

EUROPE 2015
Human Dignity Tour of Central
Europe

ITINERARY OF EVENTS



Asbury University
March 13-22, 2015



Roster

Professor

Dr. Paul Nesselroade

Students:

1. Nicole Allen
2. Maeghan Cartmill
3. Emily Cross
4. Dominique Ducdoc
5. Lincoln Erickson
6. Liam Handley
7. Kaitlyn Hickey
8. Al Mattingly
9. Josh Moore
10. Brian Patterson
11. Claire Webb



ASBURY
UNIVERSITY

Flights

March 13 Friday - Meet at Asbury to travel up to Cincinnati in vans

Depart: 8:30am (meet at Health Services parking lot)

March 13 Friday

United Flight #UA4733

Depart: 11:55 a.m. CVG (Cincinnati)

Arrive: 1:54 p.m. EWR-Liberty (Newark)

(for Emily Cross only) March 13 Friday

United Flight #UA4629

Depart: 3:47pm CVG (Cincinnati)

Arrive: 5:40pm EWR-Liberty (Newark)

March 13 Friday

United Flight #UA124

Depart: 7:00 p.m. EWR

Arrive: 8:05 a.m. TXL (Berlin Tegel)

March 18 Wednesday

Lufthansa Flight #LH2031

Depart: 9:00 p.m. TXL (Berlin Tegel)

Arrive: 10:10 a.m. Munich International

March 18 Wednesday

Lufthansa Flight #LH1622

Depart: 11:10 p.m. Munich International

Arrive: 12:35 a.m. John Paul II Balice (Krakow)

March 22 Sunday

Lufthansa Flight LH#1371

Depart: 6:10 a.m. John Paul II Balice (Krakow)

Arrive: 7:50 a.m. Frankfurt Intl

March 22 Sunday

United Flight #UA051

Depart: 11:05 a.m. Frankfurt Intl

Arrive: 3:10 p.m. EWR (Newark)

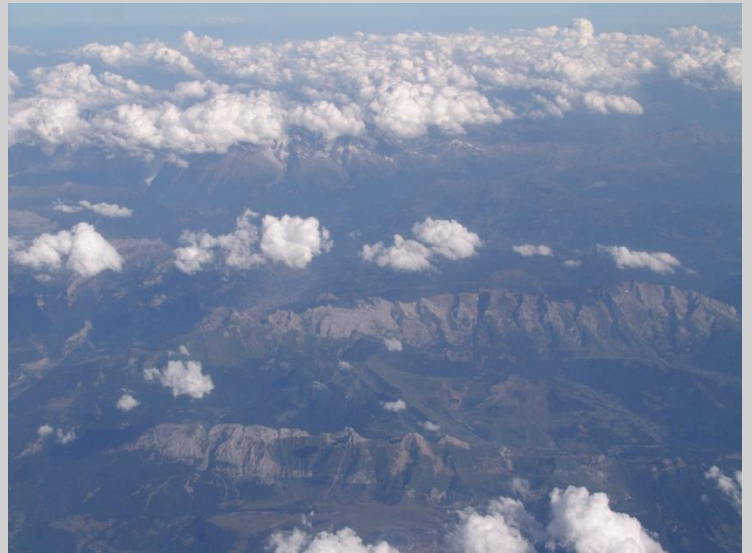
March 22 Sunday

United Flight #UA4536

Depart: 7:25 p.m. EWR (Newark)

Arrive: 9:36 p.m. CVG (Cincinnati)

March 22 Sunday evening – vans back to Asbury



Schedule Overview

Date	Day	Activity	Lodging
March 12	0	In classroom	Dorm
March 13	1	Drive to Cincinnati Fly to Newark, New Jersey Fly to Berlin, Germany	Sleep on Plane(!)
March 14	2a 2b	Land in Berlin, Germany Walking Tour: Jewish Memorial, Bebelplatz, Berlin Wall, Topography of Terror, etc.	Park Plaza Prenzlauer Hotel/Hostel Storkower Strasse 162 Berlin D-10407 Germany
March 15	3a 3b	Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp, Oranienburg, Germany (Guided tour at 10 am) Free Berlin	
March 16	4	Free Berlin	
March 17	5a 5b	Choose one of the following: - Jewish Museum (Berlin) - Ravensbruck CC (Ravensbruck) - Brandenburg Euthanasia Memorial (Brandenburg an der Havel) - Anne Frank House (Berlin) Free Berlin	
March 18	6a 6b	Fly to Krakow, Poland Free Krakow	
March 19	7a 7b 7c	Auschwitz Concentration Camps I & II Group Discussion back at Hostel Free Krakow	Atlantis Hostel Ul. Dietla 58 31-039 Krakow Poland
March 20	8a 8b	Schindler Factory/Plazgow CC/Kazimierz Jewish District Free Krakow	
March 21	9	Free Krakow	
March 22	10	Fly home (Krakow → Frankfurt → Newark → Cincinnati)	Back in dorm

March 14 Saturday

Berlin, Deutschland



Land in Berlin

Clear customs | Gain luggage

Get Bahn Tickets

Acquire public transit tickets. Students will use these tickets for our four days together in Berlin to move about as a group or individually. The U-Bahn is the underground train; the S-Bahn is the surface ground train.

Find Hostel

Park Plaza Prenzlauer Berg Berlin, Storkower Strasse 162 Berlin D-10407 Germany

http://www.parkplaza.com/berlin-hotel-de-d-10407/gerberpk/?int_cid2=berlin.promo1.findout.prenzlauerberg.20110323

We will stay in this hostel the entire Berlin leg. Students are encouraged to understand its location as we travel about the city to become capable of individual travel or in case of getting lost. Breakfasts will be served here.

Walking Tour

Topography of Terror

Between 1933 and 1945, the central institutions of Nazi persecution and terror—the Secret State Police Office with its own “house prison,” the leadership of the SS and, during the Second World War, the Reich Security Main Office—were located on the present-day grounds of the “Topography of Terror” that are next to the Martin Gropius Building and close to Potsdamer Platz.



As the “site of the perpetrators,” the “Topography of Terror” fulfills a special role among the many remembrance sites, monuments and museums in Berlin today that commemorate the era of National Socialism. Located in the center of the capital, it provides information at an authentic site about the headquarters of the National Socialist SS and police state and reveals the European dimensions of the Nazi reign of terror. <http://www.topographie.de/en/>

Jewish Memorial

The Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe is a large commemorative area in downtown Berlin. One webpage describes how the stelae are “designed to produce an uneasy, confusing atmosphere, and the whole sculpture aims to represent a supposedly ordered system that has lost touch with human reason.” It was completed in 2004.

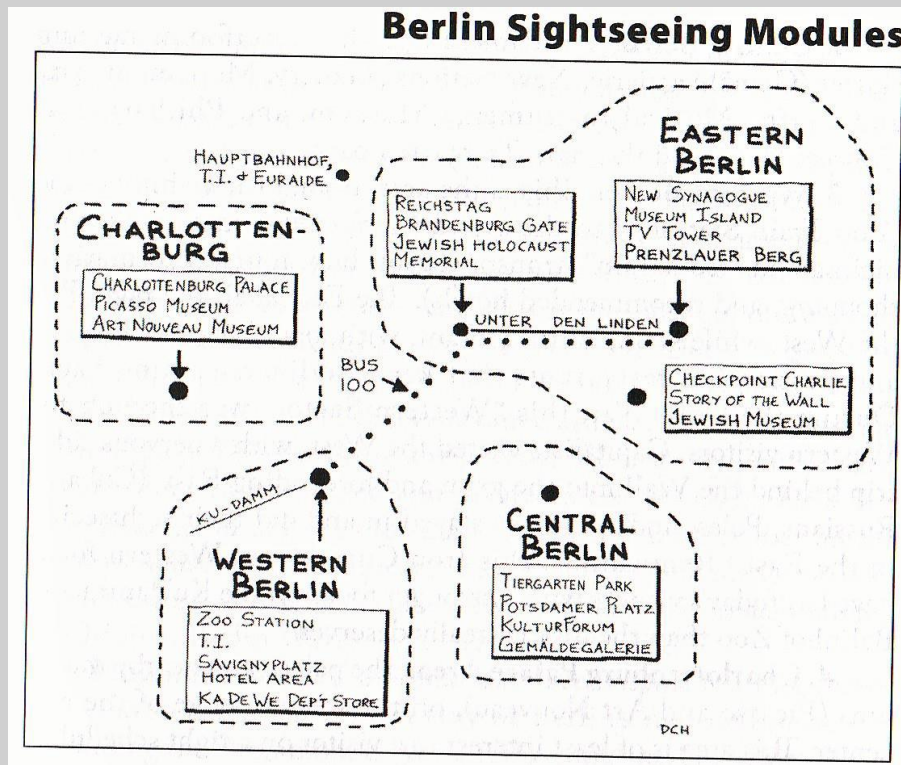


Bebelplatz

This plaza hosted the notorious Nazi instigated book burning of works during its early regime, 1933. Included among the vilified works were those of Heinrich Heine, who predictably wrote, "Where they burn books, they will in the end also burn people."

The plaza is bounded to the east by the State Opera building (hence its prewar name), to the west by buildings of Humboldt University, and to the southeast by St. Hedwig's Cathedral, the first Catholic church built in Prussia after the Reformation. The square is named after August Bebel, a founder of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in the 19th century.

Additionally: Aktion T-4 Memorial at Tiergartenstrasse, Brandenburg Gate, Checkpoint Charlie, Berlin Wall. Tour ends at Brandenburg Gate.



March 15 Sunday

Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp

The Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp was built in the summer of 1936 by concentration camp prisoners from the Emsland camps. It was the first new camp to be established after Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler was appointed Chief of the German Police in 1936. The design of the grounds was conceived by the SS architects as the ideal concentration camp setting, giving architectural expression to the SS worldview, and symbolically subjugating the prisoners to the absolute power of the SS. As a model for other camps, and in view of its location just outside the Reich capital, Sachsenhausen acquired a special role in the National Socialist concentration camp system. This was reinforced in 1938 when the Concentration Camp Inspection Office, the administrative headquarters for all concentration camps within the German sphere of influence, was transferred from Berlin to Oranienburg.

More than 200,000 people were imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp between 1936 and 1945. At first the prisoners were mostly political opponents of the Nazi regime. However, increasing numbers of members of groups defined by the National Socialists as racially or biologically inferior were later included. By 1939 large numbers of citizens from the occupied European states arrived. Tens of thousands of people died of starvation, disease, forced labor and mistreatment, or were victims of the systematic extermination operations of the SS. Thousands of other prisoners died during the death marches following the evacuation of the camp at the end of April 1945. Approximately 3,000 sick prisoners, along with the doctors and nurses who had stayed behind in the camp, were liberated by Soviet and Polish soldiers.

<http://www.stiftung-bg.de/gums/en/>



March 16 Monday

Free Berlin

Some things to consider doing in Berlin. Students will use their Bahn pass to move about the city. Buddies required.

Berliner Dom Cathedral

- Open: 9am-7pm Mon-Sat; 11am-7pm Sun
- Built 1894-1905, high renaissance style, reflecting Prussian pomp inside and out, damaged during WWII and subsequently renovated, statue of Luther inside
- Morning service (interpreted in English) available
- Located on the Lustgarten lawn alongside other museums and with TV tower behind it

Walk along Unter den Linden

- Former East Berlin's most representative boulevard. You'll find the State Opera, Humboldt University, Neue Wache War Memorial, Bebelplatz of Nazi book burnings, Old Library, linden trees
- Shops, museums, monuments

Humboldt University

- Home to 29 Nobel Prize winners
- Former philosophy lecturers: Johann Gottlieb Fichte (German idealism), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (German idealism), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling (idealist philosopher, friend of Hegel) Friedrich Schleiermacher (theologian and philosopher), Arthur Schopenhauer (philosophical pessimism). Former philosophy students: Friedrich Engels (philosopher), Karl Marx (social philosopher). Former psychology lecturers: Carl Stumpf; Hermann Helmholtz.

Brandenburg Gate

- The imperial city's main landmark and an eternal symbol of Berlin, located on the Pariser Platz
- Victorious rulers would return from war through this gate
- The Berlin wall left the gate in a forsaken no-man's land. Note the landmark crosses near the Reichstag memorializes people who were killed trying to cross the wall.
- Kennedy Museum in the Platz on the Reichstag side

Potsdamer Platz on Potsdamer Straße

- This was dead land for 28 years between East and West Berlin. The watchtower guards prevented escape from East Berlin into the west. Many were killed in the attempt.
- The "Times Square" of Berlin before WWII, now a center of business
- Hexagonal clocktower; Panoramapunkt at 30 feet per second.

Checkpoint Charlie

- Friedrichstraße/Kochstraße, Berlin, 10969 (Kreuzberg)
- Third of three border crossings from West to East Berlin (Alpha, Bravo, Charlie) 1961-1989.

The Reichstag

- Seat of German parliament (Bundestag) on Friedrichstrasse (Tiergarten)
- Site of Kennedy's famous speech during Cold War against the building of the Berlin Wall

Alexander Platz & Fernsehturm

- Showcase of socialist progress during the Cold War
- TV Tower Fernsehturm

Bonhoeffer House

- Dietrich Bonhoeffer was a Berlin pastor and professor of theology who resisted National Socialism at a time when Germany authority victimized religious, ethnic, and social minorities. Bonhoeffer applied his Christian faith and his theological reflections to his everyday actions. This brought him in conflict with the Nazi regime, and he paid for his convictions with his life.
- The **Bonhoeffer House** was built in 1935 as the retirement home of Medical Professor Dr. Karl Bonhoeffer and his wife Paula, Dietrich Bonhoeffer's parents. Whenever Dietrich Bonhoeffer was in Berlin, he lived here. In his study, parts of his book *Ethics* had their origin; as did his analysis of the resistance, *After Ten Years*, the manuscript of which survived the war hidden in the house. On April 5, 1943, Dietrich Bonhoeffer was arrested by the Gestapo in this building.
- Marienburger Allee 43 | 14055 Berlin (Charlottenburg)
- <http://www.bonhoeffer-house-berlin.net/>



“Being a Christian is less about cautiously avoiding sin than about courageously and actively doing God's will.”

Dietrich Bonhoeffer

Other

- Berlin has 170 museums
- The Pergamon Museum of Antiquity (rated #2)
- Berlin Wall (Die Berliner Mauer) on the East Side Gallery section (take S-Bahn to Ostbahnhof)
- Schiller's Monument and Protestant Churches in Gendarmenmarkt
- *Siegessäule* Victory Column



March 17 Tuesday

Select one of the following

Jewish Museum/Cemetery

The **Jewish Museum Berlin** (*Jüdisches Museum Berlin*) is one of the largest Jewish Museums in Europe. In two buildings, two millennia of German Jewish history are on display in the permanent exhibition as well as in various changing exhibitions. 10 minute walk from Checkpoint Charlie. <http://www.jmberlin.de/main/EN/homepage-EN.php>



Brandenburg Euthanasia Center



A museum stands on the site of the former euthanasia center outside Berlin. Originally noted as a “sanitarium,” this location hosted some of the earliest euthanasia activities of the Nazis. A bahn/bus combination is needed to arrive here. Neuendorfer Straße 90B | 14770 Brandenburg

Ravensbrück Concentration Camp

The Ravensbrück concentration camp was the largest concentration camp for women in the German Reich. In the concentration camp system, Ravensbrück was second in size only to the women's camp in Auschwitz-Birkenau. Corrie and Betsy Ten Boom were held in this camp. Take Bahn north of Berlin – a bit farther than Sachsenhausen.



Anne Frank Zentrum

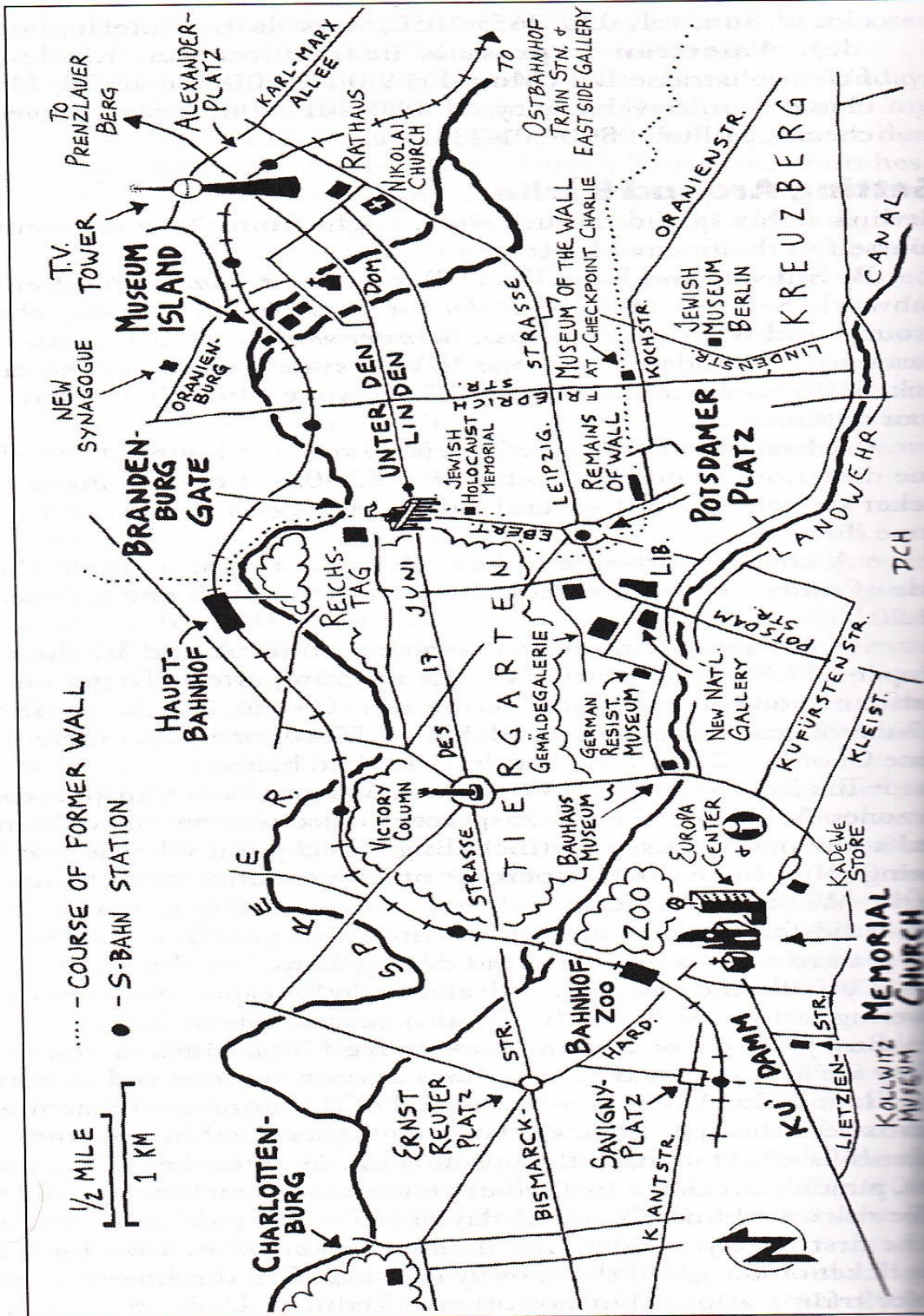
Anne Frank was a Dutch girl who hid in an Amsterdam home during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. She is remembered as one of the most popular figure in the Holocaust because of her well-known *A Diary of Anne Frank* written while in hiding during the war. Betrayed by neighbors, she was moved to Bergen-Belson concentration camp where she died of typhus in March 1945. She is remembered in a museum in Berlin. Rosenthaler Straße 39 | 10178 Berlin



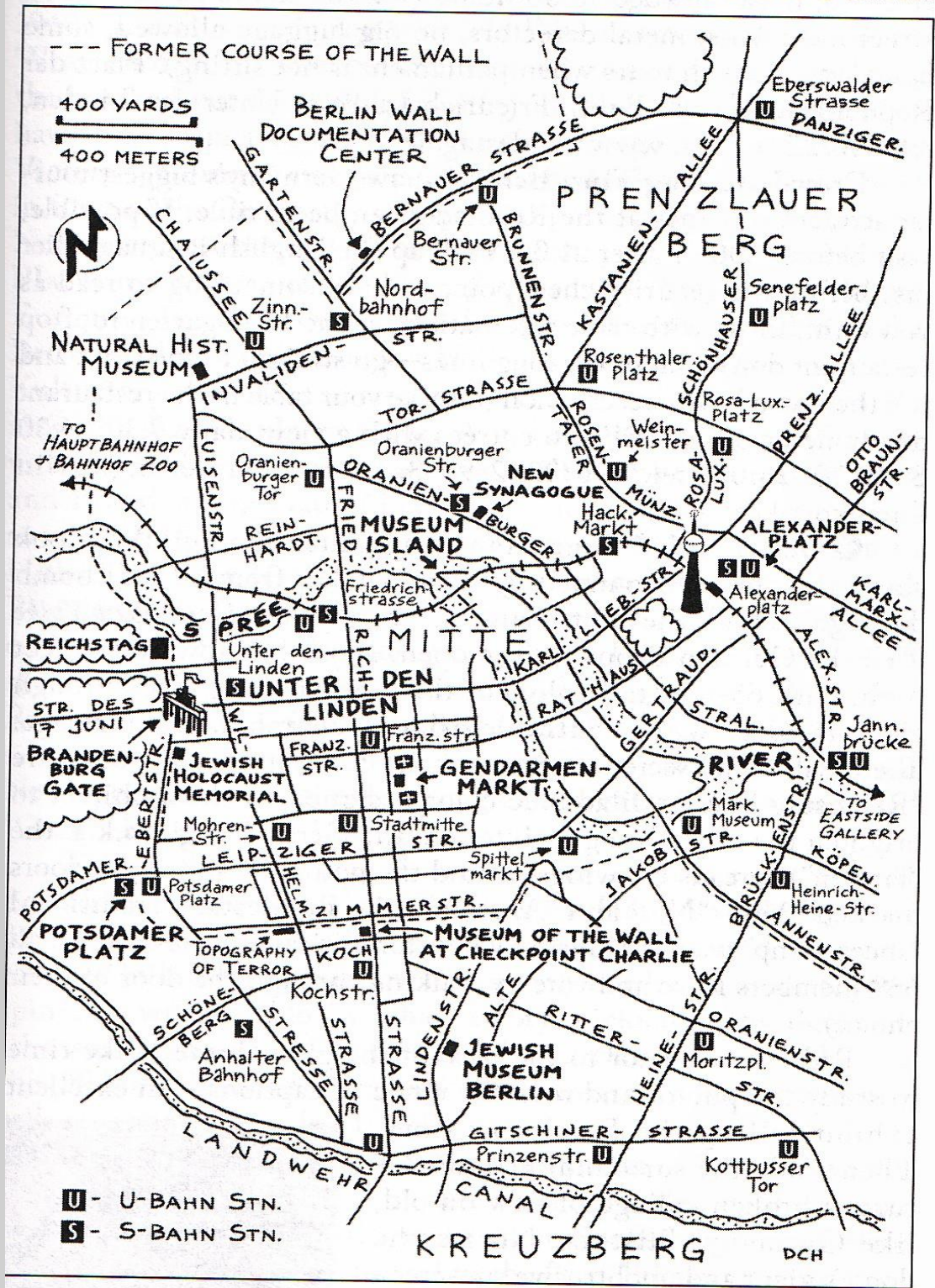
“I can shake off everything as I write; my sorrows disappear, my courage is reborn.”

Anne Frank

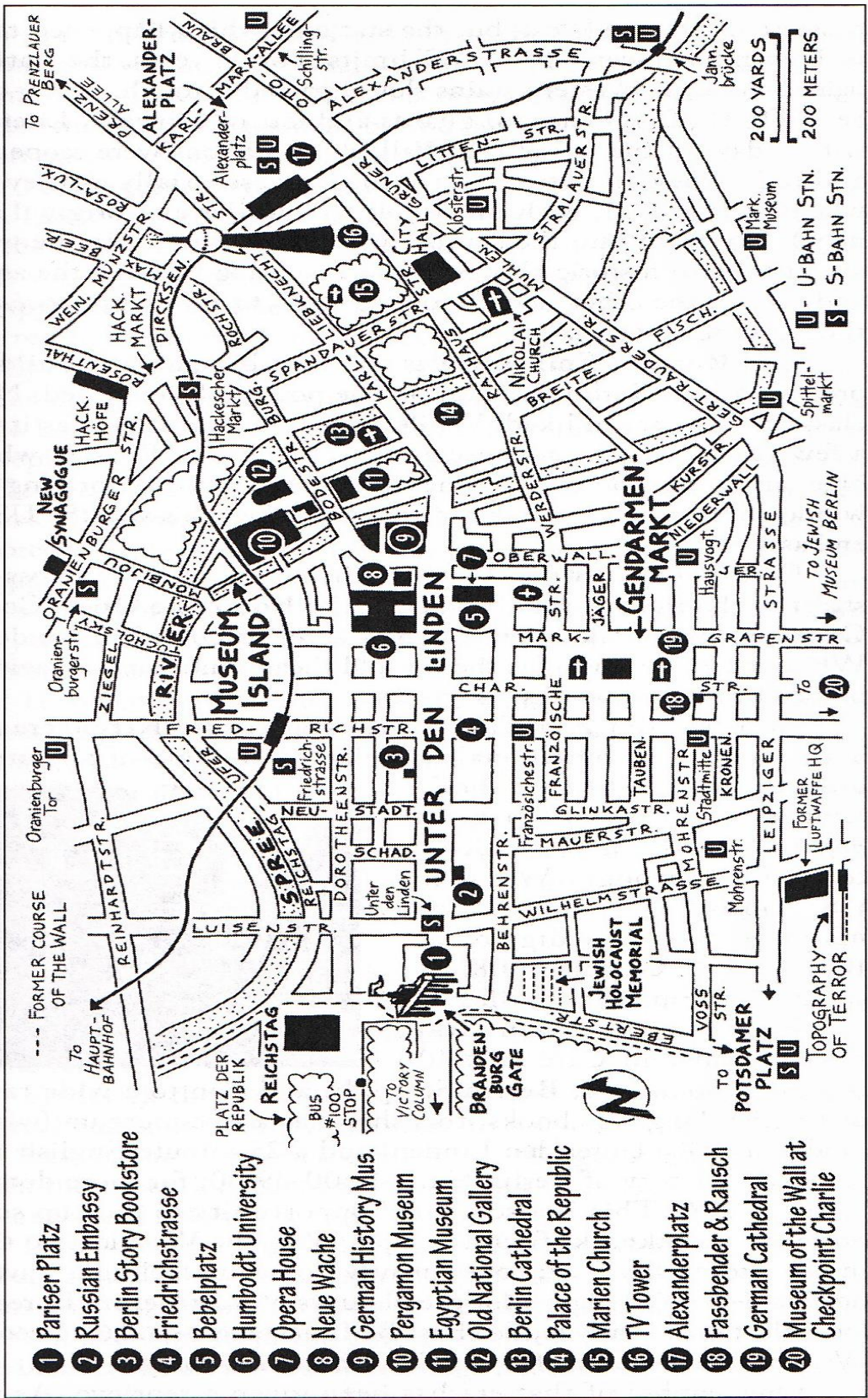
Berlin



Eastern Berlin



Unter den Linden



March 18 Wednesday

Fly to Krakow, Polska



Departure from Berlin

Students should be ready to depart for Tegel airport at 6:00AM with breakfast and packing completed.

Arrive at Hostel

Atlantis Hotel

<http://www.atlantishostel.pl/>

The leaders and interested students will have to employ an ATM to acquire Polish currency. Breakfast will be served here daily.



Free Krakow

Some things to consider doing in Krakow as time allows. A group laundry experience might be an option. Students must travel by foot or use the public bus to move about the city. Buddies required.

Old Town Center

- Throughout the year the Old Town is lively and crowded. There are many tourists, indefatigable florists, and lined up horse-drawn carriages waiting to give a ride. The place is always vibrant with life especially in and around the Main Market Square, one of the biggest squares in Europe, which came into existence when the city was given Magdeburg Rights in 1257. Tourist attractions such as the Town Hall Tower, the Sukiennice (also known as the Cloth Hall), old tenements with fine shops, and Adam Mickiewicz Monument are all located there. While near the monument, one can listen to the *hevna* which is played each hour from the highest tower of St. Mary's Church.
- There are many cafes, pubs, and clubs which are located in medieval basements and cellars with vaulted ceilings. The most famous places include "Wierzynek" restaurant and Club "Pod Jaszczurami". Numerous events, concerts and exhibitions are organized there.
- The great Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus is among the monuments.

Wawel Castle

- As the political and cultural center of Poland until the end of the 16th century, Wawel Castle is a potent symbol of national identity. The splendid Renaissance palace you see today was built in the 16th century. The castle is now a museum containing five separate sections, each requiring a different ticket valid for a specific time.



Wawel Cathedral

- The Royal Archcathedral Basilica of Saints Stanislaus and Wenceslaus on the Wawel Hill is more than 900 years old. It is the coronation site of Polish monarchs and the ordination site of Pope John Paul II in 1946. The current, Gothic cathedral, is the third edifice on this site: the first was constructed and destroyed in the 11th century; the second one, constructed in the 12th century, was destroyed by a fire in 1305. The construction of the current one begun in the 14th century.



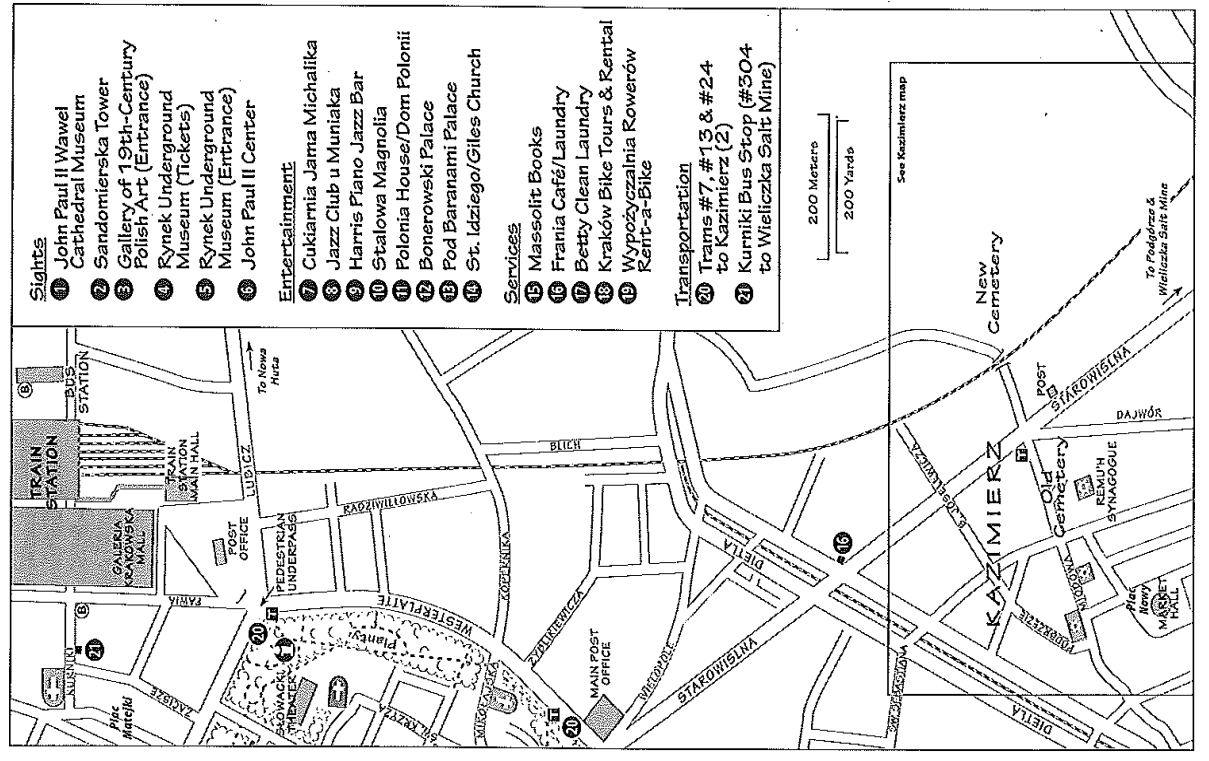
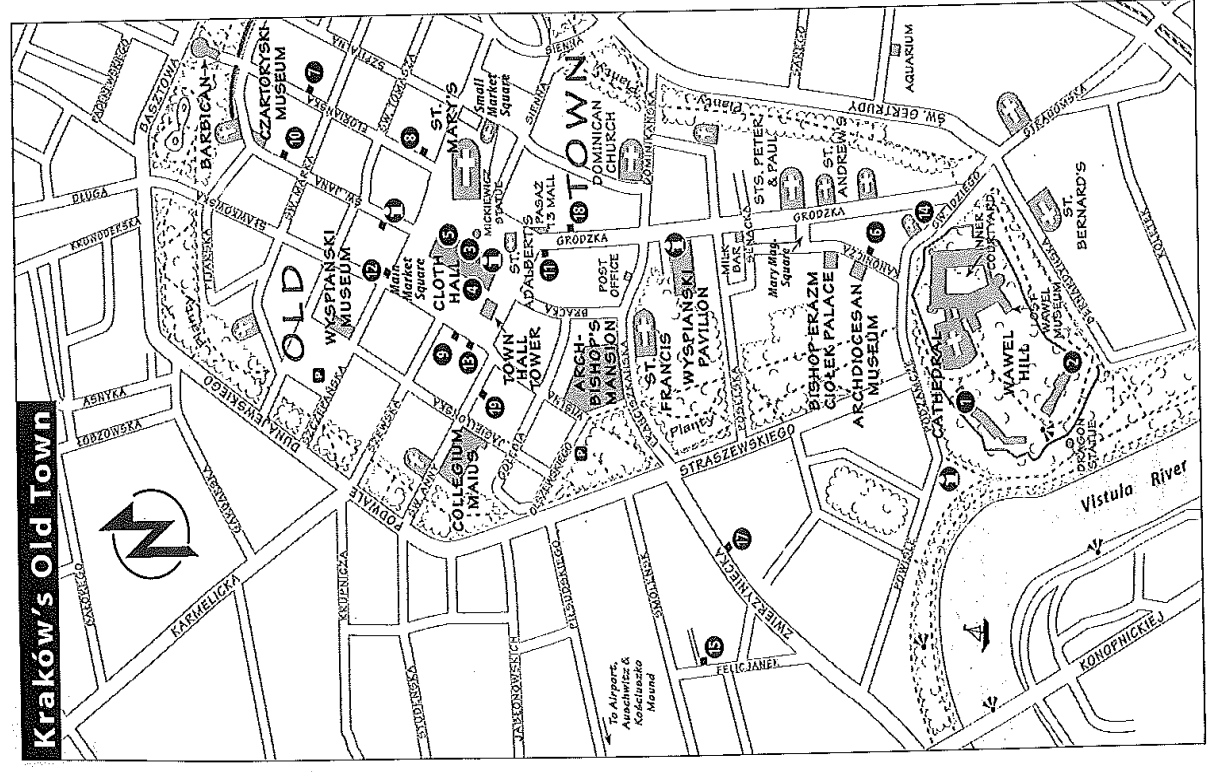
Wieliczka Salt Mine Guided Tour

- Visit the legendary salt mines near Krakow and admire the beautiful salt sculptures.

Krakow Bike Tour

- Pedal through the pages of history on this enchanting bike tour of Krakow.





- Sights**
- 1 John Paul II Wawel Cathedral Museum
 - 2 Sandomierska Tower
 - 3 Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art (Entrance)
 - 4 Rynek Underground Museum (Tickets)
 - 5 Rynek Underground Museum (Entrance)
 - 6 John Paul II Center
- Entertainment**
- 7 Cukiernia Jama Michalika
 - 8 Jazz Club u Muniaka
 - 9 Harris Piano Jazz Bar
 - 10 Stalowa Magnolia
 - 11 Polonia House/Dom Polonii
 - 12 Bonerowski Palace
 - 13 Pod Baranami Palace
 - 14 St. Idziego/Giles Church
- Services**
- 15 Massolit Books
 - 16 Frania Café/Laundry
 - 17 Betty Clean Laundry
 - 18 Kraków Bike Tours & Rental
 - 19 Wypożyczalnia Rowerów Rent-a-Bike
- Transportation**
- 20 Trams #7, #13 & #24 to Kazimierz (2)
 - 21 Kurniki Bus Stop (#504 to Wieliczka Salt Mine)

March 19 Thursday

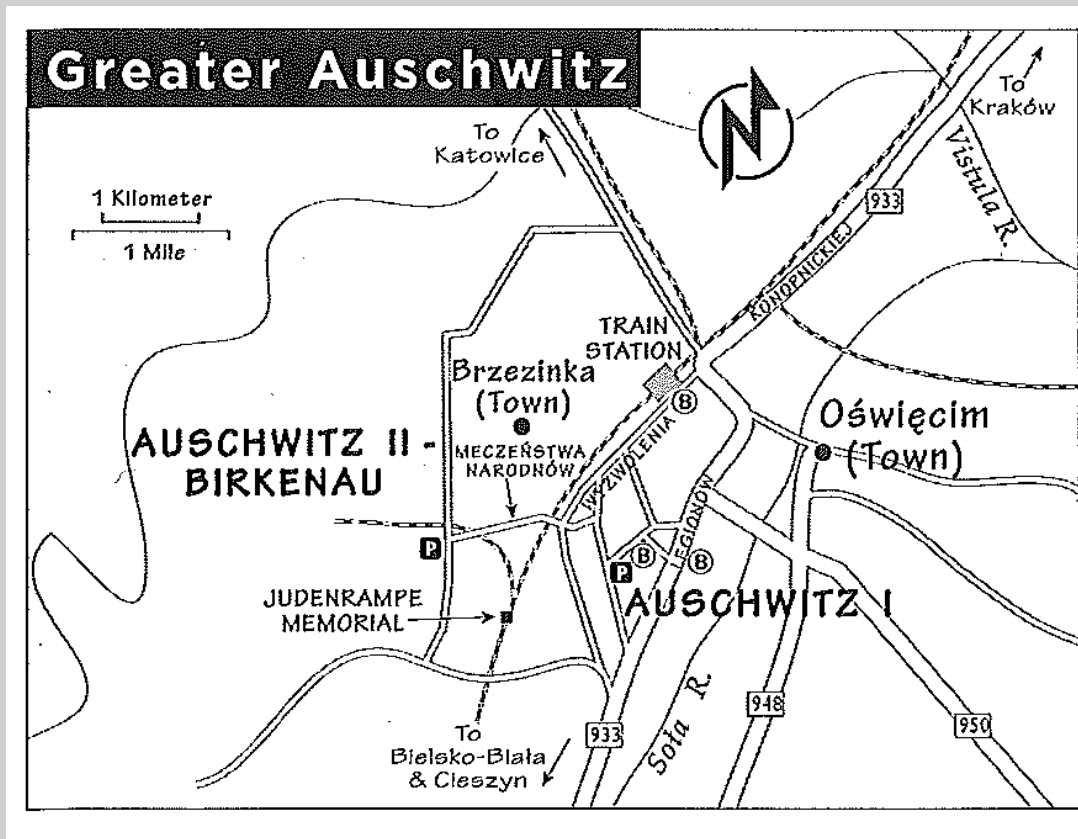
Touring Auschwitz

Auschwitz Concentration Camp Birkenau Concentration Camp

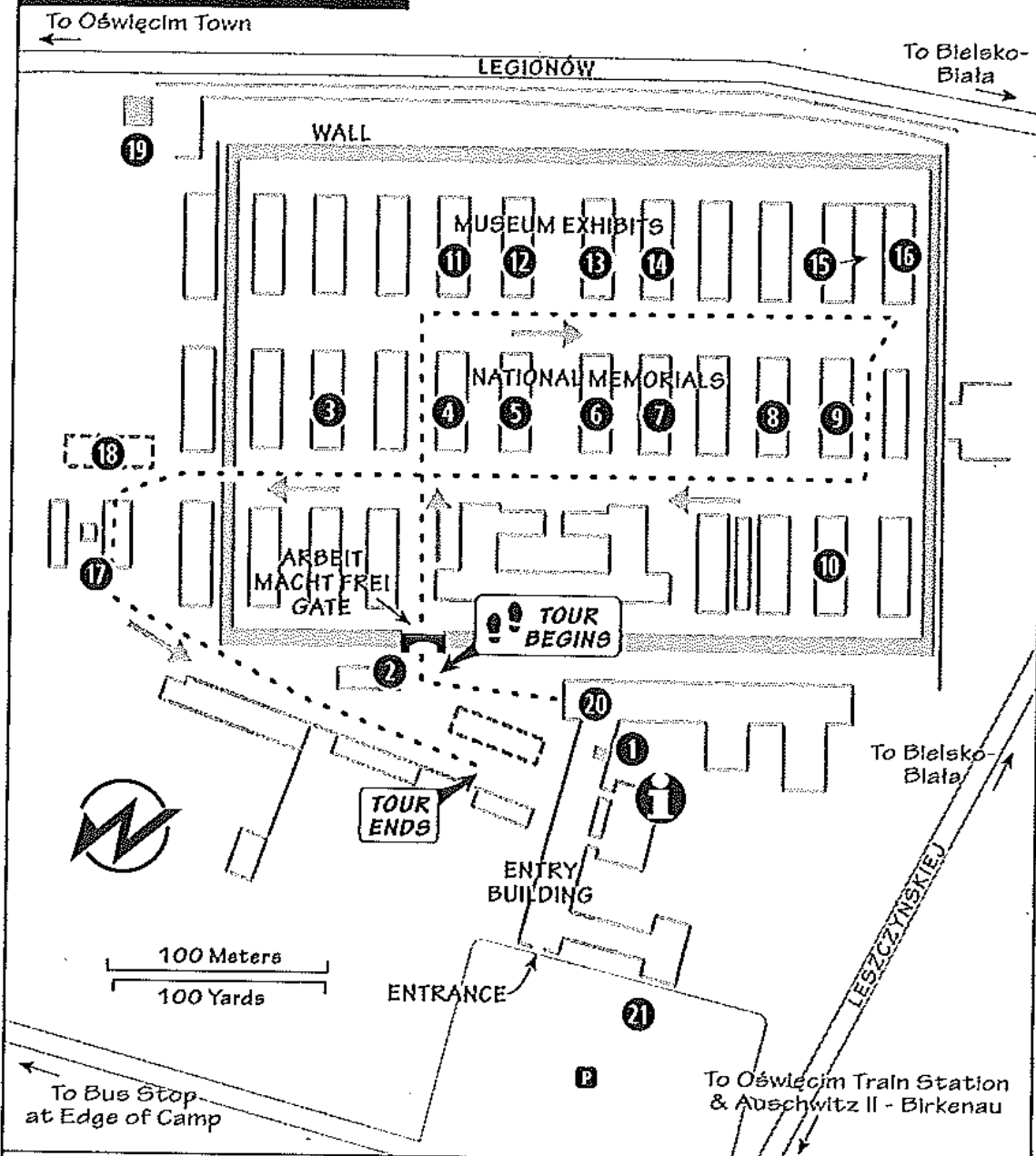
Auschwitz concentration camp *Konzentrationslager (KZ) Auschwitz* was the largest network of concentration camps and extermination centers. Originally created as a rubber factory to be worked by political prisoners, the location and demand for Jewish relocation led the camp to become a primary killing center during World War II. At these camps alone, it is estimated that 1 million people were put to death.



Auschwitz Birkenau camp was the concentration for killing by gassing and crematorium, named Auschwitz II. Together, these camps are associated with the names of the notorious camp commandant Rudolf Höss and the selection officer Josef Mengele. Only 15% of the camp's 7,000 operators were tried for war crimes. Our tour begins at 9:30 that morning.



Auschwitz I

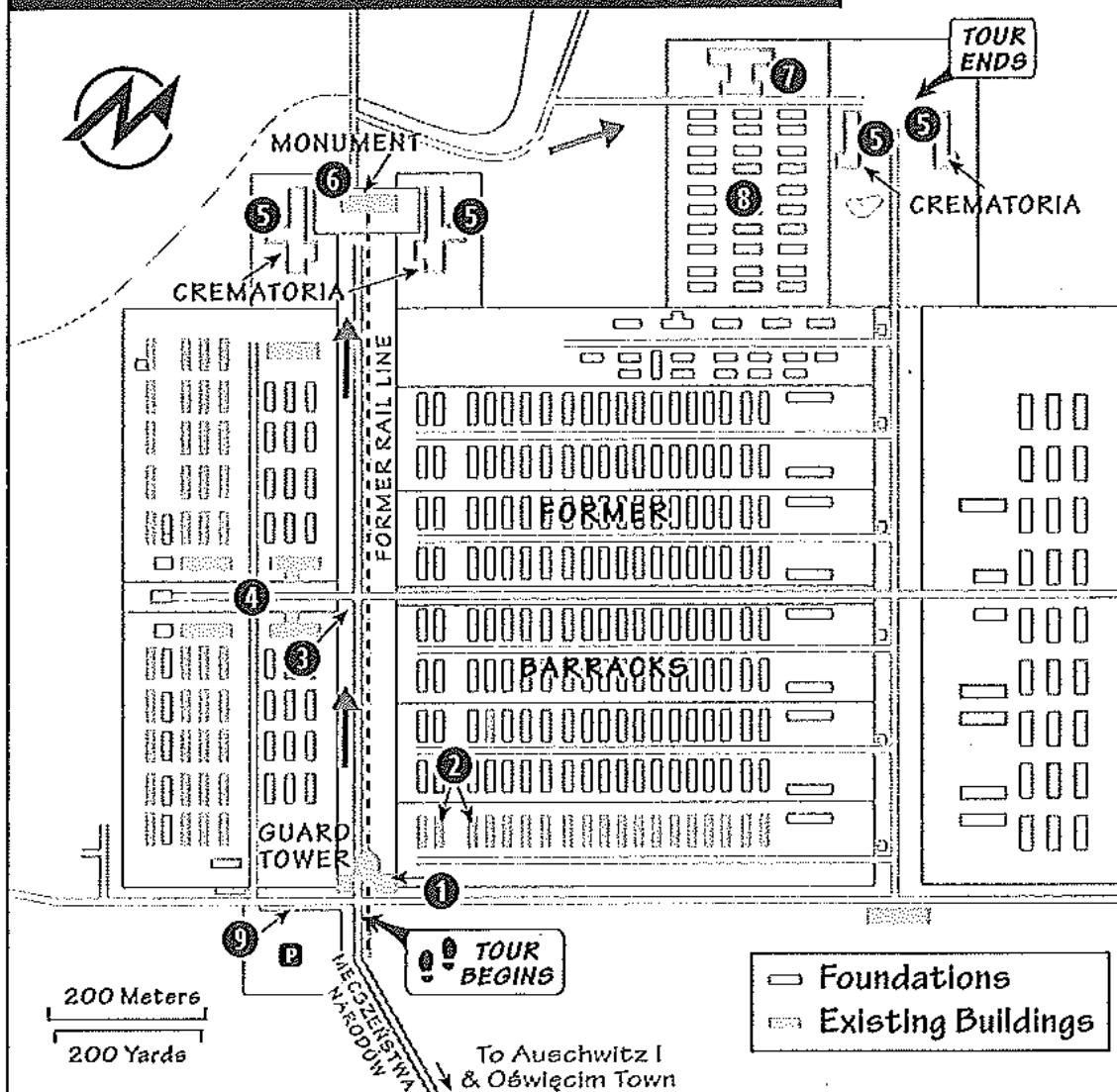


AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ① Ticket Desk | ⑫ Material Evidence (Block 5) |
| ② Arbeit Macht Frei Gate | ⑬ Everyday Life (Block 6) |
| ③ Roma/Gypsy (Block 13) | ⑭ Camp Conditions (Block 7) |
| ④ Poland (Block 15) | ⑮ Execution Courtyard |
| ⑤ Czech & Slovak (Block 16) | ⑯ "Death Block" (Block 11) |
| ⑥ Austria (Block 17) | ⑰ Crematorium |
| ⑦ Hungary (Block 18) | ⑱ Gallows |
| ⑧ Belgium & France (Block 20) | ⑲ Camp Commander's Home |
| ⑨ Netherlands (Block 21) | ⑳ Theater (Graphic Film) |
| ⑩ All Jews (Block 27) | ㉑ Shuttle Bus to Birkenau |
| ⑪ Extermination (Block 4) | |

Auschwitz II - Birkenau

AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU



- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| ① Guard Tower, Viewpoint, WC & Bookstore | ⑥ Monument |
| ② Latrine & Restored Barracks | ⑦ "The Sauna" |
| ③ Dividing Platform | ⑧ "Canada" Foundations |
| ④ Brick Barracks | ⑨ Shuttle Bus to Auschwitz I |
| ⑤ Crematoria Ruins (4) | |

March 20 Friday

Touring Krakow

Schindler Factor

With the intention of producing enamel cookware for the Nazis in Poland, Oscar Schindler established a business in downtown Krakow. From this experience, he found himself moved by the plight of his workers, leading him to protect the lives of a thousand Jews. One webpage describes: "Later he began shielding his workers without regard for the cost. As time went on, Schindler had to give Nazi officials ever larger bribes and gifts of luxury items obtainable only on the black market to keep his workers safe." This functions as an elective experience for students as we gauge a group experience possibility.



Kazimierz Jewish district

An historical district of Krakow, the district is rich with Jewish history and culture.

Plasgow Concentration Camp

The **Płaszów** or **Kraków-Płaszów concentration camp** was a Nazi German labour and concentration camp built by the SS in Płaszów, a southern suburb of Kraków (now part of Podgórze district), soon after the German invasion of Poland and the subsequent creation of the semi-colonial district of General Government across occupied south-central Poland. Schindler's Jewish workers came from this camp.



March 21 Saturday

Free Krakow

See above list for some things to consider doing in Krakow as time allows.



March 22 Sunday

Fly Home

Departure from Krakow

Students should be ready to depart at 3:30AM (not kidding!) with packing completed.

