

MIECZYSLAW MICHALAK / AGENCJA GAZETA

Welcome to Wrocław



A D V E R T I S E M E N T

LET'S MEET IN
WRO
WROCLAW



Wrocław miasto spotkań

WORLD YOUTH DAY Wrocław

DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS, WELCOME TO THE MEETING PLACE!

**RAFAŁ
DUTKIEWICZ**

MAYOR OF WROCLAW

But these words have also become our goal: to be a place where a meeting with another human being is possible, where kindness, openness, understanding, getting to know each other, sharing each other and enriching each other can be experienced every day. To be a place where everyone can find their place.

This is exactly the city that is welcoming you today. The city that has waited for you and now wants to entertain you as best as it can.

You have come to us at a special time. This year we are proud to be the European Capital of Culture and the UNESCO World Book Capital. For us, this means exploring together the rich culture of Europe and Wrocław. And as we do it, time and time again we are amazed by how much beauty, goodness and truth is revealed in each and everyone of us when we act together. Next year, in turn, will be marked by sport events. You are already invited to return to Wrocław - the host of the World Games 2017.

Wrocław is not only about events and titles. You have come to a city whose history goes back a thousand years. A city that is multicultural and hospitable. A city of Nobel Pri-

These are the words St. John Paul II used to describe Wrocław when he visited it in 1997. 'Wrocław is a meeting place, it is a city that unites' - these words have become the leading thought, which reflects the identity of Wrocław"



Rafał Dutkiewicz, Mayor of Wrocław

ze winners and saints. A city full of intriguing monuments, charming corners, streets, houses, parks and boulevards. A city of one hundred bridges, a university city. A city

which is still developing. That wants more and more. A city that is restless and full of energy. A city which offers, but also demands. A city of youth.

Every day thousands of students fill the city with their lively nature, creativity, dreams and their fulfillment. The joy of youth is contagious. We are still hungry for more, we

constantly search for new solutions - good old things are not enough for us, although we do draw on the experience of our predecessors. Wrocław keeps learning. It is not a finished project. I am certain that our meetings will be an excellent opportunity to learn from each other.

Wrocław attractions are at your disposal. See and discover our city, we will be more than happy to tell you about it. But most of all, get to know us. The open homes, hearts and minds of people of Wrocław, your hosts, who have been looking forward to welcoming you here for months - this is and will be most important these days, the mutual enrichment.

I am very happy that so many of you have chosen Wrocław as the first stage of your pilgrimage to meet the Holy Father, Pope Francis. Several hundred groups from dozens of countries - it is an honour and joy for us to have this opportunity to get to know you. We very much hope that you will share your stories, your enthusiasm, faith and youth. We hope that for us you will also become an inspiration to search and grow.

I hope that you will remember these special days in Wrocław as a fantastic experience of openness and kindness of the people of Wrocław. May this beautiful city, its history, the meetings, and common experiences stay in your memories to be shared with your friends and families when you go back home.

Have a beautiful time and beautiful experiences! ●

DEAR PILGRIMS,

**JÓZEF
KUPNY**

METROPOLITAN
ARCHBISHOP OF WROCLAW

These are the words that St. John Paul II, the initiator of World Youth Day, used at the beginning of his speech while presiding over an ecumenical prayer service at the 46th International Eucharistic Congress.

It is hard to ignore this event that took place nearly 20 years ago today, when Wrocław is once again a meeting place for people of different nationalities and cultures, but of one faith. I am glad that for the time of WYD in your dioceses you have chosen the capital of Lower Silesia, and I welcome you warmly to the place where the Christian faith has been alive for over a thousand years now.

It is confirmed by numerous temples, churches, crosses, and chapels, as well as abundant monuments that you will undoubtedly have an opportunity to see. I hope you will keep in your hearts not only these images of material evidence of commitment to Jesus in these areas, but also the living testimony of the love that contemporary Wrocław residents have for the Gospel.

„We are gathered here by Christ, our Lord and Savior. May His holy Name be glorified, and may His Spirit bear the fruit of God's word that we listen to in the obedience of faith”



Józef Kupny, Metropolitan Archbishop of Wrocław

We, on our part, hope for your enthusiasm and your own testimony that meetings with Christ change lives. If we are to be a sign for the modern world, we need unity and joy. Looking forward to our meeting, I hope this time of prayer, reflection on

the word of God, conversations, lectures, and many other initiatives will bear good fruit. Once again, we experience Wrocław as a city of meetings - a city that unites.

In Poland, we often say that „having a guest at home is like having

God at home”. We would like to treat your presence in our city as a gift from God. The Church is our home; thus, welcoming you and wishing you a good stay, I would like to add: make yourselves at home. ●

Moving around Wrocław

How not to get lost in the city. It's best to use the Geoportal Dolny Śląsk. The organizers and city authorities prepared the module „Days in the Diocese - Wrocław Galilea” and a .jpg map which you can download to your mobile device.

IN

The maps show the parishes of the Archdiocese of Wrocław, where the pilgrims are hosted, and the meeting places for the youth during Mercy-Fest. You can also check the transport infrastructure of the municipalities where the parishes are located (airport, roads, railroads) and find information about urban transportation in Wrocław (tram and bus lines).

Additionally, the location of emergency services in these areas is also included (hospitals and clinics, fire departments, police stations). ●



See those incredible churches

Time slows down here, the hubbub of the great city is barely audible, in the evening a lamp lighter lights gas lamps and old churches cast mysterious shadows. Ostrów Tumski [Cathedral Island] is Wrocław's terra sancta, you simply must come here.

BEATA MACIEJEWSKA

Just 200 years ago it was a small island on the Odra River. It was only in 1824, when a branch of the river cutting through the Cathedral Square on its eastern side was filled in, that it lost its insular nature.

To get to the island, people had to cross the Cathedral Bridge (Pons Cathedralis), which marked the border of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Wrocław's terra sancta obviously demanded proper respect. Representatives of secular authorities, including princes, were obliged to take off their hats on the bridge they crossed the bridge. On the bridge they passed a border post with the coat of arms of the bishopric - put there just to make sure everybody was aware who was in charge! From 1504 onwards the city court could not prosecute anyone behind this border and even the most unrepentant sinner could be granted asylum on the island. This lasted until 1810.

Today the bridge is hung with padlocks by lovers firmly convinced that you love only once, till death do you part. Such padlocks symbolised love already in the Middle Ages. In Nottinghamshire, England, archaeologists have discovered a 15th-century golden padlock with a French inscription „with all my heart”. The padlock was probably designed as an ornament to be attached to the lover's dress. It has small rings to which could be attached some other ornaments, for example heart-shaped brooches.

Protected by St. John

The most important building on Ostrów Tumski is, of course, the Gothic Cathedral of St. John the Baptist [1], expanded over the centuries, as is evidenced by its beautiful Baroque chapels.

The first sacred edifice was erected on the site in the second half of the 10th century, even before the decision to establish a bishopric here was made in 1000. The construction of the current church began eight centuries ago, with nearly all metropolitan archbishops of Wrocław trying to contribute to its splendour.

The cathedral was visited by Pope John Paul II on two occasions. The pope crowned the picture of Sobieski's Our Lady - placed in the side altar of the nave - commonly called the Madonna of Wrocław. The tradition has it that the Madonna was given by Pope Innocent IX to King John III Sobieski of Poland in recognition of his victory in the Battle of Vienna. However, it is more likely that the painting was given by Pope Clement XI to Prince Alexander, John III's son.

The cathedral is full of precious works of art and historic mementos. In the high altar our eye is caught by the late Gothic triptych of the Dormition of the Mother of God; there are



The Gothic Cathedral of St. John the Baptist

also magnificent 17th-century oak choir stalls with low reliefs depicting the life of St. Norbert. According to a legend, if a canon or a curate finds a white rose on his chair in the cathedral, he will depart this world within three days. In the 19th century there was a popular story of a young priest who received the ominous flower and, wanting to change the course of events, put the rose on the chair of the oldest canon. The trick was of no avail - before the deadline passed, bells rang to bid farewell to the young man, who was laid to rest.

The patron saint of the cathedral is St. John the Baptist, who is also the patron saint of the city. On the northern wall of the church we can see a replica of his statue from 1160. The original, damaged during the Soviet bombing of the city on Easter 1945, is currently kept in the Archdiocesan Museum. It is the oldest image of John the Baptist in Wrocław.

The interior of the cathedral does not lack representations of the life of its patron saint either. The most beautiful among them include the scene of the Renaissance portal at the entrance to the vestry (behind the iron grid closing the nave). Its main protagonists are Salome, an executioner and Saint John the Baptist. The prophet's head is about to fall on the plate. It will be a reward for Salome, Herodias' daughter, who entranced her stepfather - King Herod Antipas - so much with her dance that he promised to make a wish of hers come true. At her mother's instigation Salome demanded the head of John the Baptist, who was imprisoned for admonishing the king for his immoral life.

Love for ever and ever

To the left of the cathedral stands the Church of St. Giles [2]. Preserved in its original form, this oldest of Wrocław's extant churches was built in the 1220s following an order by Wiktor, dean of the Wrocław cathedral chapter.

What made the church most famous was the so-called Dumpling Gate - an arcade linking the church to the late Gothic chapter house. At the top of it we find a stone dumpling, a symbol of marital love. As the legend has it, a peasant from a village near Wrocław lost his wife - a good, virtuous woman and, more importantly, excellent cook. One day our protagonist went to a fair in Wrocław; he became exhausted by the hubbub and throngs of the great city, so on his way back he fell asleep on a stone by St. Giles' Church. In his dream he saw heaven, joyful angels and only the soul of his wife was worried by her husband's sorrow.

At that point the peasant woke up and saw in front of him a basket with dumplings and smoked pork, the taste of which is evidenced by the name that is still used today - „kingdom of heaven”. He began to eat enthusiastically, deciding to keep one dumpling as a keepsake commemorating the miracle. Unfortunately, the desire of his stomach prevailed over the desire of his heart and the last dumpling ended up on the spoon as well. The peasant was about to swallow it, when the dumpling rose, became attached to the arch of the gate and then turned into stone.

A dozen or so metres away, also in pl. Katedralny [Cathedral Square] stands the building of the Archdiocesan Museum. It is certainly worth visiting, because the items on display include interesting liturgical implements and vestments, religious sculptures and paintings. The museum collection includes a Gothic archive cabinet, one of the oldest pieces of ecclesiastical furniture, and a great treasure - Lucas Cranach the Elder's painting *Madonna under the fir tree*.

Two in one

If we are in Ostrów Tumski, we should take a look at the Collegiate Church of the Holy Cross [3]. It is a double church, founded in 1288 by Duke Henry Probus of the House of Piast, the first historical dynasty ru-



The Gothic Church of Our Lady

CHURCHES IN CENTRAL WROCLAW



- 1 Cathedral of St. John the Baptist
- 2 Church of St. Giles
- 3 Collegiate Church of the Holy Cross
- 4 Church of Our Lady on the Sand Island
- 5 Church of SS. Vincent and James

ling Poland. Its patron was to have been St. Bartholomew, patron of the House of Piast. Yet something strange happened. „During the laying of the foundations the builders found a miraculous cross-shaped plant [kept in the Archdiocesan Museum - ed.]. It featured a crucified Christ with a long beard and hair falling down, with John and Mary standing by him. This was the reason why a double church was built and its upper part was dedicated to the Holy Cross,” wrote Bartłomiej Stein in the 16th century.

People associated with the Collegiate Church of the Holy Cross included Nicolaus Copernicus, the astronomer who „moved the Earth and stopped the Sun” by justifying a heliocentric concept of the universe, as well as the eminent naturalist Jan Stanko (rector of the church before 1466) regarded as the finest expert on flora and fauna in 15th-century Europe. His medical dictionary contains about twenty thousand Latin, Greek, German and Polish names of plants, animals, minerals, medicines and medical instruments.

Those who like to look at the sky must visit the Gothic Church of Our Lady on the Sand Island (just behind Tumski or Cathedral Bridge, in ul. św. Jadwigi [St. Hedwig Street]). The church's attractions include sensual angels [4]. Although Thomas Aquinas, known as the Angelic Doctor, claimed that angels were immaterial and, therefore, genderless, the artist decorating the Wrocław church did not share that view. As a result we can now see a male angel who touches a female angel's breast with one hand and embraces her with the other. Another angel holds his winged female companion's chin. The scenes unfold on the rib corbels in the northern aisle of the church.

Visitors are welcome

Ostrów Tumski and Wyspa Piasek [Sand Island] are close to Pl. Biskupa Nakiera [Bishop Nankier Square]. Everyone who loves travel, wande-

rings, pilgrimages must come to the Gothic Church of SS. Vincent and James [5] with its Baroque chapel or mausoleum of Abbot Hochberg. Today the church serves as a Greek Catholic cathedral, but until 1530 it was a monastery church of the Franciscans and was dedicated to St. James.

It was from here that the Franciscan friar Benedict, „Polonus genere”, set out on his journey to Asia. And he made it! In July 1246 the Pole from Wrocław reached the centre of Asia and found himself before the Great Khan. This was the first contact between the Old World and the Mongol Empire.

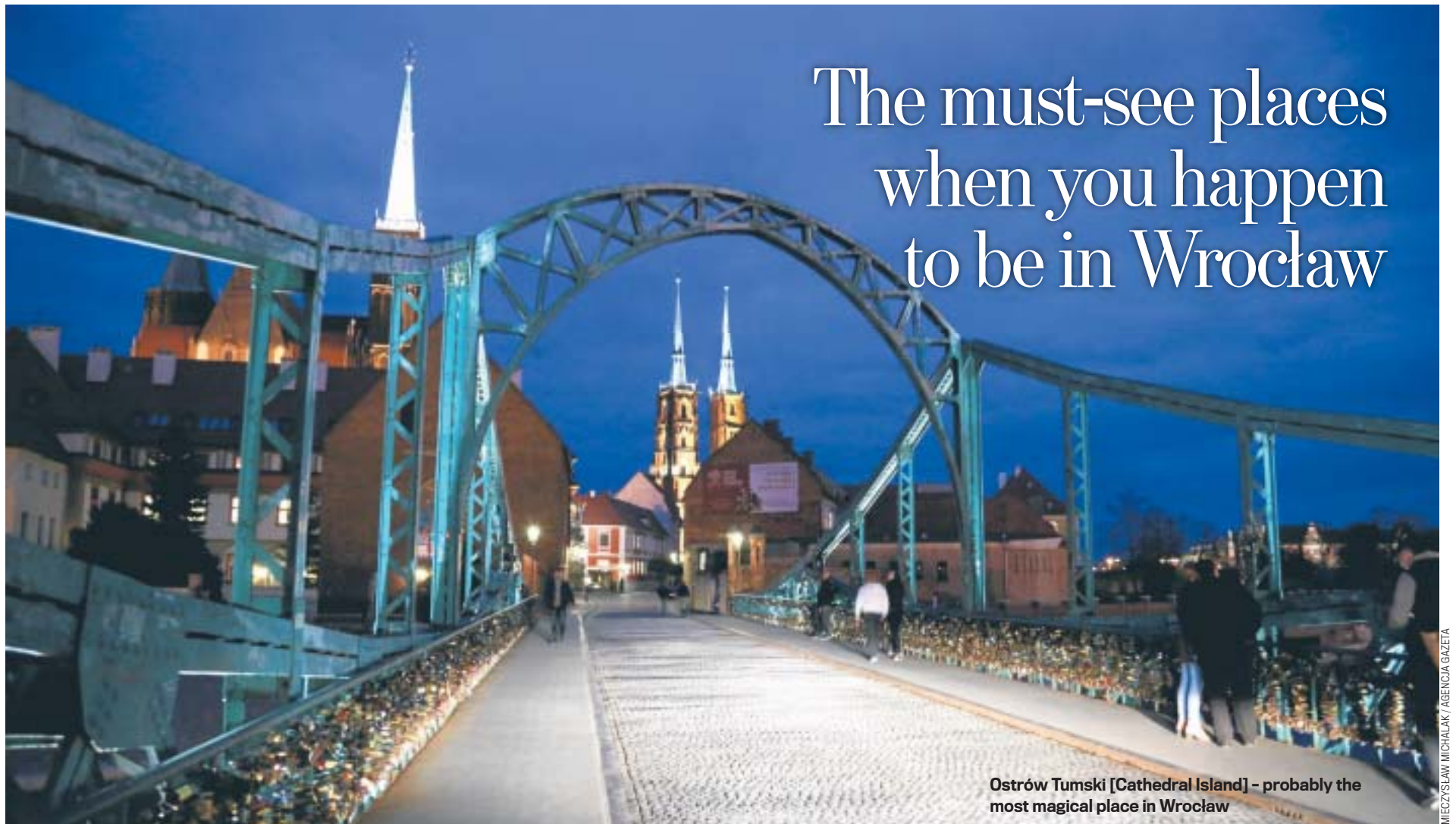
Benedict of Poland was a member of a mission sent by Pope Innocent IV to the Mongolian ruler. The papal envoys, headed by the Italian Giovanni da Pian del Carpine, were to prevent further raids into Christian countries and, if possible, win the khan over as an ally in Christendom's fight against Islam.

Having no maps or even basic information (they did not even know the name of the Mongolian ruler), members of the mission covered a distance of about 14-15 thousand kilometres on horseback over a period of two years. In Kiev they met Wrocław merchants, as was later mentioned by Benedict in his account. It is the oldest written evidence of trade links between Wrocław and Ruthenia, one of the sources of the city's prosperity.

Another great attraction is the Baroque Hochberg Chapel, destroyed during the Second World War and „resurrected” by restorers only in 2013. Its frescoes depict the seven sorrows of the Virgin Mary: Simeon's prophecy, Escape to Egypt, Loss of young Jesus, Encounter on the Way of the Cross, Death of Christ, Deposition of Christ and Entombment of Christ. This is a very interesting example of Baroque illusionistic painting - the angels supporting the painting frames are made in 3D and stick out their plaster noses, legs and flight feathers. Like in heaven. ●

WORLD YOUTH DAY Wrocław

The must-see places when you happen to be in Wrocław



Ostrów Tumski [Cathedral Island] - probably the most magical place in Wrocław

MIECZYSLAW MICHALAK / AGENCJA GAZETA

The rynek in Wrocław is alive 24/7, but if you need to escape the hubbub of the street, go to the magical Ostrów Tumski [Cathedral Island]. At Wielka Wyspa [Great Island] you can find a piece of Africa next to some really original buildings.

JACEK KULESZA,
BM, WAD, CG

We don't have to encourage you to visit the rynek [Market Square] in Wrocław, one of the largest in Europe [1]. You will get there sooner or later anyway. Since the first half of the 13th century it has been the most important part of the city, but now it is primarily a meeting place. Trams and cars have long stopped crossing it (although once there is even a gas station); today the rynek is for pedestrians only, and is full of pavement cafés.

Here, in the basement of the medieval Town Hall, you can find the oldest restaurant in Wrocław, Piwnica Świdnicka [Swidnica Cellar], which has operated here since at least 1303. Next door, under the new town hall and the offices of the mayor, there is a mini-brewery called Spiz. You can see how beer is brewed here.

The rynek can be your starting point as you begin your walk through Wrocław. Moving north, you will reach the Odra River and the oldest part of the city located right by its bank.

Ostrów Tumski is best at night [2]

This is probably the most magical place in Wrocław, with its medieval buildings and alleys lit by a hundred gas (not electric!) lights, lit and extinguished every day by lamp lighters. Plus the beautifully illuminated historic buildings.

Although we are still in the centre of Wrocław, it is not as crowded as the rynek and the streets surrounding it. It is nice to take a walk here during the

day, but it is especially charming at night.

After all, Ostrów Tumski [Cathedral Island] is the cradle of Wrocław. It is here that a castle - the centre of ducal power - was built. It was also the centre of ecclesiastical power, with the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, the bishop's court and the canons' curia. Incidentally, Ostrów Tumski was an island until the end of the 19th century when one of the branches of the Odra River was filled in.

The Odra River or Wrocław as Venice of the North

Wrocław was built on river banks and today the rivers still play an important role here. As many as seven rivers flow through the city, but two of them are the most important: the Odra and the Olawa.

The Odra River is the second largest river in Poland, and although it may seem insignificant when compared to the major rivers of Europe, it is very wide in Wrocław, so that the entire city centre is located on islands. That is why Wrocław is sometimes referred to as Venice of the North, like Amsterdam in the Netherlands, Petersburg in Russia or Stockholm in Sweden.

There are over one hundred bridges in Wrocław, but most of them can be found around the oldest part of the city, Ostrów Tumski, and the islets surrounding it.

The Odra River can be enjoyed by boaters in boats, canoes, yachts or pedal boats. Marinas and rentals are located, for example, at Wyspa Piasek [Sand Island], on the southern quay near the old fortifications (Wzgórze Polskie, Polish Hill) and by the National Museum. You can also find water cafés, bars and restaurants there.

You can tour the river by boat all day, but a night cruise will be even more attractive, as it will give you an opportunity to see the beautiful illuminations of bridges and historic buildings. A day trip can be combined with a tour of the city centre and a visit to the zoo (there are marinas near both places), the Centennial Hall, and Szczytnicki Park. It may be a nice alternative to an ordinary tram or bus.

The quay of the Odra River was renovated when the entire Wrocław Water Hub was modernized - in recent years vast amounts of money have been spent to protect the city from flooding. The idea was to prevent a flood like the one which engulfed a large part of the city centre in 1997 (Wrocław under water can be seen in multimedia maps displayed in the Hydropolis water museum).

Also, during the modernization, beautiful walking and recreational areas were built by the river. The new promenades can be found in the city centre near the marinas.

The Olawa and the Odra were used in the 13th century to create a moat. Actually, two moats. Soon it turned out that the first one was too close to the market square of the dynamically developing town (in the Middle Ages Wrocław was the capital of a duchy and the richest town in Poland). The moat was filled in in the second half of the 19th century. Today in its place there is a wide street surrounding the Old Town with a tram line (the W-Z Route).

You can enjoy a walk on the beautiful, recently renovated boulevards alongside it. However, as for Wrocław's old fortifications - medieval walls, towers and later bastions - very few of them have survived. Only their traces can be found here and there. Most were demolished after the capture of Wrocław by troops of the French Emperor Napoleon (in 1807, when the city was part of Prussia).

Zoo - Africa in the middle of Europe [3]

Last year Wrocław Zoo was the most popular ticketed attraction in Poland - it was visited by as many as 1.8 million people. This is due to the Africarium, which opened in 2014 and has become the biggest attraction of the Zoo. It is visited not only by the residents of Wrocław, but also by people from other regions of Poland - and they all leave delighted.

This is not surprising at all, because the Africarium is a unique place in Europe. It is Europe's only oceanarium dedicated to the flora and fauna of Africa. What is more, you are never se-

parated from the animals by bars - you can watch them either from above or through a glass wall, which is much more attractive. The building has three stories, including one underground.

„There is something for everyone in the Africarium. We've got penguins, sharks, manatees, Nile hippos,” says Radosław Ratajszczak, director of the Wrocław Zoo.

Manatees (sea cows) are large aquatic mammals. When sailors first saw their tails and prominent breasts from afar, they thought manatees were sirens.

Sharks and rays can be best admired when you follow the Mozambique Tunnel, which is a glass tunnel running through the centre of a big pool. Acrylic panes are 18 to 32 cm thick, and they are the thickest in the Mozambique Tunnel. They were brought to Wrocław from Japan.

Not many people know that penguins also live in Africa. African penguins live on the south-western coast of the continent (South Africa, Namibia). They face extinction because of leaks from oil tankers and fishermen who fish for their food: sardines and anchovies.

In the Africarium you can also see Nile crocodiles, turtles, brown fur seals (not to be confused with true seals) swimming in a four-meter deep pool, and over forty thousand fish. Among them, the great Napoleon, or humphead wrasse - the fish which can grow up to two meters long and weigh 190 kilograms. To the delight of visitors, especially children, the Napoleon in the Africarium is very eager to approach the glass pane.

The walls of the Africarium are covered with waterfalls, several meters high, and artificial rocks. To build the rocks, decorators first installed a metal skeleton and wrapped it with a net, then sprayed it with concrete. Later, cracks were carved on the surface to make it look like real rocks. Finally everything was painted with special, non-toxic paints. Construction workers from a Spanish company specializing in artificial rock and tree decorations brought special moulds, which had been formed on trees growing in a real

jungle. Into the moulds they poured a special mixture of rubber. When it solidified, they used it together with artificial bark to build tree trunks.

Throughout the Africarium there are 13 pools and ponds with a total area of over 4600 square meters. They contain over 15 million litres of water (as many as six Olympic-size swimming pools), cleaned by over 50 filters.

However, there is more to see in the Zoo than the Africarium. „Our Zoo has the third largest collection of animals in Europe, in terms of the number of species,” says Radosław Ratajszczak, the director of the Wrocław Zoo. „Apart from the Africarium you absolutely must see the okapi and the Indian rhinoceros.

Okapi resemble zebras, but they are related to giraffes. They live in the forests of the Congo and are called forest giraffes. Wrocław is the only place in Europe where you can see them.

There are also giraffes, lions, bison, wolves, monkeys... and many more animals, so you won't regret coming here.” The Wrocław Zoo, looking very attractive today, has had a very turbulent history. It is the oldest Zoo in Poland: it opened in 1865. However, it was later closed twice. First, after World War I, due to the impoverishment of the city it was turned into a park (from 1921 to 1927). It was revived, but in 1945, at the end of World War II, it was destroyed during the siege of Wrocław by the Soviet Army.

The Germans defending the city shot predators and elephants, because they were afraid that after bombing the animals could escape to the city and would be dangerous to humans. Many other animals were killed by bombs and missiles - from over 2,000 only 200 survived the war. The Zoo did not reopen until 1948.

In 1997, when water engulfed a major part of the city, the Zoo was also threatened with flooding. But the brave residents of Wielka Wyspa, where the Zoo is located, worked day and night to construct levees from sandbags, an effort that saved the zoo and their own houses.

There is also a story of a hero, told in Wrocław for almost 60 years. On 17

WORLD YOUTH DAY Wrocław



Africarium



Odra River



Centennial Hall



Hydropolis

ATTRACTIONS OF WROCLAW

- 1 Market Square
- 3 Zoo
- 5 Wuwa
- 2 Cathedral Island
- 4 Centennial Hall
- 6 Hydropolis



May 1959, a six-year old boy fell into the range of polar bears. Edward Witkowski, a tinsmith who worked in a car garage rushed to rescue the boy. He wrapped himself in a garden hose and jumped into the range.

„I caught and held the child, people pulled us up and it was all over,” he recalled modestly years later.

The boy, seriously wounded, was saved by doctors. Edward Witkowski escaped unscathed. He was a hero. Children on school trips came to visit him, people stopped him in the street, companies sponsored his holidays, and he received letters not only from Poland but also from abroad.

The remarkable Centennial Hall [4]

Located opposite the main entrance to the Zoo. When it was completed in 1913 it was a unique structure: it was covered with the world's biggest reinforced concrete dome with a diameter of 67 meters (only steel structures were bigger). The pipe organ installed inside was the biggest in the world as well: the instrument had 222 registers and 16,706 pipes. Even today the Centennial Hall impresses with its scale and size.

The construction, however, was not easy. The Hall was designed by the famous architect Max Berg, who at that time was the Wrocław city construction counsellor. When he showed the design to the councilors, he caused an uproar. The councilors said the hall resembled a gas meter, a hat box, an inverted potato basket, and a glass cake.

During World War II Wrocław was ruined, but the Centennial Hall was barely affected (unless you count broken windows). After the war it lost the pipe organ, but you can hear it now in the cathedral on the Cathedral Island.

Today the hall is a great attraction of Wrocław, and in 2006 it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site as one of the milestones in the history of architecture and a masterpiece of engineering art. Next to the Hall, at the edge of Szczytnicki Park, there is a large pond with a multimedia fountain (with „light and sound” shows in the evenings).

From the same period as the Centennial Hall comes the Four Dome Pavilion (included in the UNESCO list together with the Centennial Hall), by another great architect of the early twentieth century, Hans Poelzig. The building is newly renovated - you can now admire not only its magnificent architecture, but the exhibition of contemporary art displayed inside.

In 1948 the Centennial Hall was the venue for the Exhibition of Regained Territories and of the World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace, which was attended by, among others, Pablo Picasso (it is believed that in Wrocław he drew the white dove of peace on a napkin), Irene Joliot-Curie and Louis Aragon. A steel spire, erected in front of the Centennial Hall, survived as a remnant of the events. It became one of the symbols of Wrocław.

When it was constructed, at its top, 106 meters above the ground, there was a glittering mirror circle rotating around its own axis. At night, when light from 24 lamps shone on the mirrors, the circle looked like a luminous halo.

Unfortunately, soon after the exhibition opened the halo was damaged by a thunderstorm. „Wind remodeled the light on the top and turned the spire into the largest scarecrow in Poland,” joked Prof. Hugo Steinhaus, the great mathematician who lived in Wrocław, in his book. The remaining pieces of the damaged mirror threatened to fall down on passers-by, but nobody knew how to remove them. That is, until two volunteers appeared: students who were also climbers. - I stood at the foot of the spire captivated and frightened. I have never felt so scared before, even under the highest rock. For God's sake!, I thought, I am to climb this pin! - Zbigniew Jaworowski, one of the climbers later recalled.

One could be scared, indeed. The spire may look strong at the base, but the tip is only 4 centimeters in diameter and during the storm it swings by up to 4 meters.

In October 1948 30,000 people watched as Zbigniew Jaworowski and Wojciech Niedziałek climbed on the pin to pull down the broken mirror. It took

them 36 hours to climb the spire and get down. But they did it.

The Hall was a great place to organize mass events. In the Nazi era - when Wrocław was a part of Germany - rallies featuring Hitler were held here. After World War II great sporting events and concerts were organized in the Hall (artists like Iron Maiden, Tangerine Dream, Slade, and Leonard Cohen have performed here). For many years the Hall held the largest cinema in Europe, called „Gigant” [Giant] with 3,000 seats.

In 1997, the Centennial Hall was the venue of the 46th International Eucharistic Congress, held under the motto „Eucharist and Freedom”. Pope John Paul II prayed here with the bishops and the faithful for freedom, peace and reunification of Christians.

Wuwa or how to build good houses [5]

Near the Centennial Hall you will find an extraordinary model residential estate. It is certainly worth visiting, if you want to see how at the turn of the 1930s people looked for ideas for dwellings that would be inexpensive and resident-friendly. Some of the concepts are still valid today.

Wuwa, or the „Workplace and House Exhibition” (Wohnung- und Werkraum - ausstellung), was created in 1929 in just three and a half months. It was financed by the city and designed by Wrocław architects. Today it is one of Wrocław's main attractions and can be seen between the following streets: Wróblewskiego, Tramwajowa, Dembowskiego, Zielonego Dębu and Kopernika.

It comprises 32 buildings: detached and semi-detached houses, terraced houses, a block of flats and even a kindergarten. They were luxury houses as well as flats for low-income families, singles and childless couples. There were 103 small flats (45 to 60 square metres) and 29 bigger flats. All were fully furnished and the private and public areas around them were designed by landscape architects.

„After World War I Wrocław was, after Berlin, the fastest developing city in Germany. Owing to a rapid deve-

lopment of industry, the population of the city grew within a few years from 80,000 to over 300,000 people,” says Zbigniew Maćków, a well-known Wrocław architect and the architecture curator for the 2016 European Capital of Culture. „What was urgently needed were inexpensive and easily accessible flats.”

Yet the construction efforts in the city focused mainly on tenement houses, which meant a long and costly process. „Hence this exhibition. It was to demonstrate that houses could be built differently,” explains Maćków.

The estate is mentioned in every book dealing with European modernist architecture. „We have pilgrimages of architects from all over the world. They take pictures, want to get inside,” say Wuwa residents.

The Wrocław Wuwa has remained almost unchanged to this day. Only very few owners have changed window frames, carried out alterations or provided external insulation to the buildings. 90 years on, the idea guiding the authors of Wuwa is still alive in Wrocław. Contemporary architects, who usually compete against each other, have joined forces to show how a model residential estate should look in the 21st century. The idea is similar but its implementation and scale are completely different.

„Both concepts have the same roots: the mission which is part of our profession as architects and which involves changing the world for the better,” explains Zbigniew Maćków.

Today, too, architects will present solutions for people of different ages, with different needs and resources. The model estate of Nowe Żerniki - situated in the western part of the city - is to show how a new Wrocław should be built in the 21st century.

The estate has been designed in such a way so as to enable its residents to live without having to use cars - except when commuting. In the vicinity of their flats they will find a school, a creche, a kindergarten, a culture centre and recreational areas. If they needed to do some shopping, they will be able to go to a market or shops on the ground floors of the buildings (no su-

permarket is envisaged). Most cars will be kept in underground car parks.

The new Wuwa is to demonstrate that it is possible to build a resident-friendly estate that is not a burden for the rest of the city. It is still under construction, but we will see the first results next year.

Hydropolis or the Earth is water [6]

You will see this at Hydropolis, a modern museum where you will learn about water and its significance to the Earth. This will not be a boring school lesson but a fascinating multimedia trip. It is definitely a must-see.

You can take a walk there from Wielka Wyspa [Great Island], where you will find the zoo, Centennial Hall and Wuwa. To get there, you should go through Most Zwierzyniecki [Animal Bridge] and Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego [Wyspiański Embankment] (passing the buildings of the Wrocław University of Technology); if you need to cross the Odra River, you can use a cableway like the one used by skiers in the mountains. Normally, the cableway is used by the students and staff of the University of Technology as its buildings are situated on both sides of the river. Hydropolis has been built on the premises of MPWiK - the municipal company providing water to people living in Wrocław.

As the great director Alfred Hitchcock used to say, „A good film should start with an earthquake and be followed by rising tension.” At Hydropolis you will encounter a whirlpool right by the entrance and then things get even more interesting.

On 23 January 1960 Don Walsh and Jacques Piccard became the first humans to reach the deepest point on Earth - the Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean (10,994 m below sea level). They spent 20 minutes there and saw, amongst others, a fish resembling a sole or flounder. „This was an important discovery: at the oceans' deepest point there were enough nutrients and life-sustaining oxygen,” Walsh would later say. The only man who repeated their feat is James Cameron, the director of such films as *Titanic* and *Avatar*.

The only one-to-one replica of the bathyscaphe *Trieste* - used by the explorers to get to the Challenger Deep - can be found in Wrocław's Hydropolis. In February this year it was seen by Don Walsh himself. You, too, can get into the bathyscaphe and repeat this extraordinary expedition.

But this will only be the beginning of your tour of Hydropolis. In it you will be guided by a water path - as you can imagine. It is nearly half a kilometre long and water flows in it thanks to several hundred small pumps. Next, you can follow e.g. the routes of sailors exploring the world, compare the size of old ships with contemporary giants crossing the oceans, get to know the inhabitants of the sea depths (starting with the first ones from 3.3 billion years ago) and test water machines of ancient inventors (e.g. Archimedes' screw or Heron's turbine). In each room you will find the Hydropedia, i.e. a collection of popular science articles.

And when you get tired - because you can become engrossed in the museum for hours - you can rest on couches, listening to the swoosh of sea waves. This unique museum has been created in ul. Na Grobli [On the Weir Street], in a huge 1893 drinking water tank that used to supply water to people living in Wrocław. Next to it stands a beautiful, partly renovated water tower. ●

WORLD YOUTH DAY Wrocław

Pilgrim's kit or what's on during the Days in the Dioc

How to find your way in Wrocław and where to look for information about the city? The organizers of the Days in the Dioceses in Wrocław, the event preceding the World Youth Day, are ready to answer any question.

ILONA NIEBAŁ

„The Days in the Dioceses” are the first part of the World Youth Day celebrations which will take place on 26-31 July in Kraków. During the „Days in the Dioceses” young pilgrims will visit parishes all over Poland. In Wrocław, apart from common prayers, the visitors can participate in a variety of cultural events and concerts,

and enjoy sightseeing. All the featured events are offered not only to pilgrims, but also to tourists and locals.

What, where and when?

Information can be found on the website www.sdm2016.wroclaw.pl; it is available in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish and Polish.

Every pilgrim arriving in Wrocław as a member of a registered group will also receive a special pilgrim's kit, including a map and pilgrim's guide with practical information (for example, about transportation) as well as the most important information about the programme of the „Days in the Dioceses”.

Information points will be set up to provide detailed information about the events organized as part of the „Days in the Dioceses” in Wrocław, about transportation and the World Youth Day in general. Permanent in-

formation points will be open on 20-25 July from 9 am to 9 pm at central points in the city:

- Rynek [Market Square] - the crossroad of ul. Świdnicka and Oławska,
- Ostrów Tumski [Cathedral Island] - pl. Kościelny/ul. Katedralna, near the fountain;
- Wrocław Central Railway Station - main hall.
- Individual events will be accompanied by temporary information points:
 - on 21, 22 and 24 July - at each MercyFest,
 - on 23 July - during the religious events at the Cathedral Island - two additional information points (as well as the permanent point)
 - on 23 July - during the „Singing Europe” concert - on both sides of the stadium (from ul. Lotnicza and ul. Królewiecka),
 - on 25 July - two points in Trzebnica.

Concerts in five locations

Pilgrims will arrive in Wrocław on 20 July and leave for Kraków on 25 July. The four days in Wrocław will be filled with religious and secular events, scheduled daily between 9 am and 10 pm. The organizers especially recommend the MercyFest and Singing Europe concerts.

MercyFest comprises five concerts organized in different parts of the city, and combining the idea of the World Youth Day with that of the European Capital of Culture. The events are meant to integrate young people from all over the world with the people of Wrocław. Apart from praying, there will be time for playing and dancing together, for cultural presentations and for performances by groups from various countries.

MercyFest concerts will be held on 21, 22 and 24 July in five venues in Wrocław: Park Południowy [Southern

Park], Karłowice district (the square at al. Jana Kasprowicza 45), square in ul. Rysia, Plac Wolności [Freedom Square], and the campus of the Wrocław University of Technology at ul. Wittiga („Teki”). On 21 and 24 July the concerts will take place from 5 pm to 9 pm, and on 22 July - from 5 pm to 7 pm.

O sole mio for 1100 voices at the stadium

On Saturday, 23 July the Municipal Stadium in Wrocław will host the „Singing Europe” concert featuring the participants of the World Youth Day, their host families and other citizens of Wrocław. The event will be launched at 6 pm by the Mayor of Wrocław, Rafał Dutkiewicz.

The concert will be divided into two parts. Part one will be a performance of the star of the evening, Sister Cristina Scuccia, the winner of The Voice of Italy. Part two will be

Come and see the European Capital of Culture

This summer, there are no days off in the Lower Silesian capital. Every day Wrocław offers a number of events for you to enjoy. What are the most interesting ones on 20-25 July?

ILONA NIEBAŁ

It's hard to imagine that summer in the capital of Lower Silesia could be packed with more cultural events than this year, when Wrocław is the European Capital of Culture. Whatever art form you enjoy, you will find something to suit your taste.

Indoor and outdoor cinema

This part of the summer in the city will be dominated by film as the 16th T-Mobile New Horizons International Film Festival begins on 21 July. The films featured during the festival include the Polish premiere of *The Lost Highway*; an opera, directed by Natalia Korczakowska, based on David Lynch's cult film.

Each year the New Horizons festival presents films which were shown during festivals in Cannes or Berlin. This year the festival programme will feature the latest film by Pedro Almodóvar - *Julieta*. Other interesting items include a retrospective of films by the Italian director Pippo Delbono.

No time to see the films during the day? No worries - you can enjoy outdoor screenings starting every day at 10 pm in the Market Square. The programme features some of the most important films from 2015, such as „Youth” by Paolo Sorrentino, „The Lure” by Agnieszka Smoczyńska, „The Treasure” by Corneliu Porumboiu, „Goodnight Mommy” by Veronika Franz and Severin Fiala and „The Brand New Testament” by Jaco Van Dormael. On 25 July you can see the screening of a 1977 Italian cinema classic, Ettore Scola's *A Special Day* (restored by CSC-Cineteca Nazionale under the supervision of Luciano Tovoli in cooperation with Surf Film).

The Market Square is not the only outdoor screening venue in Wroc-

ław. An outdoor cinema will also open on Friday and Saturday at 9.30 pm on Wyspa Słodowa [Malt Island].

Visual arts: classic and contemporary

If you'd rather see an exhibition, then „Marc Chagall and European avant-garde artists” is a must for you. For first-time visitors to Wrocław, this will be a two-in-one deal: the works are displayed in the City Museum of Wrocław, located in the Royal Palace on ul. Kazimierza Wielkiego, so you can see the exhibition and the palace at the same time. The exhibition features a selection of works from the Marc Chagall Museum in Vitebsk (Belarus), the city where the artist was born.

Polish-German reconciliation is the topic of the multimedia exhibition „Forgiveness and Reconciliation: Cardinal Kominek, an Unknown Founding Father of Europe”, on display at the Arsenal. In 1965 Wrocław's Cardinal Bolesław Kominek wrote „The Pastoral Letter of the Polish Bishops to their German Brothers” featuring the words „we forgive and we ask for forgiveness...”, which was the first attempt at reconciliation between the two nations after World War II.

The exhibition was created in collaboration with the Museum of Europe and it displays works of art inspired by the theme of war and reconciliation, e.g. Alexander Polzin's sculptures *Requiem* and *Double Angel*. A lot of attention is also devoted to World War II and the experiences of Cardinal Kominek, the time of Stalinism, and the road to reconciliation. This is presented against the background of German-Polish and European history before, during, and after World War II.

Our third proposal is the „Biennale of the Young European Art” - a travelling exhibition which for two years visits countries participating in it. The international project presenting works by artists under the age of 35 is on display at the Wrocław Congress Centre - the Centennial Hall. The exhibition comprises works created by 56 European artists: pain-

tings, drawings, photographs, objects, installations and videos. Poland is represented by Miłosz Flis, Michał Frydrych, Marcelina Groń, Kornel Janczy, Berenika Kowalska, Izabela Łęska, Tomasz Poznysz and Magdalena Sawicka.

The exhibition was previously shown in France and Denmark, and from Wrocław it will move on to Italy, Spain and Portugal.

The master of theatre in pictures

Although the theatrical season usually ends when the summer holidays begin, those who are interested in the history of theatre are in for a treat in Wrocław: an exhibition, „Following... Jerzy Grotowski in photographs by Jan Krzysztof Fiołek”, commemorating the 17th anniversary of the death of Jerzy Grotowski, the renowned Polish director regarded as one of the reformers of theatre. The exhibition features many previously unseen photographs documenting the work of Jerzy Grotowski in the Teatr Laboratorium.

The photos were taken in 1979-1981 in Poland and Italy, and they show various important events in the director's work. The exhibition opens with pictures documenting the 20th anniversary of Teatr Laboratorium (on 15 November 1979), and includes shots from the conference „Grotowski II. The boundaries of theatre” held in Milan, photos from Grotowski's last production, *Apocalypsis cum figuris*, and from the last stage work, *Polish Thánatos*. *Incantations*, produced without Grotowski's participation under the direction of Ryszard Cieślak, as well as some previously unpublished photos from the paratheatrical undertaking *Tree of People*.

However, these are just some of the many cultural events held this summer in Wrocław. Cultural Wrocław - the European Capital of Culture 2016 has much more to offer. ●

Wrocław for the young



Ada Chmielewska



Dominika Chmielewska



Lukasz Golec



Oliwia Suchodolska

What to see, where to go, where to rest and where to have fun? Young people from Wrocław recommend their favourite spots.

COLLECTED BY ILONA NIEBAŁ

Ada Chmielewska, 22 years

If you like busy places and you don't mind noise, go to the Rynek [Market Square]. It is beautiful and has a lot to offer - you can take a walk, have something to eat, sit on a bench, see a performance etc. There are also places in Wrocław where time slows down, no one is in a hurry and there aren't such crowds as in the Rynek. These are Ostrów Tumski [Cathedral Island] and Bulwar Dunikowskiego [Dunikowski Boulevard]. You can find peace and quiet there or recharge your batteries. In my opinion these are the most beautiful places in Wrocław.

Dominika Chmielewska, 19 years

Perhaps it is hard to believe you can find an oasis of peace in a city centre, but in Wrocław you really can. I recommend the Botanical Garden. There are lots of quiet and enchanting spots there. You can admire many incredible plant species. It's hard to imagine a better time for that than summer, when so many flowers are

in bloom. Their colours are really breathtaking. Of course, it's impossible to describe this, because no words can convey such impressions - that's why you should definitely go there!

Karolina Krążyńska, 22 years

The whole of Wrocław is beautiful and during summer everything blossoms and is vibrant with life. If you come to Wrocław for a few days, you should visit the Pergola next to the Hala Stulecia [Centennial Hall] and the nearby Japanese Garden. You can get there by using the city bikes, which can be found in many spots. I often use them and recommend them to others. On the other hand, in the centre - Rynek - there are lots of restaurants and pubs. You will certainly find the right place for you, especially given the fact that many new places have opened.

Lukasz Golec, 25 years

Wrocław is very interesting, it's developing rapidly and you can see that everywhere. The city has more and more places where you can spend time with your friends outdoors, places like Wyspa Słodowa [Malt Island], Pergola or the new boulevards by the Odra River. You can find something that will suit your taste - from small cultural events, like theatrical performances in cafés or pubs, to larger

eses

a concert of „The most famous European songs” performed by an orchestra and choirs conducted by Agnieszka Franków-Żelazny.

Choirs from more than a dozen European countries have joined the project, so there will be as many as 1100 singers on stage. We hope that the whole stadium will sing with them, because everyone should know the repertoire - it will include songs like „Kukułeczka”, „O sole mio” and „Kalinka”.

Information and reports about the events will be published on official social media sites:

Facebook: WYD / SDM Wrocław 2016

Snapchat: WYD/SDM Wrocław 2016 (sdmwrocław2016)

Instagram: WYD/SDM Wrocław 2016 (wyd_sdmwrocław2016)

Twitter: WYD/SDM Wrocław 2016 (@WYDWro)

YouTube: World Youth Day Wrocław 2016

Four Denominations District



The White Stork Synagogue

Here a synagogue stands next to a Catholic church and it takes only a few minutes to walk from an Orthodox cathedral to a Lutheran church.

But a walk into the past takes much longer. At least eight hundred years.

BEATA MACIEJEWSKA

In fact, today's „sacred district”, and for several centuries simply the Jewish district in Breslau (as Wrocław was called when it belonged to Germany), was never really as sacred as it might seem, but this makes it even more interesting. It is definitely worth talking a walk here. To see a dumpling clock and check how St. Anthony managed to win for himself a street where a white stork built a nest.

The dogs must go

The first stop on our tour of the Four Denominations District is in ul. św. Antoniego [St. Anthony Street]. This is where we find the Roman Catholic church of St. Anthony.

The street is a strange place - poor weavers and dyers settled here in the Middle Ages, while today it is the domain of funeral directors. Yet the sight of coffins or urns in windows does not deter passers-by from having fun. On the contrary, if life is short, we should enjoy it, of course without giving up our vanitas musings - for example, over coffee and coffin-shaped cake at the Karavan bar under number 40.

The beginnings of the street were modest and not very religious - it appeared in the city as Hundegasse (1345) or Dogs Alley. Hundegasse was renamed Antonienstrasse only in 1718, following a request by the then Bishop of Wrocław, who came to the conclusion that St. Anthony's Church (consecrated eight years earlier) had to have a more prestigious address.

The design of the church, which originated in Italy, is very interesting. We can find similar gallery-hall churches with a clear span nave and chancel in Rome, Vienna and Linz.

The church cannot be seen from afar; it merges into the bac-

ground, though inside we can find real treasures. No wonder, therefore, that it has been visited by members of various ruling houses, including the Russian empress Maria Feodorovna, wife of Paul I.

Tired with exploring these treasures, we can rest in the pews, which, although uncomfortable, are three hundred years old and have survived all natural disasters and wars ravaging Wrocław. A true miracle of Saint Anthony.

Who has the clock, gets the dumplings

The second church awaits us in ul. św. Mikołaja [St. Nicholas Street]. It is the Orthodox Cathedral of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which originated in the Middle Ages. At that time the church was used by the weavers' guild as well as by whit-towers, soapmakers and innkeepers, who even had a separate gallery here.

A unique feature of the church is the famous Dumpling Clock partly reconstructed in 2014. It is one of those historic monuments that builds a city's atmosphere and popularity, a favourite of cooks, an inspiration for poets and the protagonist of old legends.

With its impressive blue face with a radiant sun, the centuries-old clock, mentioned as early as in 1580, owes its fame not to its looks but to its lack of punctuality. We do not know when it started to be slow, but we do know how slow it was - about 15 minutes. Its inexcusable slowness in comparison with other clocks was even criticised during a meeting of the City Council in May 1879.

The official reason was concern for the ears of Wrocław residents, which hurt when the clocks of the Town Hall, St. Elisabeth's Church and St. Mary Magdalene's Church - all located nearby - began to chime at the same time.

Housewives quickly discovered that potato dumplings (a Wrocław specialty made of boiled potatoes and filled with toasted bread cubes) would be perfect, if they threw them into boiling water when the main clocks in the city began chiming and took them out when they heard the clock of the church in St. Nicholas Street, at that time the Lutheran Church of St. Barbara. This is how the clock became to be known as the Dumpling Clock.

The white stork has landed

The third stop is in ul. Włodkowica [Włodkowic Street], by the White Stork Synagogue. It is the only Wrocław synagogue that has survived to



The famous Dumpling Clock

this day. Its beginnings are associated with a dispute between liberal and orthodox Jews.

The liberals - wealthy merchants, scholars known all over Europe, great financiers - gave up the traditional dress, and cut their side curls and beards. They regarded themselves as Germans of the Jewish faith, they wanted to have rabbis educated at German universities and pray in impressive temples and not in cramped *shuls*. They broke with tradition and old customs, and became assimilated into the Christian community. The orthodox Jews spoke Yiddish and scrupulously observed the rules of Talmudic law.

In 1819 the Prussian authorities informed the Jewish community that within two years a new synagogue would have to be erected, because after that time small prayer rooms would be closed. The Jews raised the money and began negotiating with the merchant Jakob Philip Silberstein, owner of a plot of land known as the „White Stork”, where the new synagogue was to be built. A counteraction by the orthodox community led to the money being returned to the donors.

What remained, however, was a design of the future synagogue by the eminent architect Carl Ferdinand Langhans, son of the author of the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. Its Neoclassical façade and spacious interior lit by a huge lunette were appreciated by the liberals. The orthodox Jews were much less enthusiastic, because the synagogue had a shared entrance for both men and women. However, the liberals got what they wanted and in 1829 erected the synagogue as a private synagogue, using Silberstein's funds.

Eminent rabbis who prayed there included Abraham Geiger, an advocate of reforms of the Jewish liturgy. Thanks to Geiger's contribution to the emergence and development of Reform Judaism, the White Stork Synagogue became a permanent part of the history of the Jews.

It also influenced St. Edith Stein, patron saint of Europe. Her pious mother, Auguste, prayed here on the most important Jewish holidays: New Year (Rosh Hashanah) and the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur). Women would gather in the synagogue behind a latticed screen in the galleries surrounding the main hall.

As Stein wrote in her autobiography, „When we were children, we did not accompany her but usually went at noon to call for her at the synagogue. We wore our very best dresses and shoes, and congregated

in the courtyard with many other children, similarly attired in festive clothing, who were meeting their parents.”

When the „Crystal Night” came on 9-10 November 1938, synagogues began to burn across Germany. The White Stork survived, because it stood in a densely built-up area and the arsonists were afraid that the fire would spread to the adjacent buildings.

After the war the synagogue became a place of worship for the Polish Jews. Lost in 1974 and recovered by them in 1996, it is once again a centre of religious and cultural life.

The Word of the Lord in rose petals

The last stop on our tour is the Lutheran Church of Divine Providence in ul. Kazimierza Wielkiego [Kazimierz the Great Street].

Initially, it was the first Calvinist church in Wrocław. Members of the Calvinist congregation, although influential and belonging to Wrocław's intellectual elite, had to wait for a long time before they could practice their faith freely. The Lutheran City Council was rather hostile to other Protestant denominations and it was not until the capture of Wrocław by Frederick II of Prussia from the Calvinist House of Hohenzollern that the Wrocław Calvinists were able to start building their church.

The foundation stone was laid on 23 May 1747, having been blessed by the court preacher Jakob Loos. Unfortunately, when it was still under construction, the church was destroyed by an explosion in the adjacent Gunpowder Tower - the terrible disaster was brought about by lightning which caused powder kegs to explode.

The calamity moved Calvinists all over Europe; with their help the church was quickly rebuilt and consecrated barely a year after the disaster.

The church was designed in a classicising late Baroque style. The interior is austere, cold even. Our attention is drawn primarily by the pulpit placed directly above the altar stone. The Calvinists put a lot of emphasis on sermons, hence such a privileged place for the pulpit. Its shape is that of a cup and it is decorated with rose flowers.

In 1830 to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the Augsburg Confession King Frederick William III granted the church the title of court church. It was dedicated to Divine Providence in 1945; today the church belongs to the Wrocław Diocese of the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession. ●



Karolina Krążyńska



Weronika Terenda

open-air events, e.g. in the Rynek or Pasaż Niepolda [Niepold Passage-way].

Oliwia Suchodolska, 18 years

I'm a vocational school student and my course focuses on tourism and hospitality, so Wrocław attractions are my cup of tea. When it comes to architecture, we can admire the Romanesque style in Ostrów Tumski and the Gothic style in the Rynek. Another must-see is the Centennial Hall. We have many wonderful museums; I would especially recommend the Museum of Architecture. I also like the Museum of Bourgeois Art in the Town Hall, where we can see e.g. busts of poets and well-known historical figures in the Gallery of Famous Residents of Wrocław.

Weronika Terenda, 18 years

I spend my free time in a variety of ways and Wrocław certainly makes this possible. Bulwar Dunikowskiego is an excellent place to walk and relax. If you're into roller skating, I recommend the track at the Olympic Stadium - lots of room and a very well prepared surface. You can have really great fun at the new trampoline park Go Jump. If you like unconventional art, I recommend the Neon Side Gallery in Ruska street. ●

WORLD YOUTH DAY Wrocław

On your plate in Wrocław



Gniazdo



Central Café



Machina Organika



Spicy Mexican soup - Zupa



Ukrainian pirozhki - Kozacka Chatka



Chatka Przy Jatkach



Toast - Bar Witek



Penne alla diavola - Piec na Szewskiej



Burger Gonzales - Pasibus



Vega Bar Wegański

Breakfast, snack, soup or dinner? Wrocław bistros, bars and restaurants will satisfy everyone - those more and those less hungry. Here are 10 dishes selected from among thousands of menu items available in Wrocław.

ILONA NIEBAŁ

BREAKFAST

Bagel - Gniazdo

Kawiarnia Gniazdo [Nest Café] recommends bagels for breakfast. There are several kinds of bagels available (pictured) - both meat and vegetarian. The latest addition to the menu is the Egg Bagel - a delicious combination of eggs, bacon or cheese served on a bagel and accompanied by iceberg lettuce, tomatoes and red onions. The dish costs 12 PLN. With a cup of aromatic coffee or a glass of freshly squeezed juice it constitutes a perfect, energy-boosting breakfast. The café is also famous for its pastries. It offers delicious cheese cakes, tarts with seasonal fruit, meringue cakes and tartlets. After 19.00 the price of each cake is reduced by half.

Where? Kawiarnia Gniazdo, ul. Świdnicka 36

Breakfast a la carte - Central Café

If porridge, then have it with your favourite extras, if eggs, you can have them boiled, poached, fried, scrambled, as an omelette or in some other form - you decide what your breakfast will look like. You can also choose among many varieties of pancakes and bagel sandwiches. And everything is available from 7.00. The ingredients and suppliers do not change,

so visitors will quickly recognise their favourite flavours even after a year or two. A small breakfast comprising e.g. coffee and croissant costs 8.50 PLN; a more substantial meal will cost you 20 PLN. Porridge costs 7 PLN and each extra - 2 PLN. Your individual wishes are taken into account as well - e.g. you may want to have your meal made with water rather than milk.

Where? Central Café, ul. Św. Antoniego 10

LUNCH

Gluten-free toast - Machina Organika

Gluten-free toast with plant-based cottage cheese and spring vegetables costs 14 PLN. Machina Organika, where it can be found, is a place serving healthy food, processed as little as possible, free from any animal products. Its mission revolves around the idea that what we eat has a real impact on our health and our quality of life. The menu features vegan soups, pasta and burgers - made of e.g. quinoa or carrots - as well as light salads. Every day the restaurant offers different breakfast and lunch menus. There are also sugar-free and gluten-free desserts. Prices range from 8 to 25 PLN. Sometimes you can also buy gluten-free bread baked on site there.

Where? Machina Organika, ul. Ruska 19

Spicy Mexican soup - Zupa

Served from the very beginnings of the Zupa [The Soup] bar and liked so much by its customers, that it has to be available every day. A spicy Mexican soup, it contains a mixture of beef, pork, thickly sliced vegetables and beans. Every day Zupa offers 10 different soups - two on a permanent basis (Mexican soup and cream soup) at a discount price of 6 (350 ml) or 10 (600 ml) PLN, two soups of the week and six soups changing every day and priced between 8 and 21 PLN.

You can always choose between meat, fish, vegetarian and vegan soups.

In addition, you can have free extras like sunflower seeds, sesame seeds or parsley, and buy a bread roll for 1 PLN or focaccia for 2 PLN. After 17.30 everything is available at half price.

Where? Bar Zupa, two locations: ul. Szewska 24/26 and ul. Bujwida 25/1 (Olówek dormitory)

Ukrainian pirozhki - Kozacka Chatka

You will find the traditional Polish pierogi in many locations all over Wrocław, but when it comes to the Ukrainian pirozhki, you will probably get them only at Kozacka Chatka [Cossack Hut]. It is one of the bistro's hits. Pirozhki are buns or pies made from yeast dough and fried golden. They can have a variety of fillings, but the most popular contains hard-boiled eggs and chives. Pirozhki are sold individually - one costs 5 PLN. They are served with cream. Kozacka Chatka's menu contains Ukrainian and Crimean dishes, including bliny, pelmeni, vareniki, grechaniki and syrniki. Prices - from 6 to 14 PLN.

Where? Kozacka Chatka, two locations: ul. Wejherowska 19a and ul. Energetyczna 14

Chilled beet soup - Chatka Przy Jatkach

Well-chilled, refreshing, nourishing, natural and healthy - this is how we can describe one of the favourite Polish soups in the summer season. It is perfect for a light lunch on a hot day. It is made of young beets, chives and dill, and may also contain fresh cucumbers. Usually it is served with a hard-boiled egg. At Chatka Przy Jatkach [Hut by the Shambles] the soup costs 12 PLN. The restaurant serves Polish and regional dishes. The main dish costs between 19 and 29 PLN. The menu contains, for example, pierogi with various fillings, potato cakes, potato dumplings, fried

cheese, pork chops, ribs or fried cabbage. Those preferring lighter meals can choose from a variety of salads.

Where? Restauracja „Chatka przy Jatkach”, ul. Odrzańska 7

Toast - Bar Witek

Nearly everyone in Wrocław knows this toast. It is huge, full of mushrooms and cheese, and seasoned in a unique way - unchanged for years. Bar Witek, where it is served, was opened in 1979. For many people it is a sentimental, cult place, a memory of old times and queues - waiting in a queue for a delicious piece of toast was an essential part of any visit to Bar Witek or even a ritual. The legendary toast costs 7.50 PLN. The second bar, which opened in 2006, offers, in addition to the classic toast, French bread pizzas and seasonal toast. Prices start at 6.50 PLN; the most expensive toast costs 10.50 PLN.

Where? Bar Witek in two locations: ul. Wita Stwosza and ul. Armii Krajowej 8/1

DINNER

Penne alla diavola - Piec Na Szewskiej

The house specialty of the Piec Na Szewskiej [Oven in Cobbler Street] restaurant. A simple, spicy dish based on excellent ingredients: Italian smoked bacon, spicy Pecorino Romano cheese, tomato sauce and nutmeg, which gives the dish an interesting, spicy flavour. The pasta owes its spiciness to fresh chilli pepper, the piquancy of which is balanced by sweet cream. This addition is also meant to combine all flavours into one uniform whole. The finish to the dish is provided by the characteristic Pecorino Romano cheese, which finely harmonises with smoked bacon. Fans of true hellish spiciness can have the chilli replaced with the habanero. The price of the dish is 19 PLN. In addition to pasta, Piec

Na Szewskiej serves Neapolitana-like pizzas - everything conforms to the standards of simple Italian cuisine.

Where? Piec Na Szewskiej, ul. Szewska 44

Burger Gonzales - Pasibus

100% beef, rocket salad, red curry paste, cheddar cheese, jalapeno and nachos - this is what we can expect when ordering one of the most popular items on Pasibus' menu. When compared with other burgers, the Gonzales stands out by virtue of its slightly spicy flavour with a Mexican note. All items on Pasibus' menu are based on original recipes, while all sauces are made with locally sourced ingredients. You can choose from 12 burgers available in the food trucks and slightly more menu items at the Pasibus Station. Prices range between 9 and 25 PLN. The Gonzales costs 20 PLN.

Where? Stacja Pasibus, ul. Świdnicka 11 and foodtrucks: ul. Łukasiewicza 18, ul. Legnicka 51-53, ul. Powstańców Śl. 5, ul. Wystawowa 1.

Cakes - Vega Bar Wegański

Cakes made from red lentils, courgettes, peppers and smoked tofu are served with plant-based cottage cheese with dried tomatoes and a selection of salads. They are all gluten-free. The dish costs 19 PLN. Vega Bar Wegański serves 100% plant-based dishes, including soups, traditional lunch menus, pancakes (including gluten-free buckwheat pancakes), green and red pesto, lecsó, curry, tortillas, corn quesadillas, pizzas (including gluten-free pizzas), veggie burgers, soya dogs, pierogi, Indian samosas, French bread pizzas, salads, cocktails, fresh juices, chilled beverages, coffee, pastries and ice-cream. All this on two air-conditioned floors in the heart of Wrocław. ●

Where? Vega Bar Wegański, Rynek 27a

A D V E R T I S E M E N T N E T

