

GDYNIA MARITIME UNIVERSITY – STUDENT LIFE

Student Card

A Student Identity Card (Polish: Legitymacja Studencka) of the Gdynia Maritime University will be issued by the Dean's Office (two photos required). This document will give you right to get a reduced price on tickets in public transport (busses, trains, planes, ferries), cinemas, theatres, museums, discos, clubs all over Poland. Student Identity Card is necessary if you want to visit the Library.

GMU Libraries

Main Library

Room No 203, Building C

Tel. 058-6901245

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday – 08.30 am – 07.30 pm

Wednesday – 10.00 am – 07.00 pm

Friday – 08.30 am – 06.00 pm

Saturday Sunday – 10.00 am – 03.00 pm

Materials Borrowing

Room No 202, Building C

Tel. 058-6901236

Monday, Thursday – 08.30 am – 03.00 pm

Tuesday, Friday – 09.00 am – 06.00 pm

Wednesday – 10.00 am – 03.00 pm

Saturday – 10.00 am – 03.00 pm

Reading Room (Magazines and Science Booklets)

Room No 256, Building C

Tel. 058-6901510

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday – 08.30 am – 11.00 pm

Wednesday – 10.00 am – 11.30 am

Internet Library

Room No 209, Building C

Tel. 058-6901559

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday – 08.30 am – 03.00 pm

Wednesday – 10.00 am – 03.00 pm

Reading Room (Science Booklets)

Navigation Faculty, Room No 159

Tel. 058-6901152

Monday – 08.30 am – 03.00 pm

Tuesday – 08.30 am – 05.00 pm

Wednesday – 10.00 am – 03.00 pm

Thursday – 08.30 am – 03.00 pm

Friday – 08.30 am – 05.00 pm

The libraries are open for all the students of GMU and their services are free of charge.

There are also public libraries in every Polish city whose services are free of charge, too. All the materials can be borrowed for a period of one month. If you give back the borrowed materials too late the library will charge you with a penalty fee.

Getting to Gdynia

By air

The closest airport is in Rebiechowo, 14 km west of Gdansk. After your arrival you can take a special bus number 510 going directly to the Gdynia downtown near the Main Railway station (Gdynia Główna Osobowa). Tickets for this bus are sold at the newsstand in the airport terminal or from the bus driver. The journey will take about 40 minutes. If you arrive at Warsaw Okęcie airport you can either take a connecting flight to Gdansk or continue your journey by train from Warszawa Centralna station. There are several busses going from the airport to the city centre, calling at Warszawa Centralna.

<http://www.airport.gdansk.pl/>

By train

A dozen trains a day come from Warsaw. The journey takes about 4,5 hours. Three trains a day arrive to Gdynia from Berlin-Lichtenberg via Szczecin.

<http://www.pkp.pl>

By ferry

Ferries from Karlskrona, Sweden, arrive at Terminal Promowy, ul. Kwiatkowskiego 60, 5 km northwest of Gdynia downtown. The ferry operates 6 days a week and the whole journey lasts about 11 hours.

<http://www.stenaline.pl/promy/>

Getting around

Buses and Trolley-Buses

It is easy to buy the tickets, which are the same for both means of transport in Gdynia. You can buy them at newsstands (Polish: Kiosk) or directly from the bus-driver. The price depends neither on the distance nor on the time of travel.

However, there is a simple rule: one bus/trolley-bus – one ticket. When you change, you have to cancel another ticket. You cancel the ticket in the bus.

<http://www.zkmgdynia.pl>

The newly introduced electronic Student Identity Card gives you the possibility to combine it with the electronic monthly ticket for busses and trolley-buses. For details, please ask the staff of the Dean's Office.

Commuter Train (SKM)

A commuter train, known as SKM (Fast City Train), runs constantly between Gdynia, Sopot and Gdansk from 5 am till midnight, stopping at a dozen intermediate stations. The trains run every 5 to 10 minutes (not so frequently in the evening) and the trip to Gdansk takes about 35-40 minutes. You buy tickets at the ticket offices or in the machines on the platform, validate them in the yellow machines at the platform entrance. The fare depends on the distance. When buying a ticket, say the name of station you want to go to.

<http://www.skm.pkp.pl/>

Taxi

You can always use a taxi, which is not very expensive within the city area. If you order a taxi by phone the price will be reduced up to 20%!

http://katalog.trojmiasto.pl/komunikacja_i_transport/taxi/gdynia/

Health Care

If you feel ill you will have to use your insurance policy. You can visit any outpatient clinic to see a doctor or a dentist. The outpatient clinics (Polish: Przychodnia Lekarska) are opened from Monday to Friday from 7.00 am to 6.00 pm. If you have a headache or feel dizzy you will get medicines without any prescription in the pharmacies (Polish: Apteka). These shops are usually open from 8.00 am to 7.00 pm (the Apteka "Centrum" at 37 Świętojanska Street - to 22.00).

In case of an emergency just dial 999 for Ambulance (Polish: Pogotowie Ratunkowe) that operates 24 hours, and the doctor will come to examine you at home. But be careful: basing on the examination the doctor might say that there was no reason for his visit at home and that you should have gone to an outpatient clinic instead. In this case you can be asked to pay for his service.

<http://www.nfz.gov.pl/new/> (Polish)

<http://www.nfz.gov.pl/ue/?katnr=5&dzialnr=2&artnr=716&czartnr=2> (English)

<http://www.nfz.gov.pl/ue/?katnr=5&dzialnr=2&artnr=716&czartnr=3> (German)

<http://www.nfz.gov.pl/ue/?katnr=5&dzialnr=2&artnr=716&czartnr=4> (Spanish)

Post and Communications

Polish post offices (Poczta) offer the same services as in all other countries: thus you can generally buy stamps, send letters, receive poste restante, place phone calls and send faxes.

Post offices usually open from Monday to Friday from 8.00 am to 5.00 pm, but the main post office at 10, 10 Lutego Street is open from 7.00 am to 8.00 pm.

Public telephones in the streets operate on coins and magnetic phonecards that are available at post offices and at newsstands.

Every regular connection within our region costs about 0,30 PLN per 3 minutes. You must remember that local phone calls start with 0-58. Charges for connections with another regions, countries and mobile phones are more expensive.

To call a telephone number in Poland from abroad, dial the international access code of the country you are calling from (mostly "00"), the country code for Poland (48), the area code (58 for Gdynia/Gdańsk) and the local phone number.

To call abroad from Poland, dial 00 before the country code of the country you are calling.

The country area code for Poland is +48.

The local code for Gdynia/Gdańsk region is 0-58.

All international codes can be found in the Yellow Pages.

In case of an emergency you should contact one of the following numbers:

Ambulance	999
Police	997
Fire Brigade	998
Gas Brigade	992
Electric Brigade	991
Water Brigade	994

<http://www.poczta-polska.pl/> (only in Polish)

Money

There is a street in Gdynia which is called the „Banking Street”. It is 10 Lutego Street where you can find almost all the banks having their offices in Gdynia. Usually, banks are open from 8.00 am to 5.00 pm from Monday to Friday. Both the banks and most of the shops (excluding groceries) accept the most popular credit cards like Visa and MasterCard. Money can be exchanged in banks and in exchange offices (Polish: Kantor). These “Kantors” only accept more popular currencies like Euro, US Dollars or British Pounds but the exchange rates here are usually better. Especially in larger cities there is the increasing number of ATMs (Polish: “Bankomat”). They accept most major cards, including VISA, MasterCard and EC-card (Maestro / Cirrus). There are banknotes of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 Zł and coins of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 groszy and of 1, 2 and 5 Zł.

Shopping

In the downtown you can find lots of small shops, department stores (open from 10.00 am to 6.00 pm) and groceries (open from 7.00 am to 7.00 pm). Huge supermarkets can be found in the suburbs and are easily accessed by toll free buses or trolley buses. The supermarkets are usually open from 9.00 am to 8.00 pm.

LEISURE

The region

The cities of Gdynia, Sopot and Gdansk are called TriCity Complex and are seldom visited apart from each other. Although each bears its own distinct identity they have become identified together. Those enjoying long walks may try to reach Gdansk (starting from Gdynia through Sopot) along the beach.

GDYNIA

Having received its city rights in 1926, Gdynia is one of the youngest Polish cities and has almost 253 thousand inhabitants. With its very big and famous harbour, Gdynia is the sea capital of Poland. No other Polish town and only few European cities have such a long seafront and easy access to the sea. It is 12.5 km long, excluding the port area. Gdynia offers a great variety of tourist attractions. Its Music Theatre attracts culture friends from all over Poland. The Municipal Theatre is perhaps a little more "sepia", although also involved in music since it houses jazz events. Every summer at Gdynia-Orłowo, theatre lovers may watch the shows without leaving the beach since there are theatre performances on the so-called "Summer Stage". Fascinating items from the time when Gdynia was a little village are displayed in the "Museum of Gdynia". Visiting this museum, it is hard to believe that this forgotten village became "the Polish New York" (National Geographic) after only 13 years of development. Luxury shops, located next to large markets such as the famous Market Place (Hala Targowa), offer an excellent selection of goods. Open-air-events, such as New Years Eve, street basketball, may picnic, sea days, regatta and motor-cross tournaments attract thousands of inhabitants and visitors from other places. Politicians, social and business activists often choose Gdynia as place of their meetings. Fairs and exhibitions, such as "Europartenariat Poland 1994", "Baltic SeaPartenariat '96", or "Tourism in Kashubian Region" and many others, are also held in Gdynia. Every November Gdynia becomes a capital of the Polish Films Festival.

Main tourist attractions:

- Maritime attractions as "Dar Pomorza" and the World War II destroyer "Błyskawica" - both turned to ships-museums moored at Kościuszko Square
- Naval Museum of the Commonwealth
- Mount Kamienna, a splendid view over Gdynia may be enjoyed from the terrace
- Boat-trips around the harbour, to Sopot, Hel Peninsula or Gdańsk. All these boats depart from the southern pier from mid-May to the end of September. Excursion boats to Gdynia harbour even go several times a day from April to October.

- Gdynia city-centre, a lot of cosy restaurants and bars
- Musical Theatre in Gdynia gives a lot of opportunities to see a high-class performance. The theatre is known in whole Poland
- A lot of art galleries in the city centre
- "Musica Sacra" - International Festival of Organ, Choral and Chamber Music, June-August
- Polish Film Festival, November

www.gdynia.pl

SOPOT

Neighbouring Sopot is a seaside health resort with unusual microclimate. Beautiful wide beaches, a breezy boardwalk, elegant hotels with full amenities and a rich cultural program attract visitors from Poland and Europe.

Main tourist attractions:

- the Forest Opera (Polish: Opera Leśna) where an international song contest is held every summer
- the Pier (Polish: Molo) being the longest wooden pier in Europe
- the Baths, being especially attractive during the high season (July and August).

www.sopot.pl/eGmina/pl

GDANSK

Gdansk had a tumultuous history, with citizens from Germany, Poland and other countries contributing to its cosmopolitan character. After being overrun by the Teutonic Knights, Gdansk joined the Hanseatic League in the 14th century. In the 17th century, it was one of the few Polish cities to withstand the Swedish invasion. After World War I, it was declared the Free City of Gdansk/Danzig. On September 1, 1939, the first shots of World War II were fired at Westerplatte, a Polish garrison outside the city. The city was nearly

levelled during the war and meticulously rebuilt for the next twenty years. In 1970, a massive demonstration against the Communist regime originated in the Gdansk Shipyard. Ten years later, another shipyard protest led to the creation of the Solidarity Labour Union. In 1990, former shipyard worker and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was elected President of newly Democratic Poland.

In the Old Town, visitors can once again be impressed by the authentically restored city hall, the Neptune Fountain, the Arthur's Court, the Golden Gate, Green Gate and the gothic church of the Holy Virgin Mary. Along the waterfront the Old Crane, today a maritime museum, dominates the skyline. Westerplatte obelisk just outside the city, where the World War II began, and the Monument of Murdered Shipyard Workers, dedicated to the workers who died during anti-Communist demonstrations, are mementoes of the city's modern history. Also near Gdansk is the suburb of Oliwa, the site of an immense cathedral whose impeccable acoustics capture the magnificent sounds of the great organ during public recitals.

The city's most famous citizens include astronomer Johannes Hevelius, physicist Gabriel Fahrenheit, philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer, writer Gunter Grass and, most recently, Lech Walesa.

Main tourist attractions:

- Central Maritime Museum
- National Museum
- Old Town
- Old City Hall (1)
- Old City Hall (2)
- Westerplatte

www.gdansk.pl/

KASHUBIA REGION

The Kashubia Region surrounds the Tri-City area. Kashubia is a place where past and future meet. The picturesque scenery of the region leaves a powerful impression thanks to the dreams and aspirations of the residents; open and

hospitable people who know their roots and maintain the work and faith of their forefathers. The beautiful culture of the Kashubians, their own language, rich traditions and deep love of nature have allowed them to preserve values which, combined with the modern world, form a unique landscape; a scenery which is full of warmth and unfathomable mystery, calm and cosiness. Kashubia is a region that extends over northern Poland. The region's natural treasures include water, forests, hills and flower-decorated meadows sheltering birds such as seagulls, swans, cranes, herons and storks, and animals such as wild boars, badgers, foxes, roe deer and red deer. Kashubia contains four national parks and almost fifty nature reserves (sheltering both flora and fauna). Kashubia is still in the process of becoming a popular tourist area. The region attracts all those who want to combine holiday relaxation with the discovery of the fascinating history and culture of this part of Poland.

www.kaszuby.pl/