



IP Conference Center Offer

Welcome to Poland – the place for IFToMM Congress offered by prof. Tadeusz Uhl – University of Science and Technology

Increasing economical competitiveness of industrial sector in Poland encourages foreign investors to widely cooperate with Polish partners in many technical fields. Due to intensification of business relations and geographical situation, Poland has become a very popular destination for visitors. Having wide experience in business tourism as well as in organizing congresses, conferences, seminars, training courses, assemblies, conventions, we guarantee high professionalism of services and satisfaction of conference participants.

Listing positive aspects of the country, the most significant are:



Poland lies in the heart of Europe. It is the geometric centre of the continent.

- The best place for foreign investors (the latest or planned investments: MAN Nutzfahrzeuge, IBM, LG, Alstom, Siemens, VW. Motorola etc.).
- Easy to reach by plane, international roads and railway connections.
- Easy to enlist industrial sponsors' cooperation. Particular interest of companies such as Bombardier, Alstom and MAN in issues related to structural health monitoring.
- Half a million places to stay, thousands of restaurants, hundreds of forms of leisure and entertainment.
- Poland is a country that is safe and friendly for visitors from abroad what is confirmed by official international statistics.

- Our staff has experiences in organization of international conferences (IUTAM Congress in Warsaw (2004), SOLMECH (many times), SHM in Jadwisin (2003), DAMAS 2005 in Gdansk, ECCOMAS 2007 in Gdansk, EW EHM Kraków 2008).
- Together with the funds from industrial sponsors it is expected to reduce the conference fees especially for PhD students.
- The Conference will be a great opportunity to create an exhibition platform for Small and Medium Enterprises.
- Due to geographical location of the Conference we will encourage participation from Eastern Europe (Russia and Ukraine).

Welcome to Cracow,



Central & readily accessible to the rest of Central & Eastern Europe, America and Asia as well. Close to major industrial and research centres (Delphi Automotive Systems, Valeo, Electrolux, Motorola, IBM, Samsung, HP, etc.).

Placed in proximity of **Aviation**

Valley in south-eastern Poland, famous for its aerospace industry and pilot training centres. This region has a heavy concentration of aerospace industry, scientific research centres, as well as educational and training facilities. **Aviation Valley** is one of the best places in Central Europe for the development and fulfilment of aerospace projects (<http://www.dolinalotnicza.pl>).

- **Home for leading universities** in Poland.
- Convenient flight, train and road connections.
- Highly skilled and well educated population.
- Friendly atmosphere of the **historic town**.

Cracow - the city wrapped in legend, where time flows differently, and where every moment becomes a moment of history. For centuries **Cracow was the capital of Poland**, the seat of kings, great scholars and artists from the whole world. Due to this fact the city can be now proud of its rich legacy of unique historical relics, which reflect the most important trends in European culture.



The renaissance **Royal Castle at Wawel**, the gothic **St Mary's Basilica**, the historical trade pavilions of the **Cloth Hall**, the former separate **Jewish city of Kazimierz**, and even the Nowa Huta district, absorbed by Cracow together with its socialist-realist, industrial architecture, are all places which make a visit to Cracow extremely worthwhile.

Although the city no longer plays such an important administrative role, for many people, thanks to its rich history, Cracow nevertheless represents a synthesis of Polish culture, connecting tradition with modernity. The special atmosphere of the beautiful and mysterious streets of the Old Town and Kazimierz create a great opportunity to escape from everyday life. Galleries full of exhibitions, cafes, pubs and restaurants offer the finest in both Polish and world cuisine: all of this is an integral part of any visit to Cracow.

Cracow offers flight connections to **52 destinations, both in Europe and America.**

There are two airports in the vicinity of the city: **Balice Airport and Katowice International Airport.**

The John Paul II International Airport Kraków-Balice is located to the west of Kraków, at a distance of 11 km from the city centre. The airport can be reached from the centre of Kraków by four different roads; the airport possesses as well its own exit ramp from the



A4 motorway. The airport also offers parking facilities. Located opposite to the passenger terminal, the parking lot can accommodate 756 vehicles, including 15 places for buses.

The passenger terminal building at Kraków-Balice International Airport with the capacity of 1.6 million passengers annually is air-conditioned and designed for the service of disabled persons. The whole passenger terminal is protected, among others, by industrial television system, electronic access control and fire protection systems, and streams of passengers who arrive and depart are divided into domestic and international traffic. Among others Cracow has direct flight connections with Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Berlin, Bologna, Birmingham, Bristol, Brussels, Budapest, Chicago, Cologne, Dortmund, Dublin, Dubrovnik, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Glasgow, Hamburg, Helsinki, Heraklion, Liverpool, London (5 flights daily), Malaga, Manchester, Milan, Munich (3), Naples, New York, Oslo, Paris, Prague (3), Reggio di Calabria, Rhodes, Rome, Split, Stockholm, Stuttgart, Tel Aviv, Torino, Vienna (3), Warszawa (5). Flights to other destination are going to be available soon.

International Airport Katowice - Pyrzowice is located 34 km from Katowice. It can be easily reached by public transportation and private mini-buses. On the airport premises there are twenty-four hour car parks for cars and buses. This airport offers flights to 13 European cities such as: Warszawa, Stockholm, Rome, Paris, Milan, London, Liverpool, Cologne, Bonn, Frankfurt, Edinburgh, Dusseldorf, Dublin and Dortmund.

Conference facilities



people, which can be divided to two separate lecture halls.

- Additionally four other lecture halls for 250, 150, 100).

- **Located in the centre of Kraków, near the Market Square and the railway station.**
- **In close proximity of hotels** such as Radisson SAS Hotel, Wentzl Hotel, Fortuna Hotel, Ostoya Palace, etc.). Prices vary from 55€ to 150€.
- Access to low – priced accommodation in student hall and hostels.
- An underground parking garage for 100 cars.
- Catering facilities.
- An amphitheatre for 1000



Costs estimation

No	Item
1	Conference publications; (Pen Drive or CD) + Book of Abstracts;
2	Conference; rooms;
3	Catering including service
4	Coffee break;
5	Refreshments; (drinks, snacks)
6	Opening Party Dinner
7	Banquet In Wieliczka Salt Mine
8	Tour of the Salt Mine, transport
9	Audio-visual equipment
10	Clipboard;
11	Ballpoints;
12	Conference bag; and promotional; gift;
13	ID badges;
14	Consignments; of invitations;
Possible price per participant;	650 EUR

We can offer special fee for students 300 Euro

We can organize one day session/workshop in Zakopane were IFToMM has been founded in 1969 year (50 years ago), but the cost will be increased by 100 EURO (including bus transport to Zakopane and return, rent of conference room, lunch)

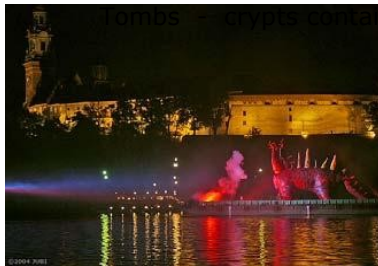
Sightseeing and social program

Wawel, St Mary's Basilica and the Cloth Hall are places which should not be missed on a trip to Cracow. However, the city's rich offering is more than a checklist of standard tourist sights replicated on every visitor's itinerary.



Wawel

In the castle's royal chambers and stately rooms you can find collections of Oriental art and military trophies, collections of Flemish tapestries of amazing beauty, as well as archaeological specimens. They are testimony to more than a millennium of Christianity in Polish Lands. Worth visiting in the castle grounds are the Wawel Cathedral, the Royal Sarcophagi, where we walk among Poland's entire history, and the massive "Sigismund"



Bell, which peals only to commemorate events of the greatest importance to the country and the city. Having descended to the banks of the river, we can see the Dragon and the entrance to his den: a favourite destination on family strolls. During St John's Night (June), this place becomes the stage for the huge open-air event: Wianki - the Floating of the Garlands, continuing an ancient, pagan tradition.

The Main Square - Rynek Główny

The Main Square (Rynek Główny) is the centre of Cracow: a stage for various minor and major events, a reference point, a meeting place, and the starting point or destination for countless walkers. Historically speaking, the Main Square began to operate in a shape and size similar to what we see today (a square with 200-metre-long sides) already in the earliest days of the Chartered City, i.e. after the granting of the Great Royal Charter in 1257. The centrally located **Cloth Hall**

(Sukiennice) has survived to this day; the building was originally a commercial establishment for trading in cloth, and for over a century has been the main seat, and later one of the branches, of the National Museum. Other buildings standing to this day in the heart of the Main Market Square include the diminutive **Church of St**



Adalbert (also known as Wojciech or Voitek) - a site of important archaeological

discoveries, and the solitary tower - a remnant of the Town Hall demolished in the 19th century. In the north-eastern corner of the square stands St Mary's Church, frequently referred to as a basilica. With its two slender, spired towers reaching high above the whole city, it is one of Cracow's landmarks. The master, Wit Stwosz (Veit Stoss) created his magnum opus here - the monumental High Altar of St Mary's - a marvel that attracts thousands of tourists every day. Some Cracow legends and many historic events are closely linked to the city's Main Square. These include the bugle call played every full hour from one of the towers of St Mary's, the passage of the **Lajkonik** - the Hobby Horse of Cracow (in June), the Enthronement of the Fowler King, and the December competition for the most beautiful Cracow nativity scene (crib). Nearly all the houses and palaces surrounding the Main Square are of historical interest, with their histories reaching back centuries. They house the Historical Museum of the City of Cracow, the International Cultural Centre, numerous shops, restaurants, and pubs. A longer stay is encouraged by the ring of restaurant and café gardens surrounding the square, which can easily provide a place to rest for several thousand people. Some of them operate from early in the morning into the small hours in the night, nearly all year round, with but a short break during the fiercest frosts. In winter, patrons move to the cellars so characteristic of the centre of Cracow. In these cellars you will often have an opportunity to listen to live music. Cracow has well deserved the title of the capital city of **Polish jazz**.



Night life and clubbing also thrive here: after all, you are in a city of nearly 130,000 students. Those who begin visiting the city from the Main Square may employ one of Cracow's **horse-drawn cabs or a melex electric car with a professional audio recording explaining the selected route in the language of your choice**. A number of tourist companies offer coaches for visiting both the city and its surroundings.

St Mary's Tower

Also known as the Watch Tower, Wake, Alarm or Bugle Tower, it is the only tower in the world at which a bugle has been played every hour for six hundred years for the entire world to hear. To see and to hear these wonders one must climb 239 steps, to a floor 54 m above ground level. The trumpeter takes just two and a half minutes to ascend the tower but visitors do not need to hurry. At the top they will be heartily greeted by bugle Players - members of the fire service.



The higher tower of the Basilica of the Ascension of the Holy Virgin Mary has pierced the sky of Cracow for more than 600 years. It is 81 m tall, topped with a late-Gothic spire and a golden crown. Indeed it is traditionally believed that all former Polish lands may be seen from there - the white peaks of the Tatras in the south, the smokestacks of Silesia to the west, the towers of Lvov churches in the east and a dark blue line in the north - the Baltic sea!

St Mary's Tower is open for visitors from 3 May until 30 August: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday 9 am-11.30 am and 1 pm-5.30 pm. Tickets available at the ticket office of St Mary's Church.

The Centre



The area enclosed by the Planty is traditionally considered the very centre of Cracow. The Planty is a narrow ring of greenery extending from the Barbican and embracing the city centre in an irregular, oval-like shape, elongated towards the Vistula, and reaching the foot of Wawel Hill. The Planty was designed as a garden ring in the 19th century to replace the demolished city walls that had used to contain the most ancient part of Cracow - the city itself. The area whose

width never exceeds 1,500 metres, and length - 800 metres, and where nearly every house is of historical value, houses several dozen museums and galleries, a number of churches, theatres, cinemas, bookshops and antique shops, shopping malls and whole streets lined with shops, as well as hundreds of cafés, restaurants and pubs. This description serves to bring a small town to mind. Little wonder that most tourists are astounded to learn that the number of residents in the Cracow metropolitan area actually verges on 800,000.



Kazimierz

Every corner of Kazimierz is witness to a very Cracow tale: the history of Polish Jews. It is visible in the system of narrow streets itself, in the abundance of markets, in the small tenements, synagogues, and kirkuts - Jewish cemeteries. Following the tragedy of the Second World War and the extermination of Jews by Nazi invaders, Kazimierz was deserted and, for decades, continued to fall into a desolate ruin. The changes that took place at the turn of the 1980s triggered a change that continues to influence the fast-paced growth of this part of the city. Having regained their property, heirs of former inhabitants immediately took to renovation. Today, beautifully restored buildings stand in close vicinity of those totally devastated, whose number luckily continues to diminish.

The key to the understanding of the popularity that Kazimierz enjoys today is its unbelievable and lasting tolerance: two nations and two great religions existed here for centuries in harmony. It is in Kazimierz that the massive, Gothic churches of St Catherine's and Corpus Christi sprung up alongside synagogues. Kazimierz is Cracow's centre of artistic and intellectual ferment. It is enough to mention the famous Łaźnia Theatre, which took its innovative projects to Kazimierz. The cafés, clubs, and galleries recently opened here in great numbers attract all those who find the Main Market Square and its close vicinity "too touristy". Everyone discovers their own aspect of the charmingly unique Kazimierz. Neighbours of exclusive hotels and classy restaurants include craftsmen's workshops: leatherworkers, shoemakers, and engravers. Places of religious worship stand alongside places that have recently acquired "cult" status. To experience this, simply take a walk near Plac Nowy, along ul. Miodowa and ul. Podbrzezie, and visit ul. Szeroka, where the Closing of Jewish Culture Festival - an open-air concert lasting into the small hours of the morning - is held every year.

VISTULA RIVER TRIPS (from May to September)

- **Żegluga Krakowska**

Offers holiday recreation cruises making the round trip Wawel-Tyniec-Wawel (3 hours) on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays leaving at 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m. Ticket prices: 15 PLN reduced, 20 PLN normal

River trips every day through Cracow (1hour) from Monday to Friday leaving at 10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 4 p.m., 5:30 p.m.

Ticket prices: 10 PLN reduced, 12 PLN normal.

- **"Piotruś Pan" and "Sobieski" Boats**

Cruises to Bielany (2 hours) and to Tyniec (3 hours), every day from 10 a.m. until dusk.

- **River Tram**

Trips along the river through Cracow and to Tyniec. Trips through Cracow require a minimum of 8 persons. Cruises to Tyniec require a minimum of 12 persons.

Ticket prices: week days 6 PLN reduced (children up to 7 years old), 8 PLN normal; Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays 8 PLN reduced, 10 PLN normal.

It is possible to rent a boat for a river cruise along any route at any time.



Auschwitz - Birkenau State Museum

The Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum is a national authentic Memorial. It was created on place of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp set up in 1940 for prisoners from Poland. From 1941 the nazis imprisoned there people from all countries

occupied by the Third Reich. Then, from 1942 it also became one of the biggest extermination camps for the European Jews. The Museum was established by the Polish government in the year 1947. Now the Museum includes the grounds of two extant parts (191 hectares). On the museum grounds stand several hundred camp buildings and ruins, including the ruins of the gas chambers and crematoria, over a dozen kilometers of camp fence, camp roads, and the railroad spur. The Museum was registered on the UNESCO international list of world heritage sites.



Wieliczka - the Salt Mine

For, indeed, reaching back to the Middle Ages, the history of Wieliczka is a reflection of mining technology progress, development of work organisation and management, origin of industry legislation, as well as a lesson in patriotism and the love of freedom. The beginnings of "Wieliczka", one of the world's most famous mines of the world, reach the Middle Ages, when the mine assumed the



name of Magnum Sal (Great Salt.) The oldest document shedding some light on the history of the mine is the privilege of Casimir I of 1044, referring to Wieliczka as "magnum sal alias Wieliczka."



Zakopane - In the heart of Polish Tatra mountains



Zakopane is a small town situated about 100 kilometers from Cracow in the Tatra Mountains. It's one of the biggest attractions for tourists in Poland. Zakopane offers numerous kinds of attractions both for tourist who likes climbing on the rocks and for everyone who likes walking along the picturesque valleys or along the streets full of

shops with folklore masterpieces. There are also many evening attractions like charming cafes, rock and jazz concerts in the cellars and restaurants with Polish food. In winter, there are perfect ski conditions - many lifts and perfect weather conditions and unforgettable landscapes of Tatra Mountains...



'Ojców' National Park and 'Pieskowa Skala' castle

If you expect rest and peace, near Cracow you can see beautiful Ojców National Park - the natural components of a Jurassic landscape. The Park terrains includes: the picturesque river Prądnik valley, white limestones, peaks, rock gates (Cracovian Gate), caves (Łokietek cave), gorges, ravines. "Pieskowa Skala" is the most famous



castle in the Park. The castle was built by Casimir the Great in the 14th century as a royal watch fortress. It was enlarged in the 15th century and reconstructed in the Renaissance style in the 16th century. It contains the beautiful inner courtyard with 3-storeyed arcades. There is also a Museum where you can



see the exhibition of interiors from the Middle Ages to the 19th century, porcelain, furniture, sculptures, silver-ware and pictures.