

W A R S A W

1945

1950

1 9 4 5

The Losses of Warsaw, destroyed by the Nazi Occupant:

- 800.000 — people,
- 75% — cubic area of buildings of 1939,
- 80% — industrial establishments,
- 80% — historical monuments,
- 70% — schools, scientific establishments, museums, libraries,
- 70% — public utility establishments,
- 100% — bridges,
- 7% — of left coast Warsaw was fit for habitation.

A.3.



The reconstruction and expansion of Warsaw and other towns and settlements of our country is our contribution to the work of peace, to the bringing out of the values of our national culture and their most beautiful flourishing which surpasses all our achievements, and thereby to the raising of the culture of other nations. In this work, which is simultaneously one of the sectors of the struggle for strengthening peace — we are not alone. The Soviet Union and the peoples democracies are, like us, contributing their effort to the peaceful rehabilitation of the terrible war devastations, and, like us, oppose all attempts to incite a new war. In this gigantic creative work, the forces of the camp of freedom and peace are growing everyday...

B.BIERUT



1945

Muranow, the most heavily populated section of Warsaw, levelled to the ground
by the Nazis.



Blocks of a new residential quarter are arising on an area of around 200 hectares
in Muranów.

1950



1945

Ruins remain of the historic quarter. In the foreground, fragments of Warsaw's oldest monument, the column of Sigismund III.



Today, the column of Sigismund III and the historical houses on Castle Square have been rebuilt. The entire Old Town and the Royal Castle are being rebuilt.

1950

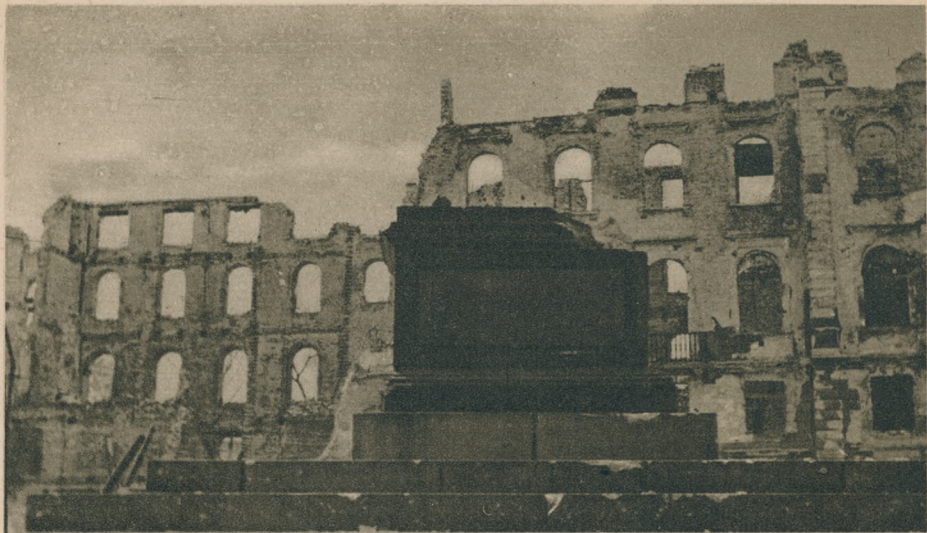


1945 The occupant left one of Warsaw principal streets. Nowy Swiat, in shambles.
The sole surviving house is evident among the ruins.



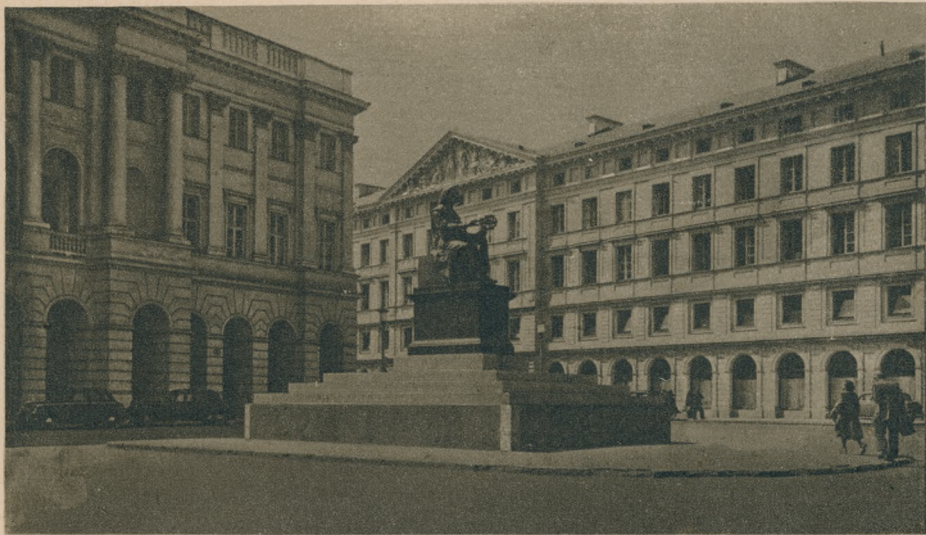
The complete reconstruction of Nowy Swiat has restored the historical architecture of the damaged buildings.

1950



1945

Only the foundation remained of Thorwaldsen's statue of the brilliant Polish Astronomer, Nicolas Copernicus.



Copernicus' monument stands again in its former place.

1950



1945

The destroyed Staszic's Palace, headquarters of scientific institutions, one of Warsaw's classical buildings.



Staszic's Palace has been restored.

1950



1945

The Nazis blew up all the bridges linking the two parts of Warsaw separated by the Vistula.



The newly constructed Śląsko-Dąbrowski bridge, a part of the modern East-West Highway. 1950



1945 The statue of Christ in front of Sacred Cross Church cast down to the street by the Nazis.



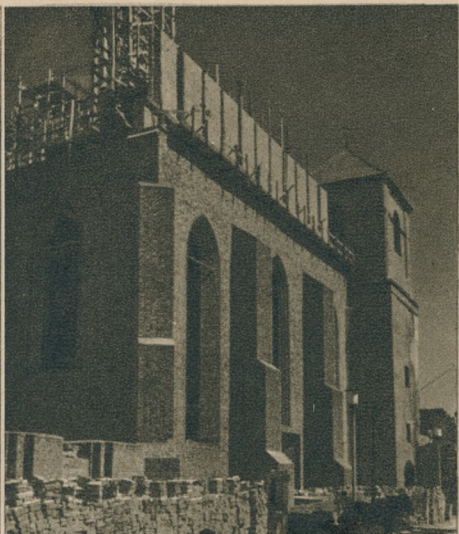
After Warsaw's liberation, the statue has been put back into its former place in front of the rebuilt Sacred Cross Church.

1950



1945

Ruins of the St. John Cathedral.



The St. John Cathedral in re-1950
construction.



1945

The „Gerlach“ factory, destroyed like the entire industry of Warsaw.



The rebuilt „Gerlach“ factory.

1950



1945

The damaged small palace of Prince Poniatowski („The Tin Roof Palace“) next to the completely destroyed Royal Castle.



The rebuilt Poniatowski Palace. Upon decision of the Government the rebuilding of the Royal Castle has been begun.

1950



1945

This is what the area between Miodowa and Hipoteczna streets looked like — only one house and the church survived.



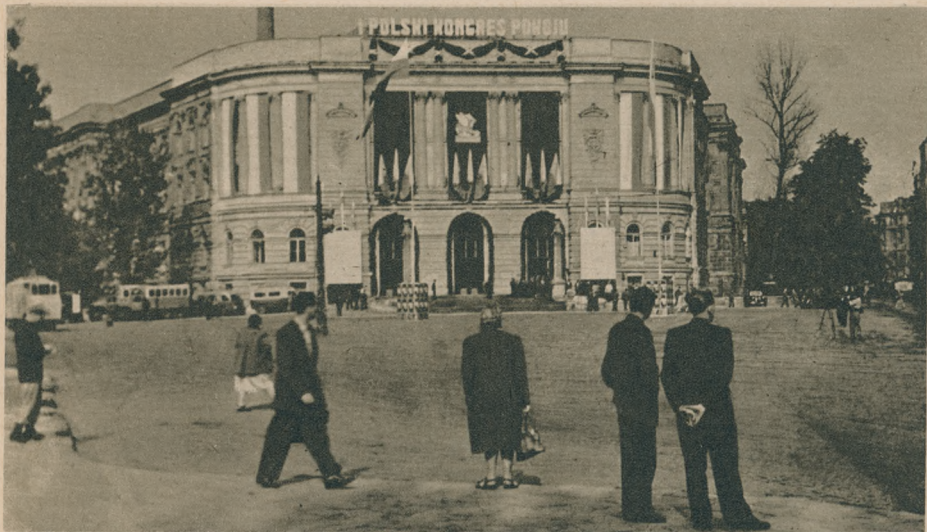
This is what it looks like at present after the construction of East-West Highway.

1950



1945

The damaged principal building of the Warsaw Politechnic.



The First Congress of the Polish Committee of Defenders of Peace met in the rebuilt principal building of the Warsaw Politechnic.

1950



1945

Not a single house was left of the Mariensztat district.



During the construction of the East-West Highway, destroyed Mariensztat was changed into a beautiful workers residential quarter.

1950



1945

The ruins of the former palace of the Princes Radziwill stand amid the shambles of the entire district.



The Central Headquarters of Professional Training are now located in the rebuilt former magnate's palace.

1950



1945

The entire northern district was turned in a Ghetto for the Jewish population by the Nazis and later completely destroyed. The photograph shows a part of the ruins of Dzielna street.



Here today stands the monument of the Heroes of the Ghetto, erected to honour the Jews who fell during the armed uprising in the Ghetto against the Nazis.

1950



1945

The destroyed areas between Żelazna and Wola Streets in the workers district
Warsaw.



The large printing plants „House of the Polish Word“, the most modern factory of printed word. The entire district is being rebuilt.

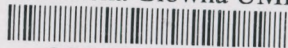
1950



The Siren — Warsaw's coat of armes. (A sculpture on the Kościuszko Coast).

E. 2291/50

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In Warsaw there has been rebuilt:

31.000.000 sq. m. — of buildings,
150.000 — housing rooms,
4 — bridges.

The modern East - West Highway was constructed.

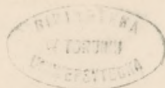
All the public utility establishments which existed before the war were set into motion and expanded.

We shall built in Warsaw during the Six Year Plan:

12.000 — housing rooms,
42 — new factories,
263 — schools and kindergartens,
3.000 — new hospital beds,
1.100 ha — of green areas.

The first section of the subway.

We shall rebuild the Castle and the Old Town.



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