

EUROPE 2016

Human Dignity Tour of Central Europe

INFORMATION PACKET AND ITINERARY OF EVENTS



Asbury University
March 11-20, 2016



Roster

Professors:

Dr. Paul Nesselroade

Dr. Janet Dean

Cell Number

###-###-####

###-###-####

Students:

1. Meredith Anderson

2. Daniel Brabon

3. Molly Bramble

4. Sarah Browning

5. Megan Burnight

6. Henry Canine

7. Deborah Daflucas

8. Bethany Engler

9. Alexis Finley

10. Joy Lee

11. Shannon Kenny

12. Bailey Lake

13. April Lane

14. Jennifer Loftus

15. Matthew Morton

16. Tommy Morton

17. Callie Mounsey

18. Seth Padgett

19. Nicole Pegram

20. Joseph Reese

21. Abigail Schrey

22. Jeremiah Simmons

23. Lydia Sisco

24. Aaron Sweigard

25. Mary Vandevort



ASBURY
UNIVERSITY

Flights/Coach

March 11 Friday - Meet at Asbury to travel up to Cincinnati in vans

Depart: 6:30am (meet at Health Services parking lot)

March 11 Friday

United Flight #UA4009

Depart: 10:41 a.m. CVG (Cincinnati)

Arrive: 12:39 p.m. EWR-Liberty (Newark)

March 13 Friday

United Flight #UA962

Depart: 6:15 p.m. EWR

Arrive: 8:05 a.m. TXL (Berlin Tegel) (Mar 12)

Coach meets us at airport - transports to hotel

March 16 Wednesday (8 a.m.)

Coach meets us at the hotel and transport us to Krakow

March 20 Sunday (3:45 a.m.)

Coach meets us at hotel and transport us to John Paul II Balice (Krakow) airport

March 20 Sunday

Lufthansa Flight LH#1371

Depart: 6:15 a.m. John Paul II Balice (Krakow)

Arrive: 7:55 a.m. Frankfurt Intl

March 20 Sunday

United Flight #UA988

Depart: 11:25 a.m. Frankfurt Intl

Arrive: 3:40 p.m. IAD (Dulles, D.C.)

March 20 Sunday

United Flight #UA4537

Depart: 5:20 p.m. EWR (Newark)

Arrive: 6:56 p.m. CVG (Cincinnati)

March 20 Sunday evening – vans back to Asbury



Schedule Overview

Date	Day	Activity	Lodging
March 10	0	Regular academic activity	Dorm
March 11	1	Drive to Cinci (vans)	
		Fly to Newark, New Jersey Fly to Berlin, Germany	
March 12	2a	Land in Berlin, Germany	Park Plaza Prenzlauer Hotel Storkower Strasse 162 Berlin D-1 0407 Germany
March 13	2b	Walking Tour: Jewish Memorial, Bebelplatz, Berlin Wall, Topography of Terror, etc.	
	3a	Church (optional)	
	3b	Either Brandenburg Euthanasia Memorial or Jewish Museum and Anne Frank Zentrum	
March 14	3c	Free Berlin	
	4	Free Berlin/Leipzig	
March 15	5a	Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp	
	5b	Ravensbruck (optional)	Atlantis Hostel ul. Dietla 58 31-039 Kraków
	5c	Free Berlin	
March 16	6a	Coach to Krakow, Poland	
March 17	6b	Walking tour of Krakow/Free Krakow	
	7a	Auschwitz Concentration Camps I & II	
	7b	Group Discussion back at Hostel	
March 18	7c	Free Krakow	
	8a	Schindler Factory	
	8b	Plaszow CC or Pharmacy Under the Eagle	
March 19	8c	Free Krakow	
	9	Free Krakow	
March 20	10	Fly home (Krakow →Frankfort →Wash D.C.→Cinci)	Back in dorm

March 12 Saturday

Berlin, Deutschland



Land in Berlin

Clear customs | Gain luggage

Students may want to get Euro's before they leave the states. However, an ATM is close to the hotel. As of March 7th the exchange rate is .91 Euro's to the U.S. Dollar. (That's very good purchasing power!)

Get Bahn Tickets

Acquire public transit tickets – paid for by course fees. Students will use tickets for our four days in Berlin to move about the city. The U-Bahn is the underground train; S-Bahn is the surface train. Tickets also good for all Berlin busses/trams. <https://shop.bvg.de/index.php/product/570/show/0/0/0/0/buy>
PDF map can be downloaded here: <http://berlinmap360.com/berlin-train-map#.Vpmz908YF2A>
(Hand-held map will come with purchased ticket)

Transport to Hotel

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 hotel the entire Berlin leg. Students are encouraged to understand its location as we travel about the city to become capable of small-group travel. 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. <http://www.stiftung-denkmal.de/en/home.html>



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 German poet, Heinrich Heine, who prophetically 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, 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, and a leading politician who questioned the growing nationalism in Germany and denounced German mistreatment of Africans in their southwestern African colony of Namibia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_book_burnings

Additionally: Rosenstraße protest memorial, Gendermenmarkt, Checkpoint Charlie, Berlin Wall, Potsdamer Platz, Aktion T-4 Memorial at Tiergartenstraße, and Brandenburg Gate. Tour ends at Brandenburg Gate.



March 13 Sunday

Optional Church experience

Berlin International Community Church (<http://www.berlinchurch.org/>)

- Contemporary evangelical congregation in Berlin (bilingual English/German)
- First service starts at 10:45a.m.
- Located at Kino 5 Cinemaxx Theater in Potsdamer Platz

Berliner Dom (<http://www.berlinerdom.de/?lang=en>)

- Center for the Protestant Church in Germany
- Sunday morning service/communion at 10:00a.m. (with English translation)
- Located on Karl Liebknecht Street (Museum Island)

Other Church experience (students are welcome to do their own research on Berlin-area churches)

Select either:

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. Open 10 – 5 on Sunday. A tour has been arranged that starts at 2:00.

Neuendorfer Straße 90B | 14770 Brandenburg

<http://www.memorialmuseums.org/eng/denkmaeler/view/1359/%C2%BBEuthanasia%C2%AB-Memorial-Brandenburg>

(Selecting this option would probably preclude other events on Sunday)

Or both of the following Berlin-area sites:

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. Hours 10 – 8 Tue – Sun; 10 – 10 on Monday

<http://www.jmberlin.de/main/EN/homepage-EN.php>



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 figures in the Holocaust because of her well-known *A Diary of Anne Frank* written while in hiding during the war. Betrayed by neighbors, her family was moved to Bergen-Belson concentration camp where she died of typhus in March 1945. She is remembered in a museum in Berlin. Open 10 – 6pm daily – closed on Mondays. Rosenthaler Straße 39 | 10178 Berlin <http://www.annefrank.de/exhibition-in-berlin/anne-frank-here-now>
(The museum is hard to find – have patience to find the somewhat hidden alleyway and door front to the museum.)



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

Anne Frank

Sequence suggestion for those first going to a church service:

If Berliner Dom – go first to Anne Frank Zentrum, (in Hackescher Market District close to Museum Island) then Jewish Museum.

If Berlin International Church – go first to Jewish Museum (see transportation map for several paths), then Anne Frank Zentrum.

Also note: The Jewish Museum will take at least a couple hours – perhaps more; the Anne Frank Zentrum is very small and will not take too much time to go through.

March 13 Monday

Free Berlin

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

Berliner Dom Cathedral (http://www.berlinerdom.de/component/option,com_frontpage/Itemid,154/lang,en/)

- Open: 9am-7pm Mon-Sat; 12-7pm Sun
- Built 1894-1905, high renaissance style, reflecting Prussian pomp inside and out, damaged during WWII and subsequently renovated, statue of Luther inside
- Service (interpreted in English) held at various times – check website
- Located on the Lustgarten lawn alongside other museums and with TV tower behind it

Walk along Unter den Linden (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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 (<https://www.hu-berlin.de/en>)

- 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; Wolfgang Kohler.

Brandenburg Gate (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potsdamer_Platz)

- 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 exhibition view café – fastest elevator in Europe (30 ft/sec).

Checkpoint Charlie (<http://www.mauermuseum.de/>)

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

The Reichstag (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reichstag_building)

- 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 (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexanderplatz>)

- Showcase of socialist progress during the Cold War
- TV Tower Fernsehturm (<https://www.tv-turm.de/en/>)
- Location for scene from "The Bourne Supremacy" (www.youtube.com/watch?v=JdfCyow-Tiw)

Day trip to Leipzig (Wilhelm Wundt's Lab)

- Dr. Dean will be organizing a day trip from Berlin to Leipzig – home to Leipzig University and psychology's first lab, established by Wilhelm Wundt.
- Leipzig has numerous famous churches and museums. Also, a sustained and organized prayer movement by Leipzig Christians may have played a significant role in the collapse of the Berlin Wall www.bbc.co.uk/religion/0/24661333

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

Wannsee Conference House

- The location where high-ranking members of SS, Gestapo and Nazi government officials met to determine the 'final solution' to the 'Jewish question.'
- Permanent exhibition, specialized library, and teaching tools - open 10 – 6 daily
- www.ghwk.de/gb

Day trip to Potsdam Germany

- Capital of German state of Brandenburg; residence to Prussian Kings and German Kaiser until 1918
- Lots of history and natural beauty (e.g., a series of interconnected lakes and cultural landmarks)
- www.planetware.com/tourist-attractions-/potsdam-d-br-pt.htm

Other

- Berlin has 170 museums (e.g., the Pergamon Museum of Antiquity (rated #2 worldwide) (<http://www.smb.museum/en/museums-and-institutions/pergamonmuseum/home.html>))
- Berlin Wall (various segments from the East Side Gallery to Potsdamer Platz and then on up north past the Brandenburg Gate area. (<http://www.visitberlin.de/en/article/tour-along-the-berlin-wall>))
- Schiller's Monument and Protestant Churches in Gendarmenmarkt (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gendarmenmarkt>)
- Siegessäule Victory Column (<http://www.visitberlin.de/en/spot/siegessaule>)
- Charlottenburg Palace (<http://www.spsg.de/en/palaces-gardens/objekt/schloss-charlottenburg-1/>)
- Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church (<http://gedaechtniskirche-berlin.de/information-visitors-where-find-us>)
- Some of Berlin's biggest shopping centers: Kurferstendamm and Tauentzienstraße (both west side); Hackescher Market (just northeast of Museum Island); Friedrichstraße and Potsdamer Platz (both near their respective train stations); and there is a Galeria etc. next to the Alexanderplatz train station. Find specific locations, train/bus stations and business hours online.
- Olympiastadion Berlin (originally built for the 1936 games in Nazi Germany; recently redesigned) on western outskirts of Berlin. (<http://www.olympiastadion-berlin.de/>)
- Many, many other things to see (<http://www.visitberlin.de/en>)

Please do some research ahead of time to determine if sites are open, if tours are available, and if costs are involved.

Be adventurous and explore – most people in Berlin know a good bit of English and most service personnel and Berliners-in-general are very helpful.



March 15 Tuesday

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, the city just north of Berlin where Sachsenhausen is located.

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 on April 22nd.

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

We will have a guided tour through the camp starting at 9:30. Meet to catch train from hotel at 7:45 am.



Ravensbrück Concentration Camp

The Ravensbrück concentration camp was the largest concentration camp for women in the German Reich. Corrie Ten Boom and her sister Betty were among those imprisoned. The camp was liberated by the Red Army on April 30th, 1945.

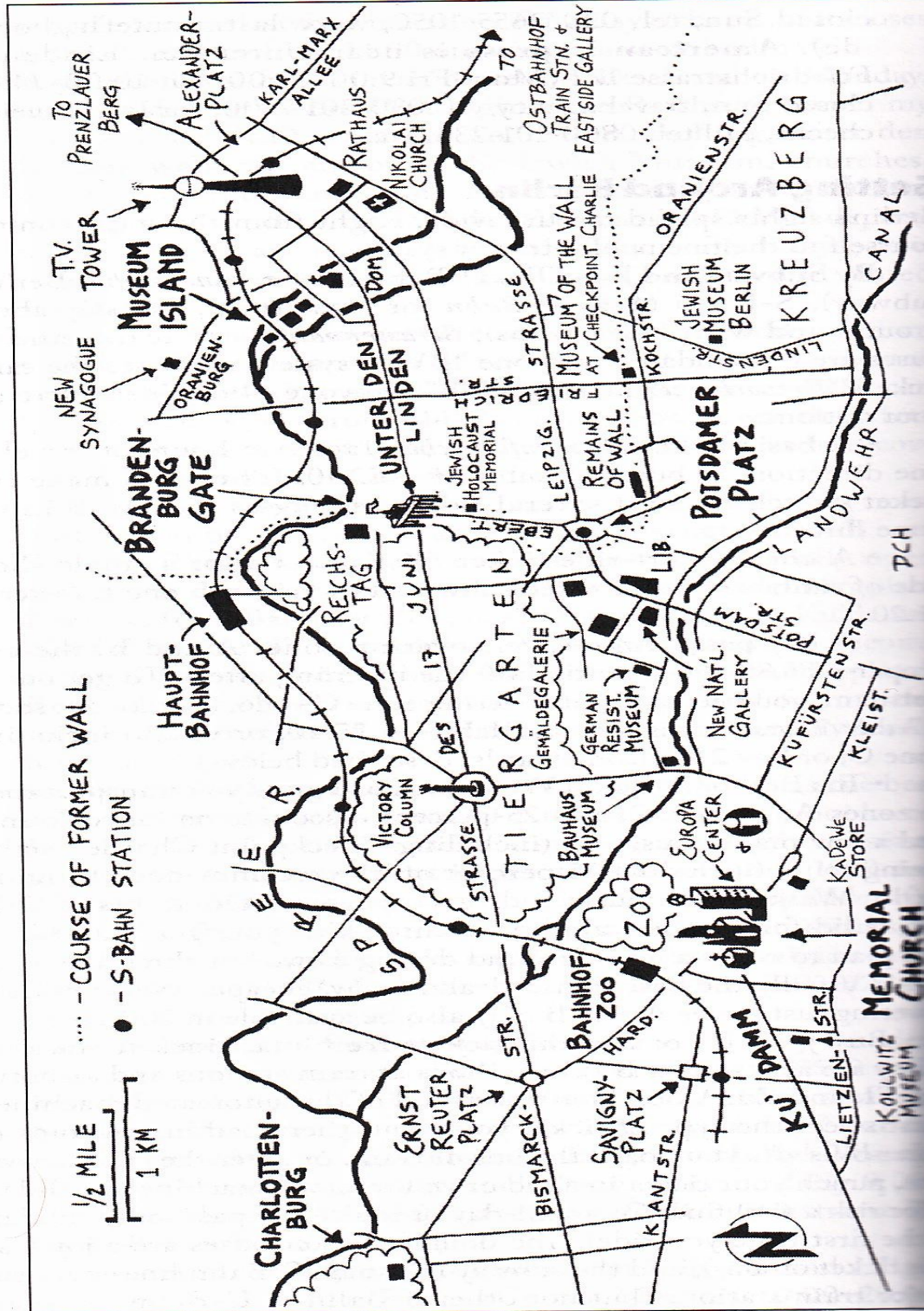
Take RE 5 train at Oranienburg north to Furstenburg – 25 minute walk from station. Open: 9am-5pm Tue-Sun.

<http://www.ravensbrueck.de/mgr/index.html>

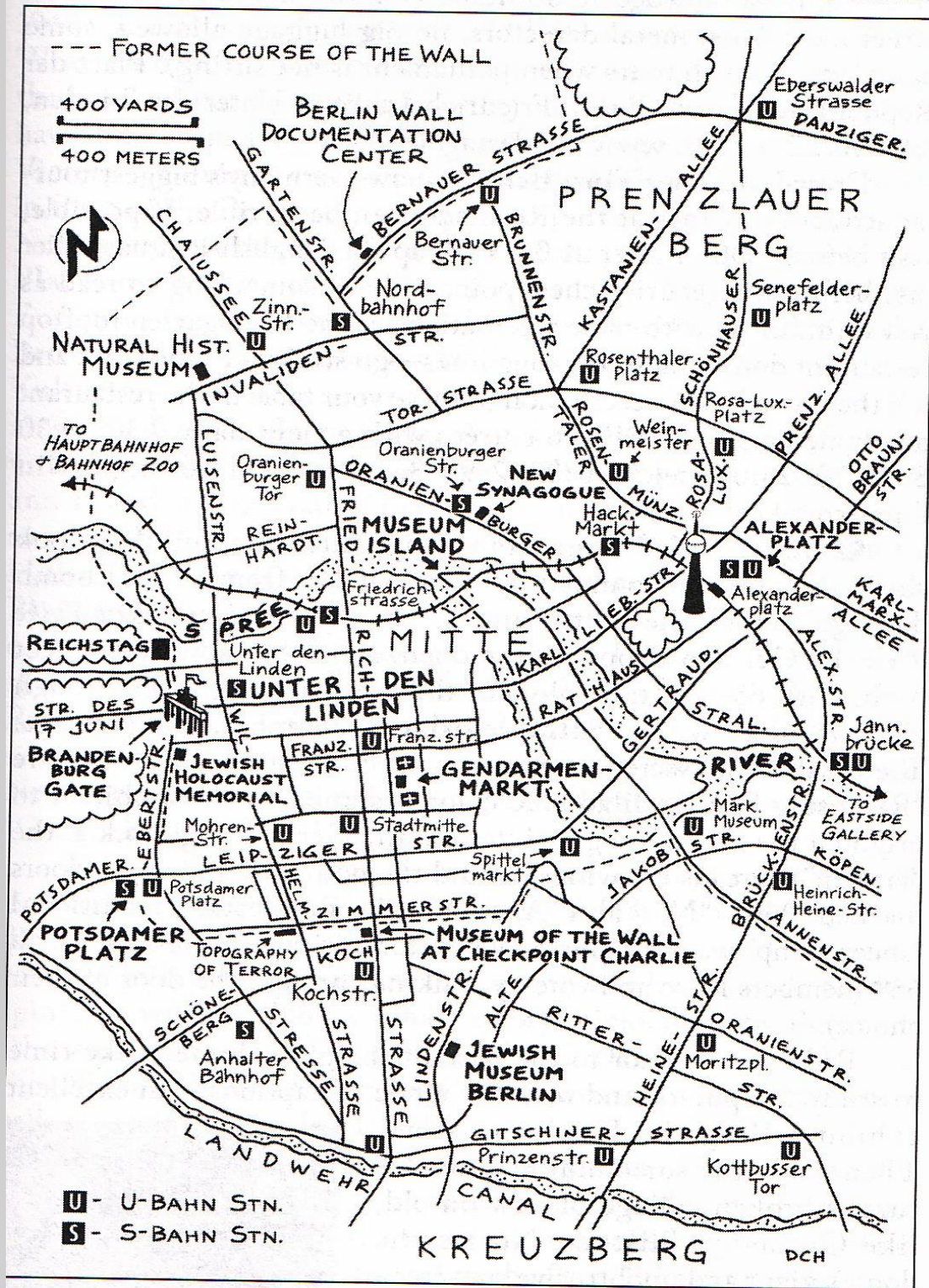
Those interested in going to the camp can leave from Oranienburg after Sachsenhausen. A guided tour has been arranged for our group and will start at 2:30.

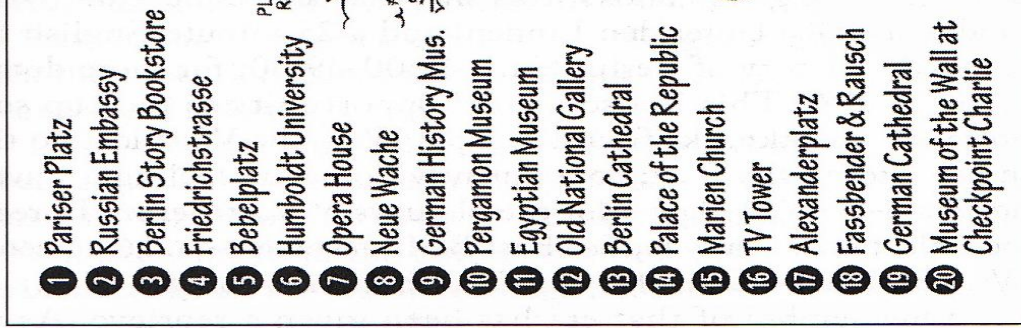


Berlin



Eastern Berlin





March 16 Wednesday

Coach to Krakow, Polska

(6 - 8 hour trip)



Departure from Berlin

Students should be ready to catch the coach at 8:00am with breakfast and packing completed.

Arrive at Hostel

Atlantis Hostel <http://www.atlantishostel.pl/eng>

Breakfast served daily. On Thursday we will eat at Bazylia (www.restauracja-bazylia.pl/). On Friday and Saturday we will eat at Galicja (www.galicja.com/). We must all go to the restaurant together. The departure times from the Atlantis are as follows: 7:55 on Thursday, 8:55am on Friday and Saturday – all times are sharp. Sunday's breakfast will be boxed and waiting for us in the lobby before we leave to go to the airport.)



Students will have to employ an ATM to acquire Polish currency. As of March 1st, the exchange rate is 3.98 zloty to the U.S. dollar. (That's very good – strong buying power.) Think of a zloty as a quarter – it will help you quickly figure out whether or not you want to make a purchase.

Walking Tour of Krakow

As time allows students will go on a walking tour of Krakow through the Old Town Center, Wawel Castle area, and the old Jewish District. Evening dinner at authentic street eatery in old Jewish district.

Free Krakow (Wednesday evening; also Thur/Fri evening and all-day Saturday)

Students must travel by foot or use the public bus to move about the city. Previous attempts to figure out day-pass system on trains have proved difficult. Buddies required.

Old Town Center (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krak%C3%B3w_Old_Town)

- 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 *Hejnal Mariachi* ("Saint Mary's dawn") which is played each hour from the tower of St. Mary's Church (Church of our Lady Assumed into Heaven).

- There are many cafes/restaurants which are located in medieval basements and cellars with vaulted ceilings.
- The great Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus is among the monuments.

Wawel Castle (<http://wawel.krakow.pl/en/>)

- 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 (<http://www.katedra-wawelska.pl/english>)

- 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 began in the 14th century.



Wieliczka Salt Mine Guided Tour

- Visit the legendary salt mines near Krakow and admire the beautiful salt sculptures. (<http://www.kopalnia.pl/>)

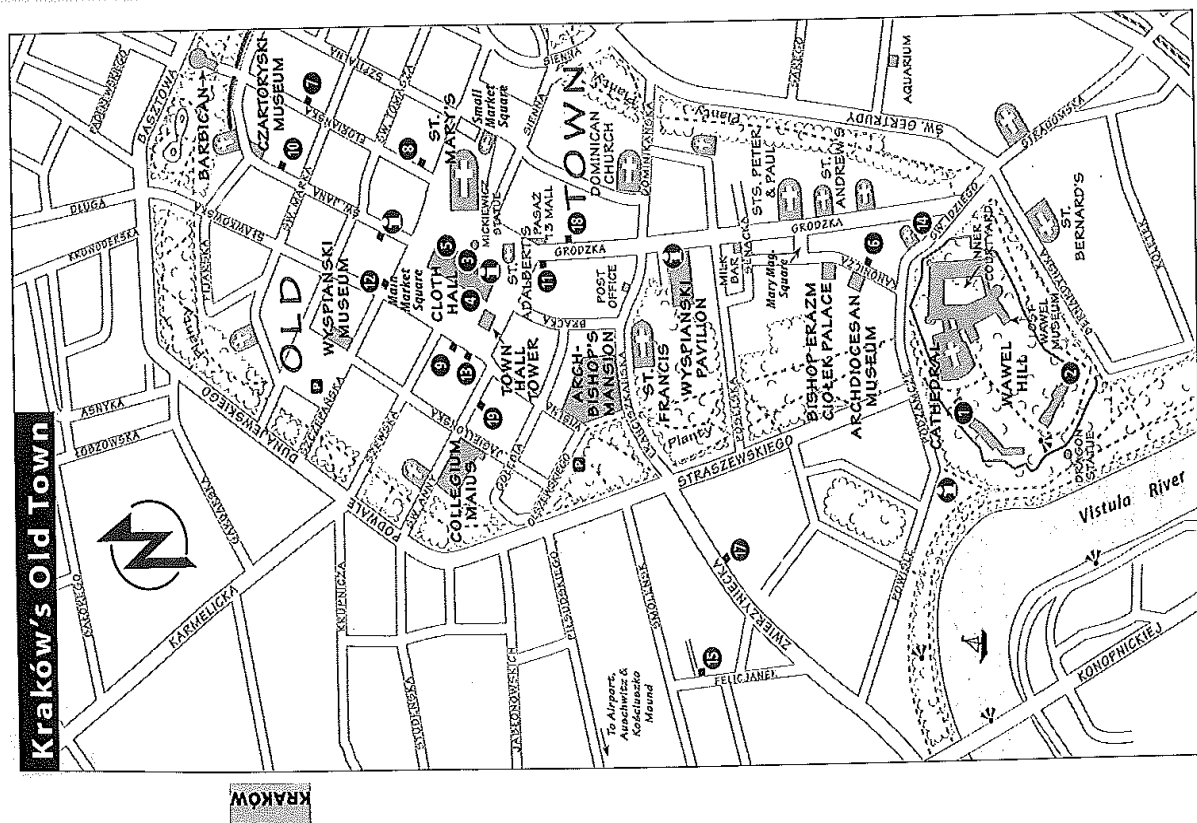
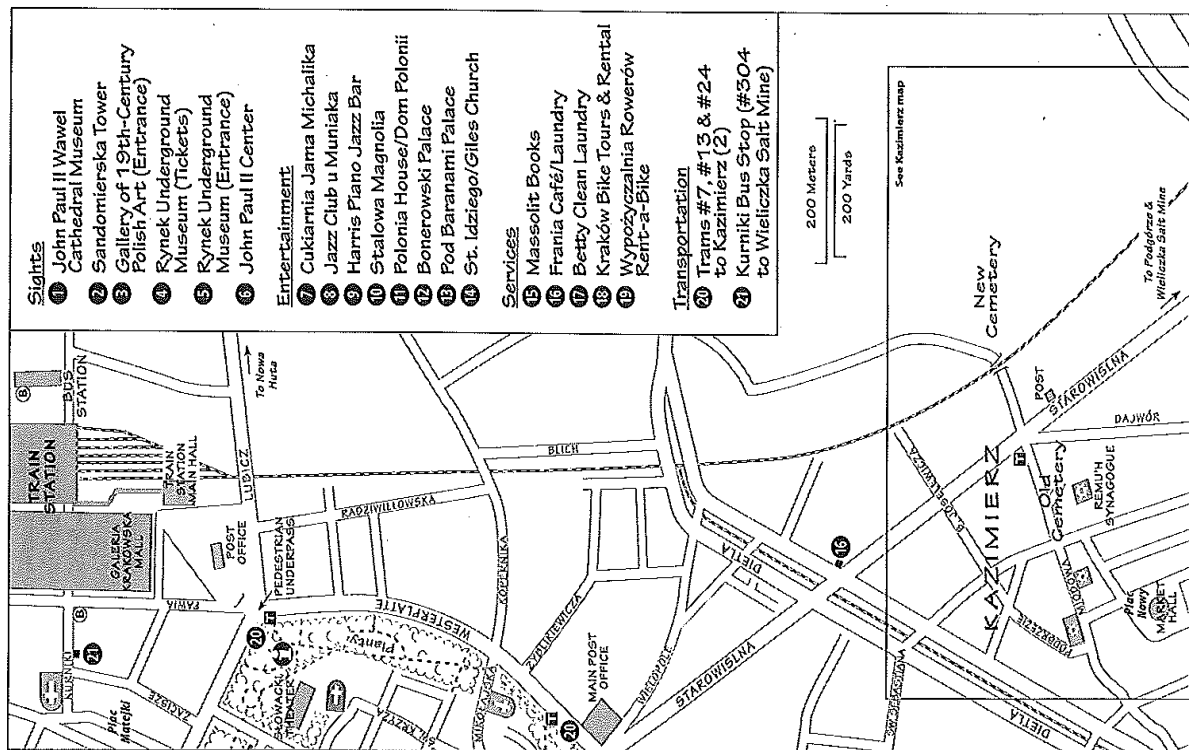
Krakow Bike Tour (<http://www.krakowbiketour.com/>)

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



Many other things to do in Krakow

<http://wikitravel.org/en/Krak%C3%B3w>



March 17 Thursday

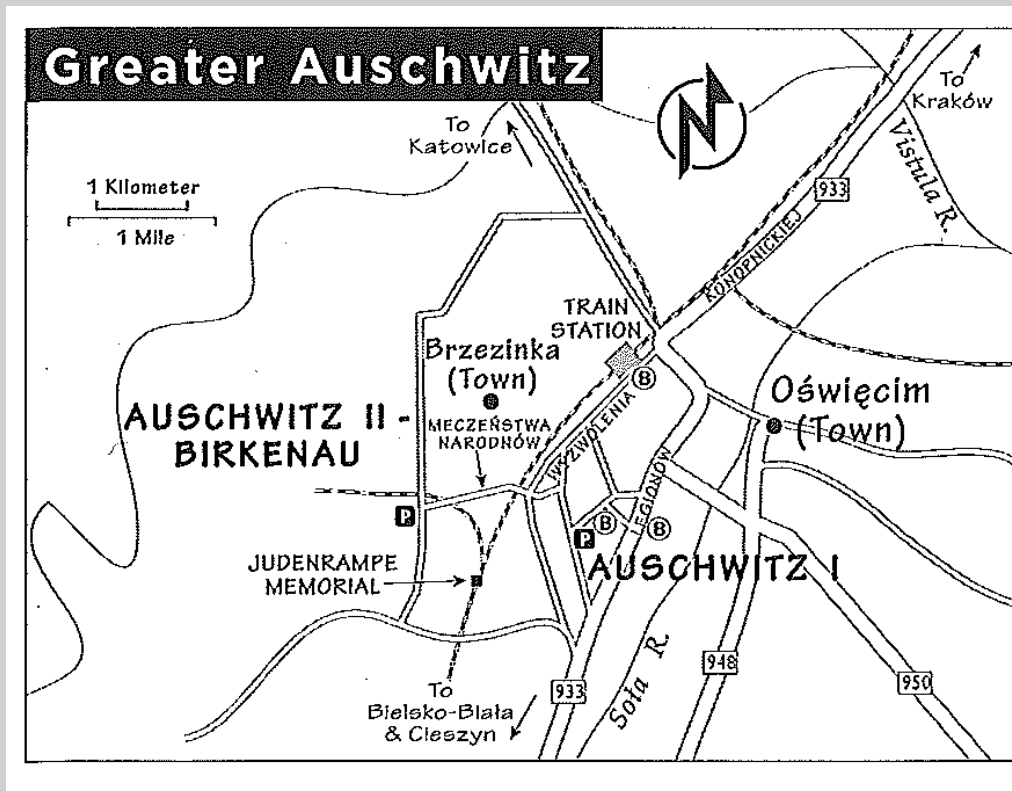
Touring Auschwitz

Auschwitz Concentration Camp Birkenau Concentration Camp

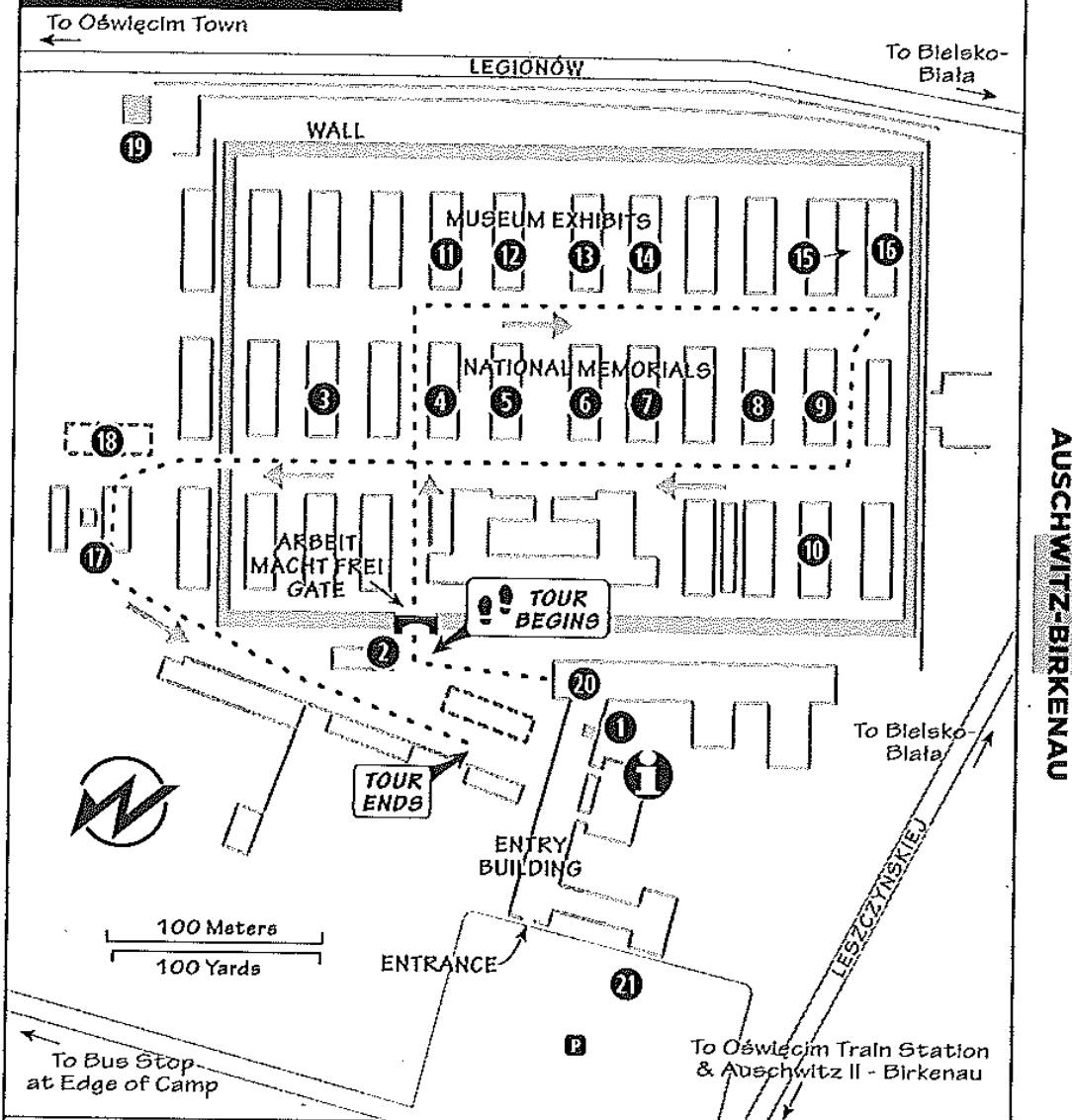
Auschwitz concentration camp (*Konzentrationslager Auschwitz*) was the largest network of concentration camps and extermination centers. Originally created as a rubber factory to be worked by political prisoners, the location and demand for Jewish relocation led the camp to become a primary killing center during World War II. At these camps alone, it is estimated over 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 coach leaves the Atlantis at 9:00am. It will be a guided tour of both Auschwitz I and II. <http://Auschwitz.org>



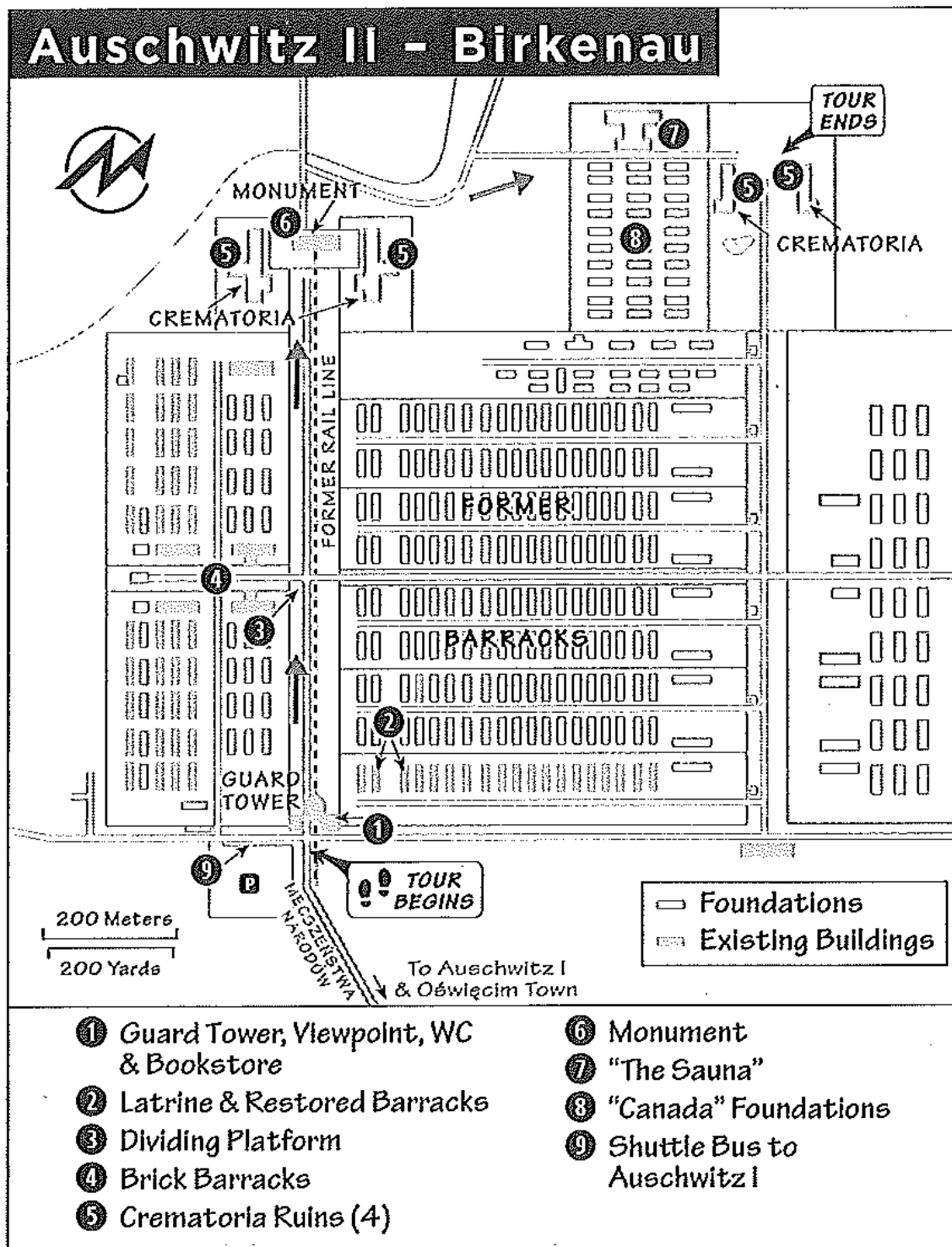
Auschwitz I



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-BIRKENAU



Group Discussion back at Hostel (open space room in the common area)

Free Krakow

March 18 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." Schindler's story is told in the Spielberg 1993 blockbuster movie, "Schindler's List." Today his factory is a museum chronicling Jewish life in Krakow in the first half of the 20th century through the WWII period. A guided tour has been scheduled – it starts at 12:30. <http://www.mhk.pl/branches/oskar-schindlers-factory>



(Due to late tour start, we may switch order for this day – Pharmacy/Plaszow first, Schindler second.)

Please pick one of the following:

Plaszow 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. Open during daylight hours.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krak%C3%B3w-P%C5%82asz%C3%B3w_concentration_camp



Eagle Pharmacy Museum

A museum dedicated to the extraordinary and brave Polish pharmacist Tadeusz Pankiewicz who operated a pharmacy in the Krakow ghetto during WWII. The story is recounted in the book "The Cracow Ghetto Pharmacy." Open 9 – 5 Tue – Sun. <http://www.mhk.pl/branches/eagle-pharmacy>

March 19 Saturday

Free Krakow

See above list for some things to consider doing in and around Krakow.



March 20 Sunday

Fly Home

Departure from Krakow

Students should be ready to depart at 3:45AM (not kidding!) with packing completed.

We will fly from Krakow to Frankfurt to Washington D.C. to Cincinnati and then take vans back to campus. It will be a very long day to get back to campus!

