





FACULTY OF  
**HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY**





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## MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

DEAR STUDENTS AND GUESTS,  
we welcome you at the the Faculty of History and Sociology of the University of Bialystok. Our Faculty has been created in 1999 and consists of two institutes: the Institute of History and Political Studies and the Institute of Sociology.

Despite its fairly recent date of foundation, the history of our faculty dates back to 1968 when the Branch of the University of Warsaw was created in Bialystok. We existed as part of the University of Warsaw until 1997 when the University of Bialystok as an independent institution of higher education was created.

Today, the Faculty of History and Sociology educates yearly around 1100 students in five majors: history, sociology, international relations, philosophy, and eastern studies. We offer stationary and non-stationary study programs with the following degrees: Master of History, Master of Sociology, Master of International Relations, Master of Philosophy, as well as Licentiate (BA) in all of these subjects and Eastern Studies.

Our graduates are also welcome to join the doctoral program in history and sociology and many postgraduate programs including: philosophy and ethics, preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, genealogical studies, archive studies, man and women equality in education, and other.

We have prepared an extended educational offer for our foreign visitors including over xxx courses taught mostly in English, but also in Russian and German. Our faculty as well as university libraries are well supplied with international materials and offer access to some of the popular scientific databases. In 2013 The Faculty of History and Sociology has been recognized by the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education with the A category for its outstanding quality of scientific research.

We truly believe Bialystok is a wonderful place to study. Situated in the north-eastern part of Poland (the land of national parks, woods, and lakes), the city offers a unique, peaceful atmosphere. At the same time it is a centre of academics in this region of the country and offers much lower costs of living than most of the other higher education cities in Poland. The Faculty of History and Sociology is located in the very heart of Bialystok, in the direct vicinity of the main square of the city.

I hope this guide will provide you with all the necessary information, answer most of your questions and ensure you our school is the right place to enjoy the benefits of international studying.

Please feel invited to our Faculty!

PROFESSOR WOJCIECH ŚLESZYŃSKI  
Dean of the Faculty of History and Sociology



# 1 THE CITY OF BIALYSTOK

Białystok is the largest city in north-eastern Poland, with a population of about 300 thousand people, located in a specific place – right on the border of the Western and Eastern European cultures. It takes about 2 hours to travel from here to Warsaw, while Grodno in Belarus can be reached in an hour and a half.

The history of Białystok began in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, when a Lithuanian nobleman, Jakub Raczko Tabutowicz of the Swan coat of arms, received the forest areas by the Białystok (Biała) River. The first mention of Białystok dates back to 1514 and refers to the use of land.

In 1645 Białystok was included in the Tykocin subprefecture, becoming part of the Republic of Poland, while the Białystok lands became royal ownership. In 1659, hetman Stefan Czarniecki received the subprefecture as proof of gratitude for his services performed during the war against the Swedes.

Around 1691, another owner of these lands, Stefan Mikołaj Branicki, gained the privilege of ownership and began the reconstruction of his Białystok seat. Jan Klemens Branicki, the next owner, built and reconstructed the beautiful palace, together with the park and gardens, often referred to now as the Versailles of Podlasie. Following the fire in 1753, the palace was rebuilt according to the new architectural plan.

Earlier, in 1749, Białystok received the town privilege based on the law of Magdeburg. It was only the confirmation of the state of facts as Białystok had already served as a town for at least half of the century. The city was flooded not only by Poles or Eastern Slavic peoples, as from the beginning of the 17th century an increase in the Jewish population was observed.

Following the Third Partition of Poland, Białystok became part of the Prussian state and administrative centre of the New Eastern Prussia. Settlers and Prussian public officers started to come here in great numbers.

After 1807, the town was taken over by the Russians. Tsarist ones substituted the Prussian clerks. However, the unfavourable political situation had some good sides. When in 1832 the tsar introduced duties on textile products, many industrialists moved their plants from the areas of Łódź and Kalisz to Białystok. The town began to grow and flourish.

It was here, in this town of many cultures and religions, where Ludwik Zamenhof, the creator of the Esperanto language, was born in 1859. Over the years, the national and religious diversification of the town's population has also been subject to changes. In 1897, over 60% of the inhabitants were Jews, 20% Catholics, 10% Orthodox, and 5% Protestants.





Branicki Palace



Katedra Wniebowzięcia NMP



Opera i Filharmonia Podlaska



Cerkiew sw. Mikołaja



After World War I Poland regained its independence in 1918. Polish troops entered Białystok on February 19, 1919. Due to the upcoming first local government elections, several villages and settlements were included in the town and Christianity came back as a dominant religion.

Białystok became a voivodeship town.

According to the population count from 1931, 51% of the total number of inhabitants of Białystok were Poles, 42% were Jews, Russians constituted a 3% minority, similarly to the German population, whose share was 2,5% in the total number. Only 0,5% of the population were Belorussians.

Since the outbreak of World War II in 1939 until June 1941, Białystok was occupied by Soviet authorities. Many of the city's inhabitants were deported to Siberia and Kazakhstan. By the end of June 1941, German occupation of this territory began. The Nazis formed a Jewish ghetto, which was of the few to begin an uneven fight with the enemy upon the news of its planned extermination.

Białystok was severely damaged in the years of the occupation. A few years after the war, it was populated by merely 40 thousand people. However, these people started to rebuild the town. New housing districts were constructed, old buildings were reconstructed, and industry developed fast. Along with these changes education, including the higher one, had a chance to grow and improve.

The historical centre of Białystok is presently called the Kościuszko Market (Rynek Kościuszki). The town hall built

in the years 1745–1761 (rebuilt in 1950's) hosting the State Museum, constitutes its central part.

The oldest relic of architecture in town – a church consecrated in 1626 as the Church of the Ascension of the Holy Mary – stands by the eastern part of the market. It has been rebuilt several times and the interior is now in the Baroque style. The 18th century organs, as well as the sculpted tomb of Jan Klemens Branicki are definitely worth seeing. The Neo-gothic church adjacent to the old one was built at the beginning of the 20th century. It was originally supposed to be a small semidetached building and it ended up as a great, majestic temple. The construction of it was finally allowed by the Russian authorities after many years of the citizens' pleas and anticipation.

When standing at the main entrance to the church, one can see the Branicki's Palace – the most magnificent ornament of the town, with the beautiful park and gardens. It is now the seat of the Medical Academy.

A 19th century Orthodox Church of Nicholas the Wonderworker stands by Lipowa street. It was built in the years 1843–1846 and replaced the old Catholic of Eastern Rite temple from 1772.

Białystok is a lovely city with lots of sightseeing possibilities and a great place for living and studying. Below are some useful websites, where all the current news and information can be found: [www.bialystok.pl](http://www.bialystok.pl), [www.city.bialystok.pl](http://www.city.bialystok.pl), [www.bialystokonline.pl](http://www.bialystokonline.pl), [www.wirtualny.bialystok.pl](http://www.wirtualny.bialystok.pl), [www.wrotapodlasia.pl](http://www.wrotapodlasia.pl), [www.poland.gov.pl](http://www.poland.gov.pl).



## 2 POST OFFICES, TELEPHONES, INTERNET

- POST OFFICES

The Central Post Office (Poczta Polska) of Białystok is located at Warszawska Street, in the centre of the city. There are many other, smaller ones located throughout the city (Rynek Kościuszki, Branicki Palace, Wesola)

- TELEPHONES

To make international call: dial 00, country code, area code and the number. To make long distance call: dial area code and the number. To make local call: dial 85 and the number.

Pre-paid cell phones can be easily purchased and used. All incoming calls are free of charge; international phone calls have separate pricing.

- INTERNET

Internet is accessible in many ways:

- Student Houses offer Internet access in every room with a high speed connection.
- The Faculty has Eduroam (Education Roaming) wireless network available all throughout the building.

## 3 BANKS AND ATMS

Main banks are open Monday-Saturday and each has at least one ATM machine.

There are lots of ATM machines (BANKOMAT in Polish) located throughout the city so money from home account can be easily accessed.

## 4 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

- BUSES

The best way to move around Białystok is to use public buses. To get to the Faculty of History and Sociology you need to take line 8, 10, 20, or 26 but there are also many nearby bus stops at a quite convenient walking distance from the Faculty. The ticket price is 2,80 PLN (0,60 EUR) but students benefit from reduced price ticket (half price) for 1,40 PLN (0,30 EUR) accessible in every KIOSK and all groceries. You can also buy a ticket using a cell phone or from a bus driver. If during the travel you are obliged to change the line a new ticket is necessary.

Every ticket must be punched in a ticket machine immediately after getting on the bus. It is easier and cheaper to buy a monthly season ticket in special points signed ZOKM. For that we advise you to use a student card which you will receive in the faculty. The ZOKM nearest to the Faculty of History and Sociology is right across the plaza from the university, in the “Central” Department Store (Dom Handlowy Central), 2/1 Skłodowska Street.

There are 4 tariff zones. We recommend you to buy a ticket only for the first tariff zone which is useful for all of the city – Białystok. The price of the ticket for 3 months is 230 PLN, (50 EUR) reduced price – 115 PLN (25 EUR).

The price of the ticket for 1 month is 80 PLN. (19 EUR) reduced price – 40 PLN (9.50 EUR). The busses go from 4.30 a.m. until 11.30 p.m.

- TAXI

Taking taxi in the city is very convenient and costs from 6 to 30 PLN (1,50 – 7,50 EUR). You can find a taxi cab in the town centre, on special spots but it is always cheaper when you call it by phone.

- Cooltura taxi 85 746 46 46, 196 66
- Komfort Taxi 85 744 44 44, 0800 11 11 11
- O.K. Taxi 800 400 400, 96 26
- Express Taxi 85 741 41 41, 0800 41 41 41
- Hallo Taxi 96 96 27
- Kolor Taxi 96 22, 0800 22 22 22
- Radio Taxi 85 732 32 32

- PUBLIC BIKE SYSTEM

One of the great ways to move around Bialystok is to rent a bike available at one of the 30 BiKeR stations located at convenient places around the city. You just need to register on the web page: [www.bikerbialystok.pl/en](http://www.bikerbialystok.pl/en) and follow the simple instructions provided there. From the beginning of April to the end of November city bikes are available on a 24/7 basis.

## 5 AROUND BIALYSTOK

There are many wonderful places to see and visit around Bialystok. All of them are accessible by trains, buses and cars, some of them also by bikes.



Below are just a few examples of usually visited places.





but there are many other interesting and beautiful ones, described in greater detail in guide books of Białystok and surroundings, available in bookshops.

## THE LAND OF NATIONAL PARKS

- [www.wrotapodlasia.pl](http://www.wrotapodlasia.pl)

The Podlasie region is a unique place in Europe with four national parks: Białowiecki (Białowieża medieval forest), Biebrzański (Biebrza River and the moorland), Wigierski (with several lakes, rivers and parks) and Narwiański (Narew River called the Polish Amazon). Each of them embraces many marked tourist routes. It is a land of woods and waters. It is also a land of many cultures and religions, where you can experience a mixture of tastes and traditions.

## MAZURY LAKES

- [www.mazury.com.pl](http://www.mazury.com.pl), [www.mazury.info.pl](http://www.mazury.info.pl)

Białystok is situated very close to the splendid land of lakes – Mazury. The area offers incredible sightseeing, water sport (including sailing and windsurfing) and camping possibilities. The 1-2 hour drive to the lakes guarantees the best time during the weekends and vacation breaks.

## BIAŁOWIEŻA

- [www.pttk.bialowieza.pl](http://www.pttk.bialowieza.pl), [www.bpn.com.pl](http://www.bpn.com.pl)

Białowieża is a village situated 100 kilometres from Białystok, in the heart of the unique medieval forest where the headquarters of the Białowiecki National Park are located. Białowieża is a bison reserve. There are many

other unusual species of mammals, birds or plants remaining under protection in the Park. It holds the Status of the Biosphere Reserve and the UNESCO World Natural and Cultural Heritage given only to the highest class facilities in the world. It is a wonderful place for one day trip.

## TYKOCIN

- [www.tykocin.hg.pl](http://www.tykocin.hg.pl) / [www.dworek.com.pl](http://www.dworek.com.pl)

Tykocin is the old border fortress guarding the Mazovian District against the conquests of Jatzvings and Lithuanians. It was also one of the biggest centres of the Jewish population in Poland before World War II. In Tykocin, one can visit the oldest in Europe synagogue (presently a museum) from 1642, the ruins of a Renaissance castle of King Sigismund II Augustus, the town market of a specific trapezoid shape, the Holy Trinity Church from 18th century. While in Tykocin it is definitely worth going to Kiermusy to enjoy a great meal in Dworek nad Łąkami and a local market.

## SUPRAŚL

- [www.suprasl.com.pl](http://www.suprasl.com.pl)

A small town located in the very centre of the Knyszyńska Forest, characterized by a specific microclimate. While there, one can visit the Palace of Abbots, and inside – fragments of wall paintings from the first half of the 16th century, remains of the ruined post-Basilian Orthodox church, representing saints, martyrs and scenes from the Bible. Moreover, Supraśl hosts an annual festival called the “Uroczysko” Days of Meetings with Art and Culture.

## BOHONIKI AND KRUSZYNIANY

- [www.ga.com.pl/bohoniki.htm](http://www.ga.com.pl/bohoniki.htm) / [www.kruszyniany.pl](http://www.kruszyniany.pl)

The villages located north-east of Białystok, populated, among others, by Tartars. Both villages are found on the tourist trail called the “Tartar Trail”, the route of which leads to the Muslim temples – mosques from the 18th century (Kruszyniany) and 19th century (Bohoniki). There are also characteristic Muslim cemeteries in both of the villages.

## HAJNÓWKA

- [www.hajnowka.pl](http://www.hajnowka.pl)

Hajnówka is a town on the edge of the Białowieska Wilderness – the old centre of timber industry. One can visit here the Orthodox Cathedral, which is worth seeing for its exceptional architecture. The Festival of Orthodox Church Music is organized here annually.

## CIECHANOWIEC

- [www.ciechanowiec.pl](http://www.ciechanowiec.pl)

Ciechanowiec is a small town located around 80 kilometres south-west from Białystok. It offers tourists from abroad a taste of Polish village life. Museum of Agriculture holds its seat in a beautiful 18th century palace surrounded by a landscape park. In 1970 the Museum opened a new attraction – a heritage park with reconstructed streets and unique, old, wooden huts where time has stopped to remember different life styles of the residents of Polish villages.



## 6 THE UNIVERSITY OF BIALYSTOK

The University of Białystok is one of the newest universities in Poland. It was founded in 1997 after a transformation of the Branch of the Warsaw University, which had existed since 1968. It is now the biggest university in north-eastern Poland.

Initially, the Branch of the Warsaw University in Białystok educated teachers and administrative workers at the vocational level. In 1972, the university was granted the right to educate in the system of 5-year master studies and the right to establish faculties.

Presently, the University offers education at ten faculties: Biology and Chemistry, Economics and Management, Education and Psychology, History and Sociology, Law, Mathematics and Computer Science, Physics, Philology, and Faculty of Economics and Informatics in Vilnius. Above 18 300 students constitute the University's student population, studying full time or part time toward the bachelor, master or doctoral degree.

### ADDRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BIALYSTOK

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### AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BIALYSTOK

September 2012 – August 2016

- RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY:  
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- VICE-RECTOR FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHING:  
Dr hab. Jerzy Halicki
- VICE-RECTOR FOR RESEARCH AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:  
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- VICE-RECTOR FOR ECONOMIC MATTERS AND REGIONAL CONTACTS:  
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- VICE-RECTOR FOR ORGANIZATION AND LEGAL MATTERS:  
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## II THE FACULTY OF HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY

### 2 FACULTY STRUCTURE

There are 9 Chairs, 19 Departments, and 4 Research Units with total of 121 university teachers. Research fields and publications of the Faculty members can be found at our websites: [www.whs.uwb.edu.pl](http://www.whs.uwb.edu.pl), [www.ihinp.uwb.edu.pl](http://www.ihinp.uwb.edu.pl), [www.historia.uwb.edu.pl](http://www.historia.uwb.edu.pl), [www.soc.uwb.edu.pl](http://www.soc.uwb.edu.pl), [www.filozofia.uwb.edu.pl](http://www.filozofia.uwb.edu.pl)

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### 3 STUDYING FACILITIES

- FACULTY LIBRARY

The Faculty of History and Sociology Library is open 5 days a week (Mon.-Fri.) from 9 to 18. The book collection consists of 42,000 volumes and 902 journal titles, including 90 titles with current subscriptions. The reading room is open for public and offers 84 seats. In the library there are several computers with Internet access and a workplace adapted for people with visual impairment. The book collection is arranged in the electronic catalogues accessible through the ALEPH database: [http://katalogi.uwb.edu.pl/F/?func=find-b-0&local\\_base=whs](http://katalogi.uwb.edu.pl/F/?func=find-b-0&local_base=whs).







## III ACADEMICS

### 1 ACADEMIC CALENDAR

The academic year at the University of Białystok is divided in two (winter and summer) semesters.

The first semester begins in the first days of October (with a two-week break for Christmas and New Year), the second semester starts in February and lasts until the end of June (with a week break for Easter holidays).

Each semester ends with a two-week exam session. The winter semester make-up exam session is scheduled in mid-February and the summer semester make up session is moved to the first weeks of September.

- Summer holidays: July, August and September.
- Winter holidays: one week in February.

Public and Church holidays include the following:

- New Year January 1
- Easter Holiday March/April (depending on the calendar)
- Labour Day May 1
- Constitution Day May 3
- Corpus Christi Thursday in June (depending on the calendar)
- Ascension of the Holy Mary August 15
- All Saints Day November 1
- Independence Day November 11
- Christmas Holidays December 24-26

### 2 EUROPEAN CREDIT TRANSFER SYSTEM – EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Recognizing periods of studies abroad and consequently, the diplomas of foreign universities, is a necessary condition for the creation of a border-free Europe in the field of education and training. With respect to this idea, the European Credit Transfer System was developed to contribute to the improvement of procedures of training and broaden the recognition of studies abroad. ECTS makes it possible to present, in a relatively simple manner, the principles of studying and obtaining credits for the particular courses. It also makes it simple for the universities to recognize the students' academic achievements, as it is based on points and grades making it possible to "transfer" or properly interpret the principles obligatory in the systems of higher education in different countries.

ECTS is based on three elements:

- information on the curriculum and academic achievements of a student;
- learning agreement on the curriculum between the home university and the host one,
- obligatory for the home university, the foreign university and the student;

- the use of ECTS points delineating the workload (subjects transferred into points) which is to be done in order to obtain a validation of completion of the particular course.

### GRADING SCALE ACCORDING TO THE ECTS

Local grade	Local definition	ECTS grade
5	bardzo dobry / very good	A
4+	dobry plus / better than good	B
4	dobry / good	C
3+	dostateczny plus / better than satisfactory	D
3	dostateczny / satisfactory	E
2	niedostateczny / unsatisfactory (fail)	FX, F

### 3 COURSES OFFERED IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The Faculty of History and Sociology offers its international students possibilities to study in English, Russian, French, and German. The list presented below may be subject to some extension and modification, therefore you should always contact dr Krzysztof Boroda or mgr Maciej Białous, the LLP-Erasmus Coordinators for Incoming Students at: [kbrda@wp.pl](mailto:kbrda@wp.pl) or [maciej.bialous@gmail.com](mailto:maciej.bialous@gmail.com) for an updated offer.

### COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

- **POLISH AND WORLD HISTORY, 1918-1945**  
Students are introduced to the history of the world since the end of the First World War to the end of the Second World War. The main aim is to explain the Versailles system, its peaceful revision and step-by-step changes imposed by dictatorial regimes. The course will show the fragile co-existence and bitter rivalry of different systems (democracy, communism, fascism, etc.), which forced the world into danger of ominous war.
- **UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARDS CENTRAL EUROPE**  
The main goal of the course is a systematic analysis of United States policy towards Central Europe, i.e. Poland, Czechoslovakia (Czech and Slovak Republics) and Hungary in the 20th century. The course integrates the historical background of American policy towards small countries of the region, with a comparative approach in a historical perspective.
- **AMERICAN PRESIDENCY AND FIRST LADY**  
The principle aim of the subject is to obtain substantial knowledge about American political system, the presidency and the increasing role of First Ladies in U.S. history. The course will focus on public activities of modern presidents' wives and their different roles, styles and impact on the presidency and policy making. The main goal is to analyze and elucidate individual cases as well as the evolution of the institution of First Lady in the 20th –21st centuries.

## COURSES OFFERED IN ENGLISH, GERMAN AND RUSSIAN

COURSE INSTRUCTOR	COURSE TITLE	HOURS	SEMESTER	ECTS CREDITS
1. Prof. Halina Parafianowicz	Polish and World History, 1918-1945	30+30	Winter	6
2. Prof. Halina Parafianowicz	United States Policy towards Central Europe	30	Winter	3
3. Prof. Halina Parafianowicz	American Presidency and First Lady	30	Summer	3
4. Prof. Halina Parafianowicz	European Visions of America: between the Myth and Reality	30	Summer	3
5. Prof. Halina Parafianowicz	International Political Relations	30+30	Winter	6
6. Prof. Halina Parafianowicz	Contemporary Polish and World History	30+30	Winter	6
7. Prof. dr hab. Krystyna Szelałowska	European modernization process. The emergence of new state, society, economy and mentality in the 19th century			6

## COURSES OFFERED IN ENGLISH, GERMAN AND RUSSIAN

COURSE INSTRUCTOR	COURSE TITLE	HOURS	SEMESTER	ECTS CREDITS
8. Prof. dr hab. Krystyna Szelałowska	Changing political structures: systems of government in Poland in 19th and 20th century in European context			6
9. Prof. dr hab. Krystyna Szelałowska	The outline of Polish history in 20th century in European context			6
10. Prof. dr hab. Krystyna Szelałowska	The forms and transformation of Polish political theories in the 19th century			6
11. Dr Witold Hensel	Ethics with Elements of Political Philosophy			3
12. Dr Witold Hensel	Philosophy of Mind and Language			3
13. Dr Maja Biernacka	Sociology of Organizations			
14. Dr Maja Biernacka	Social Behaviour in Organizations			

## COURSES OFFERED IN ENGLISH, GERMAN AND RUSSIAN

COURSE INSTRUCTOR	COURSE TITLE	HOURS	SEMESTER	ECTS CREDITS
15. Prof. dr hab. Małgorzata Kowalska	Subject in Question in Postmodern Perspective			6
16. Prof. dr hab. Małgorzata Kowalska	The Idea of Justice in Contemporary Philosophy			6
17. Prof. dr hab. Małgorzata Kowalska	Question of Democracy – introduction to contemporary debate			6
18. Prof. Kazimierz Trzęsicki	Logic for Philosophers			6
19. Prof. dr hab. Daniel Grinberg	From Descartes to Anarchism. Modernity and its History of Ideas			6
20. Prof. dr hab. Piotr Nowak	Reneissance or Bringing Heavens to the Earth			6
21. Prof. dr hab. Piotr Nowak	Shakespeare and Philosophy			6
22. Dr Witold M. Hensel	Introduction to Philosophy			6

## COURSES OFFERED IN ENGLISH, GERMAN AND RUSSIAN

COURSE INSTRUCTOR	COURSE TITLE	HOURS	SEMESTER	ECTS CREDITS
23. Dr Marcin Koszowy	Argumentation Theory and Critical Thinking			6
24. Dr Bartosz Kuźniarz	Philosophy of Money and Economy	30	Summer	6
25. Dr Bartosz Kuźniarz	The Architecture of Modernity, or, the Birth of Postmodernity out of the Spirit of Architecture	30	Summer	6
26. Dr Bartosz Kuźniarz	Contemporary Social Theories	30	Summer	6
27. Dr Radosław Poniat	Cultural Anthropology	30		6
28. Prof. dr hab. Zbigniew Kaźmierczak	Religion and the Challenges of the Modern World			6
29. Prof. dr hab. Zbigniew Kaźmierczak	Paradoxes of Catholicism			6

## COURSES OFFERED IN RUSSIAN

Course instructor	Course title	Hours	Semester	ECTS credits
1. Prof. dr hab. Małgorzata Kowalska	Vopros o subiektie v postmodiernoj perspektvie			6
2. Prof. dr hab. Małgorzata Kowalska	Idieja spraviedlivosti v sovremennoj filosofii			6
3. Prof. dr hab. Małgorzata Kowalska	Vopros o demokratii - vviedienie v sovremennyye diebaty			6

## COURSES OFFERED IN FRENCH

Course instructor	Course title	Hours	Semester	ECTS credits
1. Prof. Małgorzata Kowalska	Le sujet en question dans la perspective "postmoderne"			6
2. Prof. Małgorzata Kowalska	L'idée de la justice dans la philosophie contemporaine			6
3. Prof. Małgorzata Kowalska	La question de la démocratie - introduction aux débats contemporains			6

- EUROPEAN VISIONS OF AMERICA: BETWEEN THE MYTH AND REALITY

The aim of the course is to introduce students to European visions of America. We will focus mostly on the memoirs and travel literature of the 19th and 20th centuries and a comparative approach from different countries, e.g. France, Poland, Germany, the Soviet Union etc. We will confront some visions, expectations and imaginations about the legendary, mythical, so-called “promised-land” (especially for millions of immigrants) with the reality of the United States.

- INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS

This course is an introduction to the rules, principles, players and practice of politics in the contemporary world. We will overview international relations after 1945 and will seek to understand what is happening in the world and who is responsible for the main decisions etc. We will analyze and evaluate information as well as examine the effects of national policies and international cooperation for better understanding of current problems of the world.

- CONTEMPORARY POLISH AND WORLD HISTORY

Students are introduced to the history of the post-1945 world. The course will explain and elucidate the main problems in the world and all the consequences of growing rivalries between two political and ideological blocks, their consequences to spreading tensions during the Cold War. The role of Poland and its impact on the collapse of Eastern Block in 1989 will be fully analyzed and elucidated

together with the accession of these countries to the European Union.

- EUROPEAN MODERNIZATION PROCESS. THE EMERGENCE OF NEW STATE, SOCIETY, ECONOMY AND MENTALITY IN THE 19TH CENTURY

The course shall focus on the various forms of modernization process in Europe in 19th century. The term “modernization” will be analysed, than the economic (industrialization and the agrarian revolution), social (urbanisation, the emergence of mass-society), political (the transition from absolutic regime to parliamentary democracy, new forms of political activity) and cultural (the changes in mentality, mass culture) transformation

- CHANGING POLITICAL STRUCTURES: SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN POLAND IN 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY IN EUROPEAN CONTEXT

The course will contain the analysis and characteristic of main forms of system of government established on Polish territory during the partitions and in 20th. century, after regaining the independence. The study of the political evolution will be presented in the European context. The course will include the primary source analysis.

- THE OUTLINE OF POLISH HISTORY IN 20TH CENTURY IN EUROPEAN CONTEXT

This course will concentrate on the evolution of Polish state-structures from the beginnings of the century (the partition-period: Poland as a part of Russia, Germany,



Austria-Hungary), the form of the independent Second Republic, the Polish authorities during the Second World War and the communistic system after 1945 and its transformation. Simultaneously, the modernization of the society and economy will be analysed

- THE FORMS AND TRANSFORMATION OF POLISH POLITICAL THEORIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY

This lecture shall aim to show the most typical forms of modern ideologies in Poland during the partitions in 19th century – the way how they emerged and how they evolved. It will be also analysed to what extent the ideologies represent their classical European form and to what degree the adopted an original and specific version.

- ETHICS WITH ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

A conversation class for students with little or no background in philosophy who would like to broaden their intellectual horizons. The focus of the course is contemporary ethical and meta-ethical theories and their applications to the assessment of social and political phenomena. The course aims to develop critical thinking and sensitivity to the way various approaches to morality underly not only our private choices, but also social conflicts and political decisions.

- PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND LANGUAGE

A conversation class for students with little or no background in philosophy who would like to learn about contemporary philosophy of psychology and philosophy

of language. The aim of the course is to show how empirical theories in psychology and linguistics inform philosophical thinking and vice versa, and, in the process, to teach students how to evaluate various empirical and theoretical claims.

- SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS

The course provides fundamental knowledge on organizational theory including the logics of employment systems, structure of business organizations related to types of production, ceremonial character of institutions and inconsistency of structures with a special emphasis on the perseverance of their informal counterparts. The classes encourage students to formulate decisive questions and trigger reflection upon pivotal propositions within sociology of organizations. As the course is also practically devised it foments students to proceed with their Master's dissertation on the constitutive issues in the field while critically applying cardinal concepts to their own professional experience.

- SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN ORGANIZATIONS

The course provides fundamental knowledge on social behavior and its organizational applications including the basics on common psychological inventories used during recruitment processes, emotions and emotional labor, decision-making and other related topics. The classes encourage students to formulate decisive questions and trigger reflection upon pivotal propositions within the field. As the course is also practically devised it foments



students to proceed with their Master's dissertation on the constitutive issues in the field while critically applying cardinal concepts to their own professional experience.

#### 4 HOW TO BECOME OUR STUDENT

It all depends on the relations the Faculty of History and Sociology in Białystok developed with your home university.

- If your school has signed an LLP-Erasmus agreement with the University of Białystok, you can become a student of all our majors based on the agreement.
- If your school has signed any other cooperation agreement with the University of Białystok, you are also welcome to use this opportunity.
- If your school does not have any relations with the University of Białystok, you can become our student based on the approval decision made by the Rector of the University of Białystok.

In any of those cases, you should contact:

- INSTITUTE OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE  
dr Krzysztof Boroda, tel. 85 745 74 89, kbrda@wp.pl
- INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY  
mgr Maciej Białous, Department of Social History  
tel. 85 745 74 42, maciej.bialous@gmail.com

Please note that application deadline for the winter semester is May 31st and for the summer semester – October 31st.

## IV STUDENT LIFE

### 1 “KOTŁOWNIA” PUB

It is a place downstairs, in the old boiler room (hence its Polish name: Kotłownia), where students enjoy their breaks. The kitchen serves simple meals: sandwiches, salads, regular breakfasts lunches and dinners, snacks and drinks. Students and faculty members can watch TV, play pool or darts, listen to music and catch up with the newest faculty gossip.

### 2 DORMITORIES

The University of Białystok has two dormitories, offering international students lodgings in conveniently located places:

- STUDENT’S HOUSE 1, ŻEROMSKIEGO 1  
[www.uwb.edu.pl/dsnr1](http://www.uwb.edu.pl/dsnr1)

A new dormitory; single and double rooms with bathroom (shower, toilet, wash-stand), 2 kitchens on every floor, TV room, laundry room, gym and Internet access.

- STUDENT’S HOUSE 2, KRAKOWSKA 9A  
[www.uwb.edu.pl/dsnr2](http://www.uwb.edu.pl/dsnr2)

Two – and three-persons segments, with a joint bathroom (toilet, shower), joint kitchen in the hall, virtually in the city centre.

- STUDENT’S HOUSE 3, POGODNA 65  
[www.uwb.edu.pl/dsnr3](http://www.uwb.edu.pl/dsnr3)

The newest dormitory, in Student’s House 1 neighbourhood, the same standard.

The monthly rent is approximately 360 PLN (about 90 EUR). These costs are established for foreigners and constitute the real maintenance costs.

No deposit is asked for in the dormitory.

There is also a very good bus connection from the dormitories to the town centre, as well as to all the faculties of the University in Białystok.

### 4 COSTS OF LIVING

The costs of living in Białystok are slightly lower than in other big cities in Poland. The average monthly cost of living per one student is approximately 960–1440 PLN (210–320 EUR).

1 EUR = 4.30 PLN

The average cost of monthly living should be divided into:

- accommodation in the student’s dormitory approx. 360 PLN (90 EUR)
- monthly food costs approx. 600 PLN (140 EUR)
- transport approx. 60 PLN (12.5 EUR)
- leisure, books approx. 125 PLN (25 EUR)



Examples of prices of some products and services:

- Bread 2.50 PLN (0.5 EUR)
- Milk 2.50 PLN (0.5 EUR)
- Coca-Cola can 2.00 PLN (0.5 EUR)
- Meal at the university canteen approx. 8–15 PLN (2–4 EUR)
- Meal in a dinner approx. 10–15 PLN (2.5–4 EUR)
- Beer in a pub 6.00 PLN (1.30 EUR)
- Cigarettes 8–12 PLN (2–2.5 EUR)
- Newspaper 2.50 PLN (0.5 EUR)
- Student train ticket Warsaw–Białystok 23 PLN (6 EUR)
- Hair-cut 20–30 PLN (5–7.50 EUR)

## 5 HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

Poland has the health care system based on general health insurance.

Persons covered by the general health insurance are entitled to free health services in the territory of Poland at the health care providers who have concluded contracts with the National Health Fund (NFZ – Narodowy Fundusz Zdrowia). The National Health Fund is the institution, which is responsible for assuring health services for insured persons and members of their families).

During a temporary stay in Poland, a person entitled to health care under EEA rules can receive health services in the following areas:

- primary health care
- specialist out-patient care
- hospital treatment
- dental treatment

- rescue services and ambulance transport.

In case of necessity of providing medical care, a student from a member country staying temporarily in the territory of Poland is entitled to free health care on the basis of the form E111 issued in his country, European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) or in particular cases on the basis of a special certificate. The student is obliged to present one of these documents (it is advisable to have also a copy) together with an identity document directly to the health care provider.

The student will receive free health services at health care providers who have concluded a relevant contract with NFZ.

In case of lack of these documents patient will be obliged to cover costs of treatment by himself. The same obligation arises in case of treatment provided by a health care unit which has no contract with NFZ.

If there is a need of hospital treatment, a doctor's referral is required.

In case of sudden illness, accident, injury, intoxication, life threat, a patient receives necessary medical benefits without referral.

A patient, who presented the form E 111, European Health Insurance Card or a certificate, receives free hospital treatment within the general health care system.

Apart from academic and public medical care system there is also a well-developed private sector. The costs of medical care may be reimbursed if a student has purchased a health insurance policy in his country before departure.



## 6 LEISURE IN BIALYSTOK

### CINEMAS

There are three cinemas active in Białystok, all situated in the centre of town. Foreign films can be watched in the original language version with Polish subtitles. The detailed program of cinemas is posted on the notice board by the entrance and also can be found on cinemas' websites.

A ticket is approx. 16-24 PLN (4-5.50 EUR)

Cinema addresses:

- FORUM ul. Legionowa 5,
- HELIOS Galeria Biała ul. Czesława Miłosza 2
- HELIOS Galeria Alfa ul. Świętojańska 15

### THEATRES

Białystok has two theatres and an opera house. The detailed program of theatres is posted on the notice board by the entrance. It is also published in the local dailies and websites. A ticket is approx. 15-20 PLN.

Theatre addresses:

- THE DRAMA THEATRE, ul. Elektryczna 17
- THE Białystok PUPPET THEATRE, ul. Kalinowskiego 1

OPERA AND PHILHARMONIC – EUROPEAN CENTRE OF ART  
Podlasie Opera and Philharmonic – European Centre for the Arts in Białystok is the largest arts institution in north-eastern Poland and the most modern cultural centre in this region of Europe. In 2012, due to rapid development of the artistic and organizational institutions a new building has been opened.

- Address: ul. Odeska 1

### MUSEUMS

There are four major museums in Białystok. Apart from certain constant exhibitions, there are temporary ones organized, presenting all sorts of exhibits.

Museum addresses:

- THE MUSEUM OF HISTORY  
ul. Warszawska 37, Tuesday-Sunday, 10.00-17.00;  
Thursday – entrance free.
- THE STATE MUSEUM (TOWNHALL)  
Tuesday – Sunday, 10.00-17.00; Friday – entrance free.
- THE ALFONS KARNY MUSEUM OF SCULPTURE  
Tuesday – Sunday, 10.00-17.00; Friday – entrance free.
- THE MILITARY MUSEUM  
Tuesday – Sunday, 9.30-17.00; Sunday – entrance free
- THE MOTO-RETRO MUSEUM  
ul. Węglowa 8

### GYMS AND SWIMMING POOLS

The University of Białystok offers its students access to a University gym located next to the Faculty of Pedagogy in Świerkowa street. There are many fitness clubs and gyms opened

7 days a week in the city such as:

- FITNESS CLUB PURE GALERIA ALFA ul. Świętojańska 15
- FITNESS CLUB MANIAC GYM ul. Warszawska 79a
- FITNESS CLUB MULTIFIT ul. Mickiewicza 44
- STUDIO FITNESS ul. Włókiennicza 4
- FITNESS CLUB COLLOSEUM ul. Kopernika 5

There are several swimming pools in Białystok opened 7 days a week. Most popular ones include:

- MOSIR, ul. Stroma 1a
- MOSIR, ul. Włokiennicza 4
- MOSIR, ul. Mazowiecka 39c

There are many other sport centres in Białystok where students can go ice skating, horseback riding, play tennis, soccer or basketball.

### CAFES, PUBS AND RESTAURANTS:

There are cafes, bars, pubs, restaurants, and dance clubs spread throughout the city centre. Below are just a few examples of places recommended by the students:

- CZARCI PUB & LEGENDA ul. M. Skłodowskiej-Curie 3

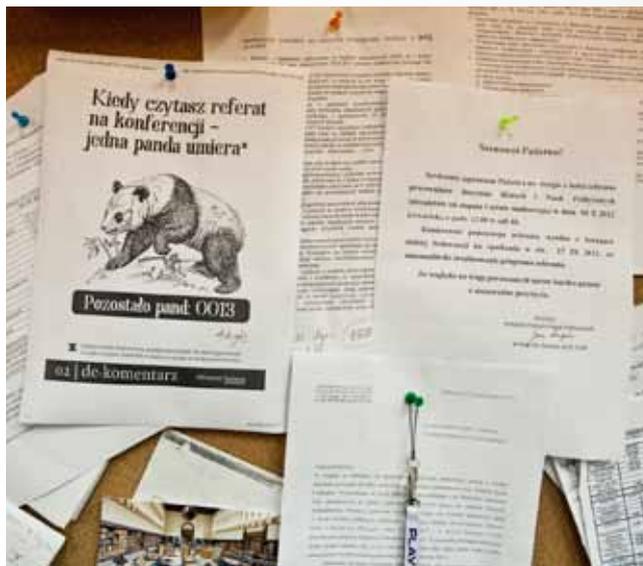
Very nice decor made from real wood. There is a mill surrounded by wooden beams, barrels with alcohol brands. All equipment is made of wood. If you are hungry stop by to 'Legenda' – the next door pub – with tasty food for nice prices.

- 7 POKUS ul. Słonimska 2

If you are looking for a place with excellent food '7 Pokus' is the right location. You can enjoy traditional dishes from the Podlasie region and also some Polish traditional cuisine and even more. The prices are reasonable and if you need a place for the special occasions it is the right one!

- ANTIDOTUM ul. Akademicka 26A

Four rooms with nice decor where you can spend a great time with a group of friends with sounds of the 80's, house or different original sound tracks. There is also an open-



air café. The cuisine invites you with new inspirations and a little of Mexican accent.

- FAMA ul. Legionowa 5

It is a centre of entertainment in Białystok. Even if its design is not outstanding only there you will hear good live jazz or blues music. You will laugh watching a good cabaret or you can stop by and watch an old movie.

- PANTEON ul. Mickiewicza 11

Spacious Greek cuisine restaurant situated really close to the Law faculty, which can satisfy even most demanding clients. If you looking for traditional Greek food that is the right place to go.

- PUB FICTION ul. Suraska 1

Place where you can feel climate of Tarantino movie, with almost the same title as the name of restaurant.

- WAKKA WAKKA ul. Suraska 1

Decorated in Arabic – African way. Nice place. Where you can smoke probably the best shisha in the city, you can try some Arabic food too.

- WEDEL Chocolate shop ul. Rynek Kościuszki

Best desserts and coffee in the city. It is a place where you can enjoy the long tradition of Polish chocolate products, freshly prepared pralines, chocolate cakes and cookies.

- METRO club ul. Białywny 9a

[www.klubmetro.pl](http://www.klubmetro.pl)

It is a well-known dance club in the region. Highly recommended for a fantastic dance night.

Cheap and tasty dishes especially for student's price (up to 10 zł):

- ASTORIA BAR ul. Sienkiewicza 4
- BAR SŁONECZNY ul. Sienkiewicza 5
- PRUSZYŃKA ul. Berlinga 17a / ul. Grochowa 3
- PODLASIE ul. Suraska 6
- MERINO ul. Grochowa 6
- EXPRESS BAR ul. Wiejska 55 lok. 1

## 7 USEFUL ADDRESSES, TELEPHONES AND OTHER INFORMATION

### 24-HOUR FOOD STORES (SKLEP):

- PSS Społem „Mikrus” ul. Zwierzyniecka 19/1
- Delikatesy „Non Stop” ul. Lipowa 12

### 24-HOUR PHARMACIES (APTEKA)

- „Salus”, ul. Mickiewicza 27 tel.: 85 732 30 24
- „Cefarm”, ul. Suraska 2 tel.: 85 742 04 53
- “Przy Pogotowiu”, ul. Poleska 89 tel.: 85 651 42 48

### EMERGENCY NUMBERS

- Ambulance Service tel.: 999
- Police tel.: 997
- Fire Department tel.: 998
- Railway Information tel.: 94 36

