ask highly educated people or young people. Since 1990, a foreign language boom started, especially for English but many learn German as well. Command of French or Spanish is rather rare.

Museum entry fees

Usually between 5 and 15 PLN.

Toilets

In Poland often ladies' toilets are signed with a circle and men's with a triangle as shown below:

▽ gentlemen, ○ ladies.

In public toilets you have to pay.

Language

Polish is the second Slavic language (after Russian) in the number of people speaking it as a mother tongue (~ 43 millions of people).

Polish belongs to a group of Western Slavic languages that are spoken by about 60 millions people in Europe. The other three languages of that group are: Czech, Slovak and Lusatian (East of Germany). All these languages are very similar to each other.

We use Latin alphabet but with some additional letters (ą, ć, ę, ł, ń, ś, ź, ż) that denote additional sounds.

In Polish the stress falls generally on the penultimate (second to last) syllable,

Pronunciation in Polish is quite simple. The words are pronounced as written. There exist clear rules of pronunciation with minor exceptions only.

The Polish vowel system is relatively simple with only six oral and two nasal vowels. All Polish oral vowels are monophthongs. The oral vowels are as follows:

Polish script	IPA	Description	English approximation
i	/i/	front close unrounded	<i>seek</i>
e	/ɛ/	front half open unrounded	<i>ten</i>
y	/ɨ/	central close unrounded	<i>roses</i> (depending on variety of English)
a	/a/	central open unrounded	<i>cat, cot</i> or <i>cut</i> (depends on variety of English)
u / ó	/u/	back close rounded	do
o	/ɔ/	back half open rounded	<i>caught</i>

Polish script	IPA	Description	English approximation
ɛ	/ɛ̃/	nasal front half open unrounded	<i>length</i>
ą	/ɔ̃/	nasal back half open rounded	nasal o (not a), as in <i>long</i>

The Polish consonant system is more complicated.

Polish script	IPA	Description	English approximation
m	/m/	bilabial nasal	<i>man</i>
b	/b/	voiced bilabial plosive	<i>bus</i>
p	/p/	voiceless bilabial plosive	<i>spot</i>
w	/v/	voiced labiodental fricative	<i>vase</i>
f	/f/	voiceless labiodental fricative	<i>phase</i>
n	/n/	dental nasal	<i>not</i>
d	/d/	voiced dental plosive	<i>dog</i>
t	/t/	voiceless dental plosive	<i>step</i>
z	/z/	voiced alveolar sibilant	<i>zero</i>
s	/s/	voiceless alveolar sibilant	<i>some</i>
dz	/d͡z/	voiced alveolar affricate	<i>woods</i>
c	/t͡ʃ/	voiceless alveolar affricate	<i>pots</i>
r	/r/	alveolar trill	rolled (vibrating) r as in <i>arriba</i>
l	/l/	lateral alveolar approximant	<i>lock</i>
ź / z(i)	/ɟ̃/	voiced alveolo-palatal fricative	<i>where's your</i>

ś / s(i)	/□/	voiceless alveolo-palatal fricative	<i>sheer</i>
dź / dz(i)	/□/	voiced alveolo-palatal affricate	<i>would you</i>
ć / c(i)	/□/	voiceless alveolo-palatal affricate	<i>what's your</i>
ź / rz	/□/	voiced retroflex fricative	<i>treasure</i>
sz	/□/	voiceless retroflex fricative	<i>shoe</i>
dż	/td□/	voiced retroflex affricate	<i>jam</i>
cz	/ts□/	voiceless retroflex affricate	<i>kitchen</i>
ń / n(i)	/□/	palatal nasal	<i>el Niño</i>
g(i)	/□/	voiced palatal plosive	<i>I beg you</i>
k(i)	/c/	voiceless palatal plosive	<i>cure</i>
h(i) / ch(i)	/ç/	voiceless palatal fricative	<i>Hume</i>
j	/j/	palatal approximant	<i>way or yes</i>
l(i)	/□/	lateral palatal approximant	<i>value</i>
ł	/w/	labial-velar approximant	<i>now or way</i>
g	/g/	voiced velar plosive	<i>god</i>
k	/k/	voiceless velar plosive	<i>rocket</i>
h / ch	/x/	voiceless velar fricative	<i>loch</i>

Common phrases and useful words

polski	Polish
Cześć	Hi/Hello
Miłego dnia	Good Day
Dzień dobry	Good Morning/Afternoon (good day)
Dobry wieczór	Good Evening
Do widzenia	Good bye
Dziękuję	Thank you
Do zobaczenia/Na razie(informal)	See you later
Proszę	Please
Dobranoc	Good night
Dobra robota!	Good job!
Nieźle!	Nice (not too bad)
Nie ma mowy!	No way!
Co to jest?	What is it?
wejście	entrance
wyjście	exit
otwarte	open
zamknięte	closed
nieczynne	out of service
uszkodzony, zepsuty	out of order
ciepły	warm
gorący	hot (high temperature)
zimny	cold
ostry, pikantny	spicy

Shopping in Poznań

The hours of opening depend on the owner of the shop. Most of the shops are open Monday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or 7 p.m., Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.. Groceries are open Monday through Friday from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday to 2 p.m.. Some groceries are open also on Sunday. Supermarkets are usually open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. or 10 p.m., all the week.

Shopping areas:

Around Old Market (**Stary Rynek**) – good place to buy silver or amber souvenirs.

Półwiejska street, **Św. Marcin** street (eastern section).

Somewhat outside of the downtown: **Głogowska** and **H. Dąbrowskiego** streets.

Shopping centres in downtown:

Stary Browar at Półwiejska and Kościuszki streets – opposite side of the street to Novotel Centrum hotel.

Kupiec Poznański (smaller one) - At Wiosny Ludów square (300m south of Old market).

Some shopping centres outside downtown:

Poznań Plaza (shopping and entertainment center with IMAX and other cinemas) – from Kaponiera Circus about 8-minutes tram ride northbound to the stop Lechicka (lines **#12**, **#14**, **#15**, direction OS. JANA III SOBIESKIEGO).

King Cross Marcelin – direction airport, may be reached by bus **#48**, **#59**, **#63** or **#77** (about 12-minutes ride) westbound from the stop Bałtyk just on the north sidewalk of Bukowska street on the north outskirts of the fairgrounds.

Traditional markets for food and flowers:

Two small markets are still vital in the city centre (on the squares: **Wielkopolski** and **Bernardyński**. Larger market for food and second hand goods is on Rynek Łazarski (just two tram stops southbound from Dworzec Zachodni along Głogowska street).

Dining in Poznań

Polish cuisine is rich and diverse. The moderate climate and noble tradition affects it in a great deal. There are a lot of dishes of pork, poultry, potatoes, flour products, but also fish and vegetables. We can boast of some typical alcohols (e.g. Żubrówka) that you cannot find elsewhere. Some of dishes that are worth tasting are: pork chop with cabbage, sour soup (żurek), duck with dumplings or trout. Great variety of soups is one of the features of Polish cuisine.

The easiest way to find a good restaurant serving regional food is to go to the Old Market (Stary Rynek) area. There are a lot of restaurants, e.g. Ratuszowa, Pod Koziółkami, Kresowa, just to mention a few. Some others see below:

Polish and European cuisine	
Restaurant	Address
Kresowa	Stary Rynek 3 (in the centre of the square) – traditional Polish food from eastern areas – worth to taste
Sonata	Wrocławska 14 (close to Stary Rynek)
Wielkopolska Zagroda	Fredry 12
Klio	Wrocławska 16 (close to Stary Rynek)
Wielkopolska	Św. Marcin 67
Bamberka	Stary Rynek in the Weighthouse
Brovaria	Stary Rynek 73/74
Bagatela	Woźna 7 (close to Stary Rynek)
Piwnica Murna	Murna 3a
Bażanciarnia	Stary Rynek 94
Czerwony Fortepian	Wroniecka 18
Delicja	Pl. Wolności 5
Most restaurants in major hotel may be also recommended	Mercure hotel, Poznań Novotel Centrum, Royal (Św. Marcin 71), Best Western Hotel Trawiński, Polonez Orbis Hotel (Niepodległości 36)
Gospoda Pod Koziółkami	Stary Rynek 95 – Old Polish and European cuisine
Pireus	Głogowska 35 – Greek
La palais duJardin	Stary Rynek 37 – French
Papavero	3 Maja 34 – Italian
Tivoli	Wroniecka 13 – Italian, Półwiejska 24, Ratajczaka 18
Arezzo Cafe&Rist.	Stary Rynek 49 – Italian
Bee Jay's	Stary Rynek 87 – European cuisine

Other cuisine	
Bambus	Stary Rynek 64/65 - Chinese
Panda	Libelta 37 - Chinese
Pekin	23 Lutego 33 - Chinese
Azalia	Św. Marcin 34 - Chinese
Sfinks	Św. Marcin 66/72 and Stary Rynek 77 - Arabic
Cymes	Woźna 2/3 - Jewish cuisine
Ali Baba	Św. Marcin 11 - Arabic
Mexican Grill	Gwarna 4 - Mexican
Sakana Sushi Bar	Wodna 7/1 - Japanese cuisine
Piano Bar & Browar Pub	Półwiejska 42 - Italian and Mediterranean cuisine
Sultan-Kebab	Wierzbicice 36/38
Taj India	Wiankowa 3

There are also restaurants in the commercial centre "Stary Browar" in the complex of buildings along Kościuszki Street, opposite to Novotel Centrum and Andersia hotel.

Please consult also brochures in your hotel.

We cannot guarantee neither level of service nor the correctness of all data.

Transportation in Poznań

City trams and buses:

Trams operate from very early morning till about 10:30 or 11:00 PM. From Monday to Friday, between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM, they operate mostly in 10-minutes intervals. After about 7:00 PM 20-minutes' intervals apply. Early in the morning, as well on Saturdays before 4:00 PM 15-minutes intervals apply. On Sundays and Saturday afternoon and evening you have 20-minutes intervals again.

Note that the lines #5, #13, #16 have changed their routes very recently due to opening of a new line on Podgórna street. Their current routes are shown on a schematic map in this booklet but not necessary on your city map. Probably, the route #3 will be changed on Sept. 1st (going along Strzelecka street) but could not confirm that information before printing.

City buses: They are signed by MPK logo. There are MPK city buses that have line numbers 47-99 (daytime lines), 231-252 (night buses) and A or L for an express line. There are also suburban bus lines served by MPK and other operators with their own ticketing systems. In summer, the basic city lines operate with 15-minutes intervals Monday to Saturday until about 7:00 PM. On evenings and Sundays 20-minutes intervals apply. Nevertheless many city bus lines have schedules with longer intervals. Trams as well as standard city buses are served by the main operator MPK and signed by its logo MPK. In principle, you find timetables at each tram and bus stop. There are maps in vehicles. Day's timetable is valid till 11PM in Poznań public transport. From that moment until the morning only **night buses** (denoted with numbers above 200) run throughout the city, and all of them cross the Kaponiera Circus (close to the Mercure hotel), so that you can change without problems. The night buses depart from Kaponiera in the intervals mostly of half an hour.

Tickets for trams and buses. We have a time ticket system in Poznań, which means that you buy tickets for the defined time of journey, and not for a particular distance. This allows you to change with the same tickets, and without using another ticket for the next bus or tram, unless you are beyond the time limit of the ticket. The starting time of the journey is printed on the ticket by the ticket-puncher. There are tickets available for 10, 30, 60 and 90 minutes. The 10-minutes' ticket costs 1.30 złoty (PLN), 30-minutes' ticket costs 2.60 PLN. Traffic jams do NOT extend validity period of a ticket. If you plan a long journey throughout the city, and you do not wish to waste your time thinking about the tickets all over again, you are recommended to buy a 24-hours' ticket for 11,40 PLN (valid for 24 hours). There also 7-day tickets. There are no special night tickets in Poznań, the fares are the same for the whole 24 hours. Express buses (lines A,L and P) have special fares however, equal to double normal fares. You have to purchase your ticket BEFORE you enter the vehicle. Unfortunately, it is NOT possible to buy a ticket by the bus/tram driver (except for the line L to the airport). You can buy tickets in many kiosks (most newspaper and tobacco sellers as well as some shops). If you plan to use tram or bus in late evening or weekend, please buy your ticket in advance. You have to validate your ticket in a validate printing machine (a plastic red or yellow box) IMMEDIATELY after entering the vehicle. One more advice about the time tickets: if you validate e.g. two 10-minutes' tickets simultaneously, it is equivalent to validate one half-hour ticket. But as you validate one 10-minutes' ticket, and after those 10 minutes - another 10-minutes' ticket, the other one will be valid for the next 10 minutes' only. Therefore it is recommended to check out time schedules at tram- and bus-stops. LUGGAGE fare must be paid in addition to the person fare. For each piece of luggage you have to pay the same fare as for one person. The bags smaller than 65 x 45 x 25 cm are free of charge. Bags exceeding 90 x 75 x 40 cm are not allowed.

Important:

Eusipco participants in trams and city buses

Please check if an MPK hologram is permanently pasted on the front side of your badge. It should be pasted at the Registration desk when you receive your conference kit.

An MPK hologram (of the size approx. 1 x 1 cm) permanently pasted on the front side of the badge entitles you for free use of trams (all lines day and night) and MPK buses (lines 47-99 and night buses 231-252 as well as express buses A, L - Ławica Airport, and P) ONLY when presented together with a document with your photo on it (passport, ID card, driving license). In a case of ticket control please show the badge together with the document to the ticket inspector.

For those who would like to extend their stay in Poznań: the hologram is valid ONLY till Friday, Sept, 7th.

The hologram or your 7-day ticket is NOT valid for suburban buses even they are signed by MPK logo (e.g. lines with numbers 100-190 and over 300, NB etc.).

Some participant may get a 7-day ticket that is valid for 7 consecutive days starting from its validation in a vehicle. Validate it for the first trip only. Other documents are not necessary in that case.

Always check that you have either your Eusipco badge with hologram (and ID doc.!) or a 7-day ticket with you.

Fines have been significantly increased for people without valid tickets (without proper validation). They are from 100 PLN (when paid on-site) up to 195 PLN when paid after longer time. If you have no valid ticket and you are not able to prove your identity with a document, police is called.

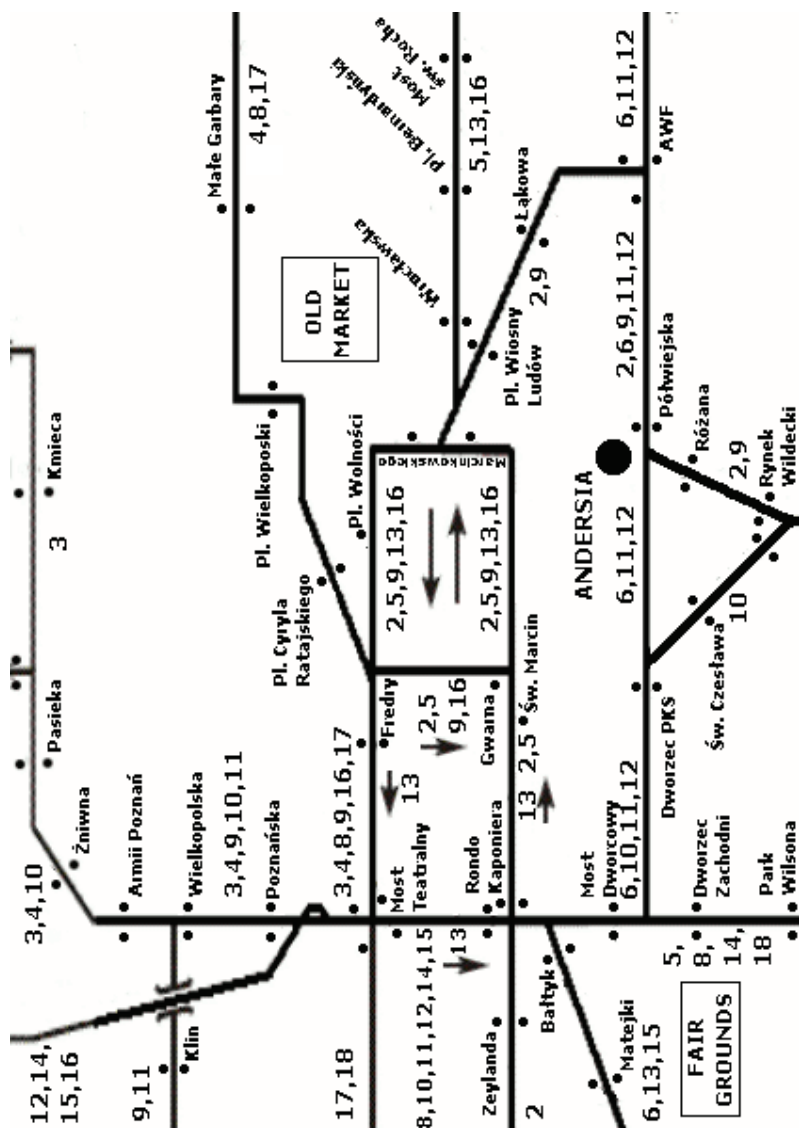
Taxi

Taxis are easy to get and not expensive. Several taxi companies operate in the city. They are identified by their phone numbers. These numbers are also displayed on the roof of each car, just next to the word TAXI. Some good examples are: 9622, 9191 and 9625.

Please note that different taxi companies have different fares in Poznań. The prices are displayed on the window of the rear right door. The first number means the price for the first kilometer (usually 5 PLN). The second number is the price of the each consecutive kilometer (usually 1.60 (9625) to 2.00 PLN (9191)). This price is valid from Monday to Saturday between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. (fare type 1). Otherwise, the price is higher by 50% (fare type 2). The fare type is displayed on the taximeter together with the amount to be paid. To be sure, your hotel reception will help you to call a taxi. The official maximum fares are substantially higher as compared to those offered by big companies. Please avoid independent taxi drivers (no company phone number or some long 7- or 9-digit numbers on a display) who charge you mostly the maximum price.

Be aware that in front of the railway station usually the expensive independent taxis wait for the passengers. You have to call to get a cheaper taxi. There are points at kiosks inside the railway station, which display the sign: "Tu możesz zamówić radio taxi" meaning "Here you can order a radio taxi". All taxis, under law, must have a tariff card on the window so that you can check the rates that apply. You do NOT have to enter the first cab in the rank. The taxi driver has to print a bill. Tipping is not common.

Tram lines in the vicinity



The eastern part of route #3 was not decided for September in the time of printing – therefore line #3 is not indicated on the map on the East from Fredry.