APPLICATION
On behalf of the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, which represents the Polish historical community in the International Committee of Historical Sciences, and Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, we hereby officially submit Poznań’s application to become the host city of the 23rd International Congress of Historical Sciences in 2020. We believe that Poznań’s application will be warmly received by the Board and the General Assembly of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. The selection of Poznań as the host city of the Congress will be an exceptional honour for us and for Poland.

We declare that Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences will take full responsibility for the organization of the International Congress of Historical Sciences in 2020. We promise to make every effort to attract the largest possible number of participants to the Poznań Congress and make it a memorable experience.

Professor Krzysztof Mikulski
President of the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences

Professor Bronisław Marciniak
Rector of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
## APPLICATION CONTENTS

### BEGINNINGS OF POZNAŃ’S APPLICATION
- 7

### PRESENTATION OF CONGRESS ORGANIZERS
- 9
  - Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences ...................................................... 11
  - Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań .......................................................... 13
  - Why Poland? ........................................................................................................... 19
  - Why Poznań? .......................................................................................................... 23
  - Organizational experience of the city and the University ........................................... 28
  - Support of state, regional and municipal authorities ................................................. 31
  - Support of institutions of science and culture .......................................................... 32

### CONGRESS CONCEPT
- 35
  - Congress intellectual rationale .................................................................................. 37
  - Congress organizational concept ............................................................................... 39
  - Location of the ICHS Poznań 2020 venues in the city .............................................. 43
  - Handicapped accessibility ....................................................................................... 43
  - Centrum Campus and Morasko Campus of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań ........................................................................ 44
  - Poznan International Fair ...................................................................................... 46
  - Culture Centre Zamek ............................................................................................. 48
  - Conference halls ..................................................................................................... 50
  - Additional venues .................................................................................................... 51
  - IT ............................................................................................................................... 53
  - Arrival in Poznań ...................................................................................................... 54
  - Moving around the city ........................................................................................... 56
  - Staying in Poznań ..................................................................................................... 59
  - Prices in Poznań ....................................................................................................... 59

### CONGRESS FUNDS
- 61
  - Congress funds ........................................................................................................ 62
  - Solidarity Fund (Grants) .......................................................................................... 64
  - Voluntary service ..................................................................................................... 65

### PUBLICATION OF CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS
- 67

### FREE TIME ACTIVITIES
- 69
  - Cuisine ................................................................................................................... 70
  - Evening activities .................................................................................................... 71
  - Museums ................................................................................................................ 72
  - Sport and recreation ............................................................................................... 73
  - Short trips outside Poznań ...................................................................................... 74
  - For children and teenagers .................................................................................... 75
  - Excursions .............................................................................................................. 76

### INVITATION
- 79
The idea to organize the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Poland came about two years ago within the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The idea related to experiences from before the Second World War. Historians from all over the world were the guests of Poland in 1933. Warsaw was then the host city of the 7th International Congress of Historical Sciences. It was just 15 years after Poland had regained its independence after a long period of partitions. Awarding the organization of the congress to Poland was an expression of the rapid advancement of Polish historiography to world leaders and a kind of ennoblement of the Polish historical community.

The idea to again organize the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Poland has been widely approved from the very beginning. It was believed that twenty five years after the successful transformation of the political system in 1989 Poland is able to take up this challenge. The position of the country in the world and the position of Polish historiography speak very much in its favour. An argument was also raised that a Congress in Poland could, to some extent, be a joint effort of the entire region of Central and Eastern Europe. After the Second World War in the eastern part of Europe a world meeting of historians was held only twice – in Moscow in 1970 and in Bucharest in 1980, which means that the last time the Congress was held in this part of Europe thirty five years ago.

Following discussions, first within the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and then with the academic communities of the main academic centres in Poland, it was agreed that Poznań should apply for the organization of the 23rd International Congress of Historical Sciences in 2020.

Consequently, at the beginning of December 2014 an agreement was concluded between Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences to appoint a temporary Organizing Committee, responsible for the preparation of this application to the International Committee of Historical Sciences for Poznań as the host city of the 23rd International Congress of Historical Sciences in 2020. The Committee was comprised of: Professor Krzysztof Makowski (Department of History, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań - AMU, member of the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences) as its chair, Professor Tomasz Schramm (Department of History AMU in Poznań) as deputy chair, Professor Przemysław Matusik (Deputy Director of the Department of History AMU in Poznań) as deputy chair, Professor Krzysztof Mikulski (President of the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences), Professor Kazimierz Ilski (Dean of the Faculty of History, AMU in Poznań), Professor Józef Dobosz (Director of the Department of History AMU in Poznań), Professor Andrzej Chwalba (Department of History, Jagiellonian University in Cracow), Professor Ewa Domanińska (Department of History AMU in Poznań), Professor Cezary Kuklo (Scientific Secretary of the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences) and Professor Michał Zwierzykowski (Department of History, AMU in Poznań).
PRESENTATION OF CONGRESS ORGANIZERS
The Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences is a nation-wide representation of historians, which has existed since the 1950s and which groups the most eminent and active scholars at the universities and institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences. It was chaired in the past by such eminent historians as professors Stefan Kieniewicz, Jerzy Topolski, Marian Biskup and Janusz Zarnowski. The present President of the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences is Professor Krzysztof Mikulski (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń).

There are various commissions and scientific groups within the Committee, which represent a broad spectrum of historical domains and periods of history. All the commissions and groups integrate historical communities around current scholarly problems.

The Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences is the voice of the Polish historical community; it speaks on general issues and issues related to historical research, promotion of history as well as the social and professional status of historians.

Authorized by Polish Academy of Sciences, the Committee represents Poland in the international organizations of historians. Above all, it is treated as the Polish National Committee in the International Committee of Historical Sciences (CISH). The Committee also coordinates and supports the participation of Polish historians in international historical commissions affiliated with CISH.
Poznań is an academic centre with traditions going back to the beginnings of the 16th century. The present University was established in 1919, after Poland regained its independence. Today, Adam Mickiewicz University – next to University of Warsaw and the Jagiellonian University in Cracow – is one of the largest and best academic centres in Poland. Its present Rector is Professor Bronisław Marciniak.
The academic community is over 50,000 in number, of which 3,000 are scholars. There are 15 faculties at the University. Bachelor degree and master degree programmes, five year master degree programmes and doctoral programs are offered as full time and extra-mural programmes in nearly 280 areas and fields of study in humanities, social, exact, natural, technical, health and art sciences.

The University offers students and scholars the prospects of participating in world science not only through international student exchange or the support of projects of international research cooperation, but also through the establishment of such original institutions as Collegium Polonicum in Stubice and Collegium Europaeum Gnesnense. Collegium Polonicum, a joint academic centre of two universities, i.e. Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt upon Oder, is a meeting place of Polish and German science and teaching. Collegium Europaeum Gnesnense is the venue of research into European ideas in the spirit of respect for cultural identity.
The Morasko Campus in Poznań is Adam Mickiewicz University’s showcase. It is one of the most modern academic campuses in Poland. It houses mainly the faculties of exact and natural sciences and since 2015 – also the Faculty of History. With new investment projects under way, the Morasko Campus is gradually transforming into the scientific district of Poznań.
The University also owns the Astronomical Observatory and the Botanical Gardens.

The University Library is an integral part of the University. It is a space of knowledge presented in both traditional paper form and with the help of modern sources of information. The Library supports the teaching and research of all the faculties and also works for the inhabitants of Poznań. Its collections, with the collections of a network of faculty libraries, adds up to some five million books and journals.

The idea of organization of the ICHS in Poznań is supported by University authorities and many University units, especially University Library and the Faculty of Polish and Classical Philology. However, the Faculty of History will be the main organizer. The Faculty of History plays a very important role in the University. It is one of the best in Poland. The traditions of the Faculty go back to the beginning of the University in 1919. It is composed of units which not only study historical transformations, but also reflect upon the culture and art and interpret important aspects of modern cultural life, connected with identity, tradition, customs and politics.

The Faculty of History at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań is multi-disciplinary with a huge scholarly potential. It consists of five departments – Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Department of History, Department of Art History, Department of
Prehistory, Eastern Institute and Chair of Musicology. The Faculty employs over 200 scholars, who pursue their research in Poland and in Europe, Central Asia, India and in Siberia as well as in South America, Africa and Oceania.

Medieval studies, represented by Kazimierz Tymieniecki, Gerard Labuda or Brygida Kurbis, the history of early modern times represented by Bronislaw Dembiński, socio-economic history represented by Jan Rutkowski and Jerzy Topolski as well as methodology, theory and history of historiography represented by Jerzy Topolski have been the showcase of historical studies in Poznań.

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An agreement signed in December 2014 between the authorities of the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań helps to combine the intellectual and organizational potential and infrastructure of both institutions. This is a guarantee that the International Congress of Historical Sciences in 2020 in Poznań will be a meeting of historians, which will be both a scholarly and cultural event.
WHY POLAND?

Poland is a European country with a rich history and culture. Its beginnings go back to the 10th century. Being part of the Latin West, Poland participated in its cultural development, drawing at the same time experience from its location bordering on the Slavonic and Germanic world as well as Western and Eastern Christianity. In the past the tradition of the unique noble democracy and religious tolerance was its distinguishing mark and when at the end of the 18th century Poland lost its independence, there was then the tradition of persistent struggle for the regaining of independence and for “our freedom and yours”.

Modern day Poland is an example of the successful transformation of a political system and economy. It is a country, which has systematically been catching up with the most developed European states.

The traditions of Polish historical reflection go back to the Middle Ages and the mature works of great historians, among them Ioannes Dlugossius (15th century) or Adam Naruszewicz (18th century). An original romantic work by Joachim Lelewel marks the beginnings of modern Polish historiography. Despite the difficulties caused by the lack of own state and own scientific institutions, Polish historiography did not lag behind the dynamically developing European historiography. The establishment in 1869 of the first Chair of Polish History at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow was a breakthrough event. Equally important was the establishment of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cracow in 1872, where scientific
POLAND
REPUBLIC OF POLAND
MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

38.5 MILLION POPULATION
THE 34TH MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

16 PROVINCES
CAPITAL: WARSAWA
CURRENCY: ZLOTY
LANGUAGE: POLISH

312,679 SQ. KM TOTAL AREA
THE 9TH LARGEST COUNTRY IN EUROPE

MODERATE CLIMATE
AVERAGE TEMPERATURES IN AUGUST: 24.5°C (76.1°F)
AVERAGE RAINFALL IN AUGUST: 2.28 inches
AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN AUGUST: 229
historical reflection played an important role. The Congresses of Polish historians became regular events in 1880. In 1886 the Historical Society was established in Lviv and soon thereafter the first issue of its periodical, “Kwartalnik Historyczny” [Historical Quarterly], was published. The periodical has been published until present times. When Poland regained independence in 1918, Polish historiography advanced very quickly and set the standards for science among historians from Central and East European countries.

These achievements were appreciated and in 1933 the organization of the 7th Congress of Historical Sciences was entrusted to Warsaw, Poland’s capital. The growing prestige of Polish historiography was manifested by the fact that from the very beginning Polish historians sat on the CISH Board – Bronisław Dembiński of Poznań University in 1926-1938 (in 1933-1938 as Deputy President), and Marceli Handelsman of the University of Warsaw from 1938.

It is worth emphasizing that in the interwar period the Polish school of socio-economic history was created by Franciszek Bujak and Jan Rutkowski. They cooperated very closely with the “Annales” school. This cooperation, despite changes in the political system in Poland, continued after the Second World War, which helped Polish historiography open up to non-orthodox inspirations with Marxist provenance and to other concepts developed in Western science. This pluralism helped to include Polish historiography, not only socio-economic, into
world science and distinguished it against the background of other countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Among many world renowned Polish historians of that time we should mention Witold Kula, Jerzy Topolski, and primarily Aleksander Gieysztor, who since 1965 sat on the CISH Board and in 1975-1980 was CISH Deputy President and in 1980-1985 CISH President.

Poland is a country, which can boast of an array of eminent scholars also in other disciplines. Next to well-known persons Nicolaus Copernicus and Maria Curie-Skłodowska, we should mention scholars eminent in other areas of science, among them the founders of the Lviv school of mathematics with Stefan Banach as the leading person, ethnologist and culture anthropologist Bronisław Malinowski, philosopher Leszek Kołakowski, logician Alfred Tarski or sociologists Florian Znaniecki and Zygmunt Bauman.

We should also mention Poland’s achievements in culture. In literature top figures include Joseph Conrad, Stanisław Lem and Nobel prize winners Henryk Sienkiewicz, Władysław Reymont, Czesław Miłosz and Wistawa Szymborska; in film – Andrzej Wajda, Krzysztof Zanussi, Krzysztof Kieślowski or Roman Polański, and recently Małgorzata Szumowska, and Paweł Pawlikowski; in music – Frédéric Chopin, Henryk Mikotaj Górecki, Michał Urbaniak, Tomasz Stańko; in theatre – Tadeusz Kantor, Jerzy Grotowski and Krzysztof Wodiczko; in modern art – Mirosław Bałka, Magdalena Abakanowicz, Zbigniew Libera or Krzysztof Wodiczko.

And last but not least – probably the two most recognizable figures in the world – Lech Wałęsa and Pope John Paul II.
WHY POZNAŃ?

Poznań, the capital of the region of Greater Poland (Polonia Maior; Polish: Wielkopolska), is inhabited by over half a million well organized, economically minded and hospitable people. The city is located at the crossroad of the largest European transportation routes connecting Moscow with Berlin, Paris and Madrid and also Budapest and Prague with the Baltic coast and farther on with the Scandinavian Peninsula.

This location of the city, which favours the coexistence of many nationalities and cultures, was conducive to Poznań being an important meeting place in Europe. For over 750 years many events important for the history of Poland and Europe have taken place in Poznań.

The areas around Poznań played a very important role in Polish history. The region, which later became known as Greater Poland (Wielkopolska), was the cradle of Polish statehood. Poznań, next to such centres of ducal power as Gniezno or Kalisz, played a significant role in the development of the region and Poland. In later periods the region was always in the lead socially, politically, economically and culturally because Greater Poland (Wielkopolska) from its very beginnings was in the sphere of West European influence.

The historical process shaped the specific ethos of the region’s inhabitants, which became particularly visible in the 19th and 20th centuries. The inhabitants of Poznań are well known for their flair for thriftiness, good organization of work and rational actions. The economic potential of
POZNAŃ
CAPITAL OF GREATER POLAND

546.3 THOUSAND POPULATION
THE 5TH MOST POPULOUS CITY IN POLAND

POZNAN’S ACADEMIC CENTRE

130,000 STUDENTS
8 LARGE STATE UNIVERSITIES
SEVERAL PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2013-2014

ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF ARTS
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
the city is its great asset – a good and stable economic situation, high level of entrepreneurship and first of all human capital.

Poznań is one of the most important academic centres in Poland. There are 8 large state and several private universities here. In the academic year 2012-2013 Poznań was home to over 130,000 students. Adam Mickiewicz is the most important university in the city, next to the University of Medical Sciences, University of Life Sciences, University of Economics, University of Arts, University of Technology, Academy of Music and the University School of Physical Education.

The Poznań is located on both banks of the Warta River (estuary of the Oder River). It is a contained developed complex connected with a clear network of roads. The planning of the city took over 750 years in the making. The city developed most in the 20th century, first as a result of rapid transformation at the turn of the 19th century and then as a result of the expansion of the city in the second half of the 20th century.

The residential and industrial areas are divided in Poznań by two stretches of green areas. The north-south line features the bed of the Warta River with many parks and wetlands, while the east-west line features areas around the Cybina Valley (estuary of the Warta River) and Lake Malta – east of Poznań and the Bogdanka Valley (estuary of the Warta River) and Lake Kierskie – in the west of Poznań. These naturally formed green areas give the city a star like shape and are an exceptional city planning and spatial solution. The green wedges going as far as the city centre are an excellent location for leisure, recreation and sport activities.
Ornamentation in the Cathedral on Ostrów Tumski

The Działyński Palace
ORGANIZATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF THE CITY AND THE UNIVERSITY

Academic ceremony in the Lubraski Hall.
Poznań is a place where every year a few dozen cultural and scientific international and a few hundred national events are held. The most important regular meetings held in Poznań include:

- **International Henryk Wieniawski Violin Competition**  
  www.wieniawski.com
- **Malta International Theatre Festival**  
  www.malta-festival.pl
- **Multigenre Fan Convention Pyrkon**  
  www.pyrkon.com
- **Modern Art Festival – Mediations Biennale** - the largest exhibition of contemporary art in Poland and one of the major events of this kind in Central Europe  
  www.mediations.pl
- **Transatlantyk Festival Poznan** - a new artistic platform aimed at building a stronger relationship between society, art and the environment through music and movies  
  www.transatlantyk.org
- **Animated Film Festival**  
  www.animator-festival.com
- **Ethno Port**  
  www.ethnoport.pl

Every year in Poznań a few dozen international conferences and trade fairs are organized. Most of them are organized on the grounds...
of the Poznan International Fair (PIF) (www.mtp.pl) located in the city centre. For example, in 2014, 69 trade fair events attracted over 11,000 exhibitors (from 67 countries of the world). PIF was also the venue of nearly 2,000 conferences, congresses, meetings, and corporate, cultural and sport events.

PIF have hosted also world renowned music stars, among them Placido Domingo, Chris Botti and Within Temptation, Clannad, Gregorian, Yamato, Simple Minds and the Pat Metheny Unit Band.

The most important events organized in Poznań previously included:

- A conference of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR), 14-16 May 2003.

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań – AMU, which aspires to be co-organizer of the International Congress of Historical Sciences, has organized a multitude of national and international scientific conferences. Every year a few international congresses, several international conferences and about 100 national conferences are organized at the University. AMU has established effective international cooperation links with 228 research and science institutions all over the world with which AMU has concluded cooperation agreements. Among them there are all leading universities of Central and Eastern Europe and many important science and research centres in the world.
Support for the idea to organize the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Poznań has been expressed by state authorities. The Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs not only supported the idea to organize the Congress in Poznań but also promised considerable funding.

The support of the municipal and regional authorities was especially important. The Marshall Office of the Greater Poland (Wielkopolska) Region supported the organization of the Congress wholeheartedly – the authorities of the Region are convinced about the importance and prestige of the event, and are ready to make every effort to help the organizers organizationally and financially.

The city authorities, with Mayor Jacek Jaśkowiak, support the organization of international congresses and meetings. Therefore, they did not hesitate to support the idea of organizing the International Congress of Historical Sciences 2020 in Poznań.

It should be added that support for the organization of the Congress in Poznań was declared by the College of Rectors of the City of Poznań, which groups the authorities of all the universities located in Poznań.
As a member of CISH, the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, is the co-organizer of the Congress and naturally supports its organization in Poznań.

From the very establishment, members of the Organizing Committee, which aims to prepare an application for Poznań to be named the host city of the 23rd International Congress of Historical Sciences in 2020 made every effort to present Poznań to the broadest possible group of representatives of the world of science and culture in Poland and abroad.

Poznań as a prospective host city of the Congress has attracted enormous support in the Slavic world – one of the first institutions which expressed its full support for the Congress was CISH affiliated Commission Internationale des Études Historiques Slaves.

The idea of organizing the 23rd International Congress of Historical Sciences in 2020 in Poznań has been supported by many national committees of historians, primarily from Central and Eastern Europe – Germany, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Austria and Lithuania, as well as from both Americas (Argentina and Canada). The Organizing Committee also received support from the Institute of History of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the History of Education Society of Nigeria, the International Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, the Institutional Seminar of Historiography and Theory of History of the Institute of Historical Research of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

The idea of organizing the Congress in 2020 in Poznań met with a very friendly response from the scientific community in Poland. First of all the idea was supported by the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cracow and the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences and by the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences as well as by the Institute of National Remembrance which declared the largest financial support.
The Congress in Poznań was supported also by faculties or departments of history of almost all universities in Poland: University of Warsaw, Jagiellonian University in Cracow, University of Gdańsk, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, University of Białystok, University of Wrocław, Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, University of Lodz, University of Szczecin, and the Pedagogical University of Cracow. Some of them, for example the Department of History of the University of Warsaw, Department of History of Jagiellonian University in Cracow or the Department of History of Gdańsk University expressed readiness to get actively involved in the organization of the Congress in Poznań, both organizationally and financially.

The idea was also supported by many national scientific organizations, e.g. the Polish Historical Society, the Poznań Society of Friends of Sciences, the Polish Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, and the Head Office of State Archives.

The support for the effort to organize the Congress in Poznań was also expressed by world renowned historians, among them Hayden White (Professor emeritus University of California, SA), Dipesh Chakrabarty (The University of Chicago, member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences), Antony Polonsky (Albert Abramson Professor of Holocaust Studies at Brandeis University), Fernando Sánchez-Marcos (Professor emeritus at the University of Barcelona, member of the International Commission for History and Theory of Historiography), Jaroslav Pánek (Director of the Czech Historical Institute in Rome).
The Organizing Committee does not wish to encroach upon the competencies of CISH as regards the programme of the future Congress, but it will nevertheless take the liberty of presenting several ideas around which deliberations could be centred. The meeting in Poznań could reflect the experiences of the local historical milieu, i.e. it could skilfully link tradition with modernity – empirical research (with equal attention paid to all historical periods) and an observance of canons of the historian’s craft on the one hand, on the other – thinking into the future and considering avant-garde tendencies in historical reflection and a change in thinking on sources.

The Organizing Committee of ICHS 2020 in Poznań would also like to draw attention to the ideas and topics, which on the one hand would characterize the history of the region of Central and Eastern Europe, and on the other would help participants from other parts of the globe to find in their own past trends which could be defined as alter-native modernities.

This idea emphasizes the importance of discussing non-Western European local and regional modernities as a space where possible scenarios of the future could be built. The identification, study and critical interpretation of different local manifestations of modernities would help to show their potential to transform reality. Alter-native modernities are treated here as a kind of laboratories, which show conditions for co-inhabitation of the world (particularly in spaces with a heightened threat of conflict). The analysis of the possibilities of co-existence and cooperation, unrealized in the past, both between different human groups as well as between humans and non-humans and the environment, should focus on the conditions, which should be created to let people get used to one another and show them how human and multi-species communities could cohabit, especially in a conflict situation.

The concept of alter-native modernities as the leitmotif of the application submitted by Poland could be treated as the voice of Central and Eastern Europe (identifying with other parts of the world in a similar situation, e.g. Latin America, Canada, Australia, and Africa) aspiring to gain the status of world important centres of knowledge building in the future. This approach inspires deliberations on a significant issue of an existing imbalance in the creation of historical knowledge, dominated by the West European approach of studying and presenting the past. In this context it is important to stress the significance of the participatory way of knowledge building, which is also constructed in the interest of local communities and which shows what native (indigenous) knowledges can contribute to global knowledge about the past and human planetary heritage in general.
Following the good experiences of previous congresses we suggest to organize work at the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Poznań in 2020 in sections with a few plenary sessions.

In all of the locations at the University and in the city about 100 panels can be organized at one time. Plenary sessions, General Assemblies and the opening and closing sessions are planned in the Earth Hall (2,000 seats) and at the University Auditorium (900 seats) and the Great Chamber of the Culture Centre Zamek (400 seats).

Moreover smaller important meetings can be held in the Renaissance Grand Hall of the Town Hall.

Simultaneous interpreting between Polish and English, French and Spanish will be provided at the plenary sessions and the opening and closing sessions. If needed, it is also possible to have interpreting of the Congress sessions into other languages. An alternative solution, practiced at previous Congresses, is the presentation of the translations on large display screens.

The opening and closing sessions, plenary sessions and meetings of selected sections, first time in the history of International Congresses of Historical Sciences, will be transmitted on-line with an option of delayed viewing on the Congress website.

The local Organizing Committee will supervise the organization of the ICHS in Poznań; we would like to appoint it at the end of 2015. It would include professors Andrzej Chwalba, Józef Dobosz, Ewa Domarśka, Kazimierz Ilski, Cezary Kukło, Krzysztof Makowski, Przemysław Matusik, Maciej Michalski, Krzysztof Mikulski, Tomasz Schramm, and Michał Zwierzykowski. The Committee will additionally be supported by around 15 persons who will be responsible for the finances and organizational matters – infrastructure, IT, cultural programme and entertainment, etc. The Congress will be professionally organized by an external Professional Congress Organizer. In Poznań, there are a few PCOs ready to organize our Congress. We would like to choose a PCO at the beginning of 2016 at the latest. The official Congress website should be launched then.
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Contact Email</th>
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<tr>
<td>Krzysztof Makowski</td>
<td>AMU, Poznań</td>
<td>chair, contacts with CISH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomasz Schramm</td>
<td>AMU, Poznań</td>
<td>deputy chair</td>
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<td>Przemysław Matusik</td>
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<td>Cezary Kuklo</td>
<td>University of Białystok</td>
<td>member</td>
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<td>AMU, Poznań</td>
<td>member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maciej Forycki</td>
<td>AMU, Poznań</td>
<td>member, international contacts</td>
<td><a href="mailto:forycki@amu.edu.pl">forycki@amu.edu.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maciej Michalski</td>
<td>AMU, Poznań</td>
<td>member, IT, publications</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maciej.michalski@amu.edu.pl">maciej.michalski@amu.edu.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cezary Mazurek</td>
<td>PSNC, Poznań</td>
<td>member, IT</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mazurek@man.poznan.pl">mazurek@man.poznan.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan Mazurczak</td>
<td>Poznań Tourism Organisation</td>
<td>member, contacts with municipal authorities</td>
<td><a href="mailto:j.mazurczak@plot.poznan.pl">j.mazurczak@plot.poznan.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcin Wysocki</td>
<td>AMU, Poznań</td>
<td>member, congress funds</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marcin.wysocki@amu.edu.pl">marcin.wysocki@amu.edu.pl</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROUGH TIMETABLE

2016
- Selection of the local Organizing Committee
- Choosing of a PCO; selection of hotels
- Launching of the official Congress website

2017
- List of themes established by General Assembly

2018
- The customary meeting of the Bureau of the CISH
- Locations for opening and closing sessions and two CISH assemblies will be fixed
- Locations for sessions, Congress desk, book exhibit will be fixed
- Announcements on the Congress website
- Online registration and database will be built
- Guidelines and timeline on website
- Call for sessions registration online
- Preliminary programme online

2019
- Production of posters and flyers
- Registration and payment form available
- Hotel information online
- Mailshot to publishers about book exhibit
- Information about Solidarity Fund online
- Planning of programme
- Ordering of the conference materials
- Organization of free time activities

2020
- Logistics at conference site arranged
- Hiring of volunteers
- Catering arrangements
- Programme printed and published online
- Organization of the opening and closing sessions including receptions
- CONGRESS
LOCATIONS

MORASKO CAMPUS OF AMU

POZNAN INTERNATIONAL FAIR

CULTURE CENTRE ZAMEK

CENTRUM CAMPUS OF AMU

LOCATIONS

MORASKO CAMPUS OF AMU

POZNAN INTERNATIONAL FAIR

CULTURE CENTRE ZAMEK

CENTRUM CAMPUS OF AMU

University Auditorium

Lubrański Hall

PIF Earth Hall

Great Chamber in the Culture Centre Zamek

Grand Hall of the Town Hall
LOCATION OF ICHS POZNAŃ 2020 VENUES IN THE CITY

All Congress venues mentioned on the next pages (apart from the Morasko Campus) are located in the very heart of Poznań. A 10-15 minute walk is enough to get from the Centrum Campus to the areas of the Poznan International Fair and the Culture Centre Zamek. It is also possible to take public transportation (trams and buses) and taxis. The Morasko Campus is in the north of Poznań. It can be accessed by the fast tram. Travel time from the city centre is 20 minutes.

HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY

Nearly all the venues mentioned below, including University buildings and the buildings of the Poznan International Fair and the Culture Centre Zamek, planned to be used by the ICHS Poznań 2020, have reasonable accommodation for disabled participants, including the blind and visually impaired. The Audiobook Library is equipped with screen reader software and speech synthesizers. University buildings are also equipped with facilities helping hearing impaired people.

Lecture rooms in the historical buildings of the University meet all the requirements of modern teaching. They are spacious, with modern and student friendly layouts.
CENTRUM CAMPUS AND MORASKO CAMPUS OF ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY IN POZNAŃ
Most events connected with the International Congress of Historical Sciences in 2020 will be held in the buildings of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań.

The University has excellent and rich infrastructure, both historical buildings and pearls of modern architecture. In the city of Poznań the University owns some 50 different sized buildings with a total area of 400,000 square metres. The oldest university buildings are located in the city centre (Centrum Campus) – Collegium Minus – the seat of the university authorities. This building also features the historical University Auditorium (900 seats) where evening concerts and first of all General Assemblies and plenary sessions are planned. Close by there are buildings of Collegium Maius, University Library, Collegium Iuridicum, Collegium Novum and the recently completed Collegium Iuridicum Novum.

The Morasko Campus is undoubtedly the showcase of AMU in Poznań. It is located in the north of the city. In the course of several years seats of university faculties have been completed – buildings of the new Collegium Chemicum, Collegium Physicum, Collegium Mathematicum, Collegium Biologicum, Collegium Geographicum, Collegium Geologicum, buildings of the Faculty of Political Sciences and Journalism, and Collegium Historicum, the seat of the Faculty of History.

In nearly all of the university buildings there is at least one auditorium that can seat at least 200 participants and several smaller rooms.

In the new building of the Faculty of History in Morasko there is one big room seating 300 and two seating 120 participants each and three rooms capable of accommodating 80 participants as well as several rooms for 25-30 persons. The rooms and their equipment can be seen in the pictures. It is possible to take a virtual walk of the individual buildings of the University by clicking on: www.spacer.amu.edu.pl.
Areas and grounds of the Poznan International Fair – PIF are just a few hundred metres away from the Centrum Campus (www.mtp.pl). They make PIF Poznan the largest conference, trade fair and exhibition centre in Poland and the largest trade fair centre in Central and Eastern Europe. National and international trade events and exhibitions have been held here since the turn of the 19th century. When Poznan was part of Prussia, many Prussian national exhibitions were held here, among them the most important was the East-German Exhibition of Industry, Crafts and Agriculture (Ostdeutsche Ausstellung für Industrie, Gewerbe und Landwirtschaft Posen) in 1911. Poznan International Fair was formally established in 1921 and the Polish General Exhibition in 1929 was the largest event organized by PIF in the interwar period. The Exhibition was held on the 10th anniversary of Poland’s regaining independence and it presented the economic, cultural, scientific and political achievements of the country. Organization of the 1929 exhibition required the expansion of the trade fair grounds to a scale unprecedented in Europe. Many of the exhibition halls and public buildings built then are great examples of modernism in architecture. A virtual tour of the PIF grounds can be taken by clicking wirtualna-wycieczka.mtp.pl.

Presently, the PIF offers congress services through its Poznan Congress Centre (www.pcc.mtp.pl/en/). Over 70 halls and 16 exhibition pavilions with a total capacity of 11,000 people are offered. Among them the largest is the Earth Hall (www.pcc.mtp.pl/en/the-room-of-earth), planned to be the venue of the opening and closing sessions of the International Congress of Historical Sciences 2020. It can accommodate as many as 2,000 people.
In the middle of the University Centrum Campus there is the Culture Centre Zamek (www.zamek.poznan.pl). It is housed in the historical neo-Romanesque castle, built in 1905-1910 for the German Emperor Wilhelm II. It was the last castle in Europe built for rulers in power. In recent years the building has been refurbished and the grounds around it, the park and court yard, were restored to their past glory. The castle’s host is the Culture Centre Zamek, a municipal institution, which every year organizes many cultural, artistic, theatrical and film events. Following the last reconstruction completed in 2012, the castle features a well-equipped Great Chamber seating some 400 people and a few smaller conference rooms.
Conference halls available in the Centrum Campus and Morasko Campus of AMU, Culture Centre Zamek and Poznan International Fair

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main conference halls</th>
<th>Number of seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earth Hall</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Auditorium</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Chamber in the Culture Centre Zamek</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecture Hall in Collegium Iuridicum Novum</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecture Hall in Collegium Historicum</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Halls on the Poznan International Fair grounds</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of conference halls*</th>
<th>Number of seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>250-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>200-249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>150-199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>100-149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>50-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>30-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>LESS THAN 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 174

* ONLY MAIN BUILDINGS OF AMU WERE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION
The buildings presented above can accommodate a few thousand participants. However, in Poznań there are a few other conference centres and their halls and conference facilities can be used, if needed. They include:

**CONCORDIA DESIGN – CONFERENCE CENTRE**  
*(in the very heart of Poznań)*  
Largest conference hall: 300 seats  
Number of conference halls: 9  
Largest banquet room: 420 guests  

**STANISŁAW MONIUSZKO GRAND THEATRE**  
*(in the very heart of Poznań)*  
Largest conference room: 924 seats  
Number of conference rooms: 2  

**POZNAŃ UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY – LECTURE AND CONFERENCE CENTRE**  
*(outside the city centre – access by tram)*  
Largest conference room: 344 seats  
Number of conference rooms: 13  

**LIBRARY AND CONGRESS CENTRE OF THE POZNAŃ UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES**  
*(outside city centre – access by bus)*  
Largest conference room: 900 seats  
Number of conference rooms: 3  

**POZNAŃ UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS**  
*(in the very heart of the city)*  
Largest conference room: 298 seats  
Number of conference rooms: 3  
Conference area: 734 sq. m.  

**KÓRNIK LIBRARY IN THE DZIALYŃSKI PALACE**  
*(in the very heart of the city)*  
Largest conference room: 150 seats  
Number of conference rooms: 2  

**THE POZNAN SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SCIENCES**  
*(in the very heart of the city)*  
Conference room: 100 seats  

**ADDITIONAL FACILITIES**

- **INEA Stadium** – 43,000 seats  
- **Arena Indoor Sports and Entertainment Venue** – 4,200 seats  
- **Cinema City Kinepolis, Poznań** – one of the largest cinema centres in Poland, with 19 cinemas of which the two largest can seat 750 persons each  
- **IBB Andersia Hotel, Poznań** – a room with seating for 612 persons  
- **Novotel Poznań Centrum** – a room with seating for 600 persons
For the first time in the history of the International Congresses of Historical Sciences the Congress will be IT enabled and the most important sessions will be available online in real time.

IT services and the information technology necessary for the efficient organization of the Congress will be provided by the Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center – PSNC (www.man.poznan.pl/online/en/), which has considerable experience in the organization and provision of IT services for events of the calibre of a Congress. All University buildings feature the Wi-Fi eduroam network. However, for the duration of the Congress the network will be expanded and all Congress participants will be able to use a 1 GB/s broadband connection to the Internet via the POZMAN research network.

Congress sessions will be aired live by scientific television PLATON TV, and recordings of the sessions will also be available on the Congress website. Videoconferencing facilities for remote presenters available in the PIONIER Network will also be provided to Congress participants.

The Congress participants will also be offered a mobile device application Conference4me, where relevant agendas for the ICHS Poznań 2020 will be enabled.

PSNC will be also responsible for the multi-technological website of the Congress and participant online registration and registration for accompanying events. During the Congress it will be possible to watch the sessions online, book seats for additional panels and lectures, and buy tickets for trips, etc.
ARRIVAL IN POZNAŃ

**BY AIR**

Poznań has an international airport with over one hundred years of tradition. The Ławica airport (POZ) maintains connections with 20 destinations, including important hubs in Copenhagen, Munich, Frankfurt Main and Warsaw. Apart from regular connections with four European hubs, it also offers the services of low fare airlines and charter flights. A modern and spacious terminal was named after the Polish violinist Henryk Wieniawski.

The airport in Poznań caters for over 3 million passengers every year. In one hour it can serve 1,900 outgoing and 1,100 incoming passengers, at one time serving 30 air operations and 12 planes on the ground. The Ławica airport is just 7 km away from the city centre. The centre can be accessed by public transportation:

- bus (a ticket costs €1)
- taxis (€5).

**BY TRAIN**

The main railway station is located in the centre of Poznań, a 10 minute walk from the Centrum Campus and vis a vis the grounds of the Poznań International Fair. A modern facility, featuring a train station and shopping mall, was built in connection with the organization of the EURO 2012 football championships.

Trains from Berlin, Warsaw or Wrocław need from 2.5 to 3 hours to get to Poznań.

**BY CAR**

Poznań is located in the western part of Poland, half way between Warsaw and Berlin. It can be accessed by the A2 (E30) motorway from Warsaw (310 km) within 3 hours. The E30 motorway takes drivers directly to Amsterdam and in Germany (12 Autobahn) to Berlin, which is only 2 hours 40 minutes from Poznań (270 km).

You can learn how to access Poznań by clicking on [www.poznan.travel/en/c/jak-dojechac](http://www.poznan.travel/en/c/jak-dojechac)
**DIRECT CONNECTIONS TO POZNAŃ**

**BY AIR**
Lwówka Airport (POZ) maintains connections with 20 destinations; is located just 7 km away from the city centre; the city centre can be accessed by public transportation.

**BY CAR**
Poznań is located at the transportation route connecting Warsaw with Berlin. This European motorway (E30) is called A2 in Poland.

**BY TRAIN**
- From Berlin: <3h
- From Warsaw: <3h
- From Wrocław: <3h

**EUROPEAN CONNECTION HUBS**
- Frankfurt am Main
- Copenhagen
- Munich
- Warsaw

**DIRECT CONNECTIONS TO POZNAŃ**

- **Europe**
  - Oslo
  - Stockholm
  - Copenhagen
  - Munich
  - Warsaw
  - Frankfurt am Main
  - Brussels
  - London
  - Amsterdam
  - Dortmund
  - Paris
  - Milan
  - Rome
  - Barcelona
  - Dublin
  - Liverpool
  - Glasgow
  - Bristol
  - Dortmund
  - Eindhoven
  - Düsseldorf

**Transportation Map**
- Connections from various cities to Poznań via direct routes.
ON FOOT AND BY BICYCLE
The compact layout of the city and small distances between the Congress venues, the most important hotels, conference centres, restaurants and tourist attractions lend themselves to walking. The farthest-most parts of the centre can be reached within 15-20 minutes and the distances between the Congress centres can be covered within 10 minutes. A bicycle is an alternative.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
Public transportation covers all areas of the city which is important for the organization of the ICHS Poznań 2020. Congress participants will be offered discounted tickets as for group travel. We are holding talks with the city authorities to make public transportation free of charge for Congress participants. When we have signed an agreement with the local transport company, Congress participants will be provided hologram badges allowing them to use public transportation free of charge. The distance between the city centre and the Morasko Campus where some sessions of the Congress could be held can be covered by the fast tram within 20 minutes.

TAXIS
Taxis are an alternative. Rides within the city centre cost € 2-10. We plan to sign an agreement with selected taxi companies to get good deals for Congress participants.

There is a bicycle hire service available in many locations in the city centre www.nextbike.pl
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN POZNAŃ

- 30 bike hire stations
- 129 km of bike routes
- 20 tram lines
- 89 bus lines
- 20 night bus lines
- 14 recommended taxi companies
- 30 km of bike routes

ACCOMMODATION

Most hotels, which can be used by ICHS Poznań 2020 participants are located in the city centre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number of beds</th>
<th>total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5*</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4*</td>
<td>3,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3*</td>
<td>3,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2* and 1*</td>
<td>6,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostels</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STAYING IN POZNAŃ

Poznań can accommodate participants of large, international congress meetings. Guests can choose between hotels, hostels, apartments and dormitories.

There are some 200 hotels located within the administrative borders of the city, with over 15,000 beds.

Most hotels are located in the very heart of the city, within a 2 km radius of the Centrum Campus and as many as 3,500 beds are available.

Hostels are an alternative solution. Their standard can even compete with recognized hotel names. There are some 40 hostels with over 1,700 beds available.

ICHS in Poznań guests can also stay at the dormitories of Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań University of Technology and the University of Life Sciences. There are a few hundred beds in the dormitories where an average price for a night is € 20.

More information about hotels in Poznań can be found by clicking www.poznan.travel/en/c/gdzie-spac

PRICES IN POZNAŃ

Given the top quality of goods and service prices in Poland and Poznań are affordable. Below average prices of some items in January 2015.

- € 0.8 Tram/bus ticket up to 10 minutes
- € 4 Taxi a 5 km ride
- € 1.5 Black coffee in a café
- € 1.5-2 Beer 0.5 L
- € 7-10 Lunch in a middle standard restaurant
- € 50 4* hotel average from the last 3 years in August
CONGRESS FUNDS
Estimated costs of the International Congress of Historical Sciences in 2020 in Poznań are presented in the table. All prices and costs in Polish zloty were converted to euro and back at the average exchange rate applicable at the turn of February 2015.

Considering the relatively low prices in Poland, the cost of organizing the Congress in Poznań will not be very high. First of all, meeting the suggestions in the report following the Amsterdam Congress, we established a relatively low registration fee (standard early € 120 / student early € 75; standard late € 150 / student late € 100).

We hope that in this way we are making the Congress affordable to a larger number of participants. With serious financial guarantees and the contribution of many institutions (rooms, auditoria or beds) we have been able to compile a balanced budget, even with significant surplus on the revenues side, which certainly will secure us against any possible ‘turbulences’ in the world’s economy (e.g. change of euro exchange rate). We intend to allocate this budget surplus (provided that unexpected circumstances do not arise) for the invitation of a greater number of luminaries of historical sciences from Poland and abroad and to increase the Solidarity Fund (grants).
### Preliminary Estimated Costs of the 23rd International Congress of Historical Sciences

**Estimated number of participants:** 2000

#### EXPENSES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>Estimated Expenses</th>
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<tr>
<td>Congress organization</td>
<td>€ 80,000</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and facilities</td>
<td>€ 42,000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening and closing sessions (including receptions)</td>
<td>€ 25,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>€ 25,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous translation</td>
<td>€ 35,000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee and tea</td>
<td>€ 18,000</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidary Fund (Grants)</td>
<td>€ 85,000</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress proceedings</td>
<td>€ 20,000</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress promotion</td>
<td>€ 15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other organizational and administrative expenses</td>
<td>€ 50,000</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and Board CISH</td>
<td>€ 30,000</td>
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<td>Contingency fund</td>
<td>€ 30,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENSES</strong></td>
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#### RECEIPTS

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<th>REGISTRATION FEE</th>
<th>Estimated Receipts</th>
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<tr>
<td>Standard early</td>
<td>€ 120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standard late</td>
<td>€ 150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student early</td>
<td>€ 75</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student late</td>
<td>€ 100</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ESTIMATED REGISTRATION FEE</strong></td>
<td><strong>€ 240,000</strong></td>
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<th>Estimated Receipts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adam Mickiewicz University</td>
<td>€ 62,500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other universities and science institutions</td>
<td>€ 30,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Bosch Foundation</td>
<td>€ 25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marschall’s Office, Wielkopolska Region</td>
<td>€ 25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Culture and National Heritage</td>
<td>€ 50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Institute of National Remembrance</td>
<td>€ 100,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL SPONSORSHIP</strong></td>
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<th>CONTRIBUTION TO HOUSING AND FACILITIES</th>
<th>Estimated Receipts</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adam Mickiewicz University</td>
<td>€ 35,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poznań City Office</td>
<td>€ 25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sponsors</td>
<td>€ 20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stands publishers</td>
<td>€ 8,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO HOUSING AND FACILITIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>€ 88,000</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL RECEIPTS                                                    | **€ 620,500**      |       |
Congress organizers, with the help of sponsors, have committed themselves to establish a special support fund for historians from developing countries (almost 20% of the estimated expenses). Financial support will be extended to some Congress participants after they have submitted an application available on the Congress website. A special commission will allocate funds to those in most need.

The Solidarity Fund will be used to completely exempt 100 participants from the registration fee, provide free accommodation to 150 persons and cover travel costs for 60 participants.

Funds to the Solidarity Fund will be contributed by Adam Mickiewicz University, the Robert Bosch Foundation and the Foundation for Polish Science.
Voluntary service during the 23rd International Congress of Historical Sciences is intended to ensure top quality service to guests arriving in Poznań, first of all provide reliable information about the city and the Congress. Volunteers will be present in main places – at the railway station, airport, busy locations in the city and at congress venues. They will provide information about the city topography, transportation in the city as well as about cultural events and entertainment available during the Congress days.

The work of the Organizing Committee at the 23rd International Congress of Historical Sciences will be supported by some 500 volunteers. Among them a large group will be composed of students and alumni of the Faculty of History, AMU. In one year there are some 1,300 students studying at the Faculty (bachelor and master degree programmes), of whom some 740 are history students. The Gerard Labuda Students’ Research Circle at the Department of History, AMU, has some 120 students, who have already declared their wish to help during the Congress. We have recorded also a declaration of support from doctoral students at the Faculty of History at AMU (every year we have some 140 doctoral students). The declaration of support expressed by the AMU Centre of Voluntary and Internship Service (some 100 students), Poznań Voluntary Service Centre (some 150 persons) and the Poznań City Office is particularly valuable to us.
We plan to publish abstracts of presentations made at the main symposia (Actes - 1 volume), and selected proceedings (Reports – 3 volumes).

We think that every volume (about 300 pages each) will be published in 1,500 copies.

Thanks to the financial support of various scientific institutions (e.g. the Poznań Society of Friends of Sciences, Kórnik Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences), it will also be possible to publish materials of smaller symposia (in collaboration with their organizers).

We plan to publish the materials in the Open Access e-book form.
FREE TIME ACTIVITIES
An abundant cultural, sport, recreational and tourist offer for Congress participants, their families and accompanying persons will be one of the distinguishing features of Poznań as the host city of the Congress of Historical Sciences in 2020.

Catering and culinary art are among the most important areas of congress recreation and therefore it is worth showing that Poznań is an important place on the catering and culinary map of Poland and a recognizable culinary destination.

Creation of a culinary map of Poznań and its environs is exceptionally difficult. In the city itself there are some 800 places that cater to the general public (of which 316 restaurants, 156 coffee shops and over 300 bars and pubs). They serve a range of dishes of oriental, typical national European as well as vegan and vegetarian cuisine. Traditional Polish dishes are also available.

EVENING ACTIVITIES

The offer for Congress participants will include cultural events (concerts, art previews, guided tours to attractive places in Poznań), sports events (access to sport venues, swimming pools, gyms, yoga, sauna, etc.) and entertaining (bars, clubs, etc.).

In view of the specific character of the Congress, the offer will be focused on afternoons and evenings.

The regular cultural offer of the city every year includes a few thousand different cultural events. A few dozen institutions of culture, belonging to the local government, private and non-government ones, offer an abundance of cultural and educational events. We plan to organize one big concert in the University Auditorium and several smaller concerts and artistic attractions in the city.

As regards the sports offer – Poznań has an array of sports facilities, tennis courts, gyms, fitness places, yoga rooms, swimming pools, dance schools, rope parks and indoor climbing walls. Night owls can be offered bowling, billiards and snooker clubs.

The facilities can be found in the very heart of the city and in many shopping malls and sport centres as well as on the outskirts of Poznań. Poznań also offers bar, pub and night entertainment, particularly in the Old Market Square area, which abounds in night life.
A special offer for families and accompanying persons will be organized mainly for mornings and early afternoons.

In Poznań and around Poznań there are a few dozen various museums and open air sites. Most of them declared their support during the organization of ICHS and preparation of a special English language offer for Congress guests. We particularly recommend the offer of:

- **The National Museum in Poznań** ([www.mnp.art.pl](http://www.mnp.art.pl)) with interesting collections of art, particularly Polish art, as well as its many branches, e.g.
  - Museum of Applied Arts.
  - Museum of Musical Instruments.
  - Ethnography Museum
    (in the building of the former Masonic Lodge);
- **Archaeological Museum** ([www.muzarp.poznan.pl](http://www.muzarp.poznan.pl));
- **Porta Posnania (ICHOT)** ([www.bramapoznania.pl](http://www.bramapoznania.pl));
- **Archdiocese Museum** ([www.muzeum.poznan.pl](http://www.muzeum.poznan.pl)).

A complete museum offer in Poznań and around can be found at [www.poznan.pl/mim/turystyka/muzea-w-poznaniu,pol,202,12/](http://www.poznan.pl/mim/turystyka/muzea-w-poznaniu,pol,202,12/)
Furthermore, scientific libraries of the city of Poznań, (University Library, Kórnik Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Library of the Poznań Society of Friends of Sciences and the Raczyński Library), as well as the archives will prepare a special offer for Congress guests, comprising of manuscripts and rare collections. It should be noted that the University Library has the largest collection of Masonic prints and the Kórnik Library has prints from the famous chess library of Tassilo von Heydebrand und der Lasa.

**SPORT AND RECREATION**

The very heart of city is located just 2 km from Lake Malta around which there is Poland’s second largest zoological garden, an all year ski slope, swimming pools and saunas (Malta Thermal Baths, [www.termymaltanskie.com.pl/en](http://www.termymaltanskie.com.pl/en)) or rope parks. Open air bowling or billiards, and mini golf can be played on the banks of Lake Malta. A roller coaster and all year toboggan track are also available. **Areas around Lake Malta are favourite places of cyclists, joggers and lovers of inline skates.**
Within the boundaries of the city there are four lakes – Malta mentioned above, Rusalka, Strzeszyńskie and Kierskie. Each of them lends itself to active recreation and rest – walking and cycling, water sports are available. The swimming areas and beaches are attended.

**SHORT TRIPS OUTSIDE POZNAŃ**

We plan to prepare an offer of short trips (a few hours maximum) to interesting locations around Poznań. One trip will definitely be organized to Gniezno (Gothic Cathedral, Museum of the Beginnings of the Polish State, Archdiocese Archives), Rogalin (residence of the Raczyński family, classicistic palace and landscape park with 1,000 year old oaks), Kórnik (residence of the Działyński and Zamoyski families, with an interesting arboretum), Wolsztyn (locomotive buildings with a few operational locomotives), Biskupin (reconstructed stronghold and Lusatian culture settlement), Szreniawa (National Museum of Agriculture and Agri-Food Industry with an operational traction engine and a manor reconstructed to 19th century standards), Lednica (Museum of the First Piasts with a reconstructed settlement and early medieval stronghold, with remnants of the palace of the ruler, located on the island of Lake Lednickie), Gołuchów (palace and park, the residence of the Leszczyński and Działyński families, breeding stud of the European bison), the Festungsfront Oder-Warthe-Bogen - a fortified military defence line of Nazi Germany on the former Polish-German border between the Oder and Warta rivers built in 1934–38.
FOR CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS

Educational institutions in Poznań offer an abundance of animation activities for children (up to 7 years) and teenagers (7-15 years).

The offer of city games organized by the TRAKT Tourist Culture Centre (www.poznan.pl/mim/trakt/en/) and the offer of Porta Posnania ICHOT (www.bramapoznania.pl/en/) are particularly interesting.

Activities can have both a sporting and educational character and they will be conducted in English.
EXCURSIONS

We suggest allocating one day for a full day trip to selected towns in Poland. We also plan to organize trips in the week following the Congress.

For transportation reasons, during the Congress trips can be organized to Warsaw, Wrocław, Gdańsk, Szczecin, Łódź and Toruń. All of these cities can be accessed within a maximum of three hours by train or coach. In these cities local universities or institutions of culture have promised to organize a cultural and tourist programme targeted at Congress participants. Furthermore, the Museum of the History of Polish Jews POLIN (www.polin.pl/en) in cooperation with other museums has promised to prepare a special offer for Congress participants.

Trips in the week following the Congress can be organized to locations farther away from Poznań. Next to longer stays in the cities listed above, we recommend trips to Cracow, the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp (www.auschwitz.org/en), salt mine in Wieliczka (www.wieliczka-saltmine.com), Lublin and to Europe’s last primeval forest – Białowieża Forest (www.bpn.com.pl), which is populated for example by European bison. More information about places worth visiting in Poland – see a website with UNESCO World Heritage Sites of Poland (whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/pl). It is also possible to organize trips to Vilna (Lithuania) and Lviv (Ukraine).
The Organizing Committee of ICHS Poznań 2020 will be pleased to invite the CISH Board to come to Poznań prior to the Congress to learn more about the conditions and the organization of the Congress and its status.

See you in Poznań! A CITY WORTH GETTING TO KNOW!