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The Jagiellonian University has 15 faculties, located on three campuses:

- Faculty of Law and Administration
- Faculty of Philosophy
- Faculty of History
- Faculty of Philology
- Faculty of Polish Studies
- Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science
- Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science
- Faculty of Chemistry
- Faculty of Biology and Earth Sciences
- Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology
- Faculty of Management and Social Communication
- Faculty of International and Political Studies
- Faculty of Medicine with the Division of Dentistry
- Faculty of Polish Studies
- Faculty of Philology
- Faculty of Philosophy
- Faculty of Law and Administration
- Publishing and Printing House
- Guest houses and conference centres
- Song and Dance Ensemble 'Słowianki'
- Academic Choir
- Botanical Garden
- Centre of Innovation, Technology Transfer and Development of the University
- Regional Laboratory of Physicochemical Analyses and Structural Research
- Centre for Postgraduate Medical Training
- University Hospitals
- E-Learning Centre
- Physical Education and Sports Centre
- Careers Office
- Centre for Pedagogical Training
- Jagiellonian Language Centre
- Archives
- Jagiellonian University Museum
- Museum of Pharmacy
- Zoological Museum
- Geological Museum
- Anthropological Museum
- Museum of the Faculty of Medicine
- Centre for Pedagogical Training
- Jagiellonian Language Centre
- Careers Office
- Physical Education and Sports Centre
- E-Learning Centre
- Jagiellonian University Extension
- University Hospitals
- Centre for Postgraduate Medical Training
- Regional Laboratory of Physicochemical Analyses and Structural Research
- Centre of Innovation, Technology Transfer and Development of the University
- Botanical Garden
- Academic Choir
- Song and Dance Ensemble 'Słowianki'
- Guest houses and conference centres
- Publishing and Printing House

### Scientific expedition to Africa 2010

The scientific expedition to Africa is an educational tour aiming to widen the view of Africa and let young Africans be heard in the mass media. The participants of this expedition, the first of this kind, organized by an African, intend to collect various opinions of Africans on their continent, which can begin positive changes in the image of Africa promoted by the contemporary media as a place controlled by wars, diseases, famine and corruption. Moreover, the expedition can become a symbol of overcoming the barriers of the tribal system that have hampered mobility and integration of various African peoples.

The expedition has three main objectives:

- getting to know the African cultures occurring in the particular parts of the continent, conditions of living, system of education, Africans’ access to education and their influence on the possibility of finding jobs in cities and villages;
- preparing a scientific publication on the basis of the gathered materials, opinions and views and present it to all who are interested in African matters all over the world.
- gathering as many opinions on the present level of development in Africa, level of Africa’s unity in the 21st century and future perspectives as possible;
- preparing a scientific publication on the basis of the gathered materials, opinions and views and present it to all who are interested in African matters all over the world.

- Throughout Europe Africans II went almost without any stops. Why? To reach Africa as soon as possible. In Mauritania Errol managed to make an interview with a high ranking member of the African government, His Excellency Ambassador of Gambia in Mauretanias Mr. Momodou Badjie. The ambassador said that the solution for Africa was technology as a mean of development. According to him the problem with Africa is that Africa is a rich continent managed by foreigners, which makes many African countries gain independence and not freedom.

And from Gorée Island Errol wrote the following words,

When I am standing in the doors of no return in Gorée Island I feel relief. I realise that in a few minutes when I cross these old doors and the terrible, dark corridor leading to them, I will leave this place of evil fame. Unfortunately, millions of Africans who crossed the doors three centuries ago, when the transatlantic slave trade was conducted, did not return home. These scars that remained after the slave trade are still deeply felt in Africa. Similarly, slavery of the African culture left scars. However, one must stress the necessity to make changes. If development is to appear in Africa Africans cannot blame the slave trade and colonialism for their failures all the time…

The important thing is that a new generation of African leaders musters to assume power and again kindle hope for the creation of a new Africa. The Convention of African Youth should be an occasion for young Africans to debate and discuss the topics related to Africa. Numerous Africans, from Tangier to Soweto, from Freetown to Dar es Salaam, are looking forward to the dawn of the new Africa.

Currently, Errol is in Bamako, Mali, one of the hottest places in the world. You can find more information at www.afryka2010.pl

Elżbieta Właszczyk