



They died, so Poland could live.

The Warsaw Uprising's maximum range covered part of the left-bank districts of the city, a small area of right-bank Warsaw, as well as the Kampinos Forest, Legionowo, and the area around Marki. People fought on barricades, used sewers to move troops, orders and mail between cutoff districts. Field hospitals were hidden in basements and kids were used as messengers.

Take a moment to honor the memory of those women, men and children that died for their and our freedom.

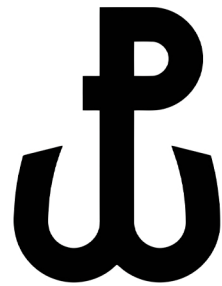
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The Warsaw Uprising fought straight for 63 days, started August 1st till October, 3rd, far longer than expected. The operation was initially planned for 3 days, considering the Soviet troops were approaching. Just like in September 1939, when Russians acted hand in hand with Germans and invaded and occupied Poland, once again the communists betrayed us. Soviet troops were stopped and watched how Warsaw was bled out by the Nazis. This was due to political affiliations, as the Home Army opposed the communists.

Warsaw Uprising 1944



80th Anniversary

Polish side	German side
Forces including People's Army and scouts - 45,000 combatants	Forces Wehrmacht, SS, and German police - 50,000 combatants
Losses 18,000 killed and missing in action	Losses 16,000 killed and missing in action
25,000 wounded	9,000 wounded
180,000 civilians killed, half of them during the Wola Slaughter	Civilians displaced after the Uprising fell: 550,000 from Warsaw, and 100,000 from satellite towns. Out of these 100-150,000 were sent to slave labor, 50,000 sent to concentration camps.
25% of Warsaw was destroyed during the Uprising, additional 30% was destroyed by the Germans afterward.	

The Warsaw Uprising was a major World War II operation by the Polish underground resistance to liberate Warsaw from German occupation. It occurred in the summer of 1944, and it was led by the Polish resistance Home Army (Armia Krajowa).

The uprising was timed to coincide with the retreat of the German forces from Poland ahead of the Soviet advance. While approaching the eastern suburbs of the city, the Red Army halted combat operations, enabling the Germans to regroup and defeat the Polish resistance and to destroy the city in retaliation.

The Uprising was fought for 63 days with little outside support. It was the single largest military effort taken by any European resistance movement during World War II.