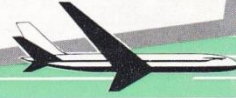


SAS CITY PORTRAITS

Warsaw

SAS



View of Old Town Market Square
as seen from Piwna Street

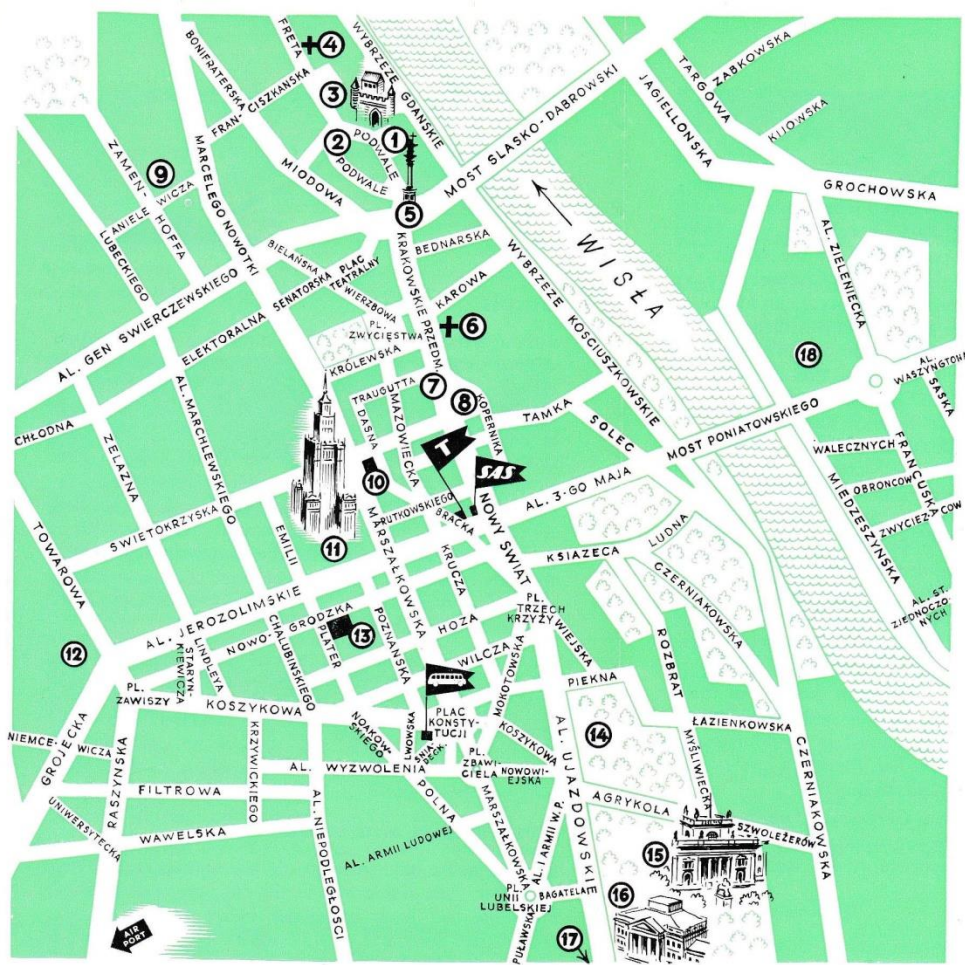


SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM

One Hour's Walk Around Warsaw

With the SAS Office as your starting point, turn left down Nowy Świat Street. This street has been reconstructed as it was before the war. On your right at the end of the street is the Polish Academy of Sciences and the statue of the great Polish astronomer Copernicus by the famous Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen. Further on, also on your right, is the Warsaw University, then the Bristol Hotel. Continuing, you see on your right the statue of Poland's great poet Adam Mickiewicz and enter the rebuilt Old Town at the end of the street. Any of the streets on your left will lead to the wide Marszałkowska Street where you turn left. The dominating feature of this street is the huge Palace of Culture and Science. A little further on you will come to Plac Konstytucji with the Air Terminal. Continue, turn left through Bagatela and you will reach the elegant promenade Aleje Ujazdowskie. At the corner is the beautiful residence of the Head of the Council of the State — Belvedere.

Turn left along Aleje Ujazdowskie. On your right pass the lovely Łazienki Park with the newly reconstructed monument of Chopin. In this park you can also find the renowned equestrian statue of Poniatowski by Thorvaldsen. On the left are offices of the State Department and various Foreign Embassies. Further on to the right are the Botanical Gardens. After having passed Piekna Street you see the U.S. Embassy on your left and after a short walk you are back at the SAS Office which is situated near the most important hotels.



Key to the Map:

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| 1. The Old Town Market Square. | 10. The Philharmonia Concert Hall. |
| 2. Barbican — ancient city fortress. | 11. The Palace of Culture and Science. |
| 3. Freta Street. | 12. Main Railroad Station. |
| 4. Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary. | 13. The Opera House. |
| 5. Castle Square. | 14. Park Ujazdowski. |
| 6. The University. | 15. The Botanical Gardens and the Łazienki Park. |
| 7. Holy Cross Church. | 16. Belvedere Palace. |
| 8. The Staszic Palace with the Copernicus Monument. | 17. The Wilanów Palace. |
| 9. Monument of the Ghetto Fighters. | 18. The "Tenth Anniversary" Stadium. |

Tourist Information Office: Orbis, 16, Bracka Street. For information telephone 646-75; cinema tickets 691-32, theater tickets 601-05.

SAS Information Office: 19, Nowy Świat Street. Telephone: 644-18 and 650-93. Open: 8.30 AM — 4.30 PM.

Air Terminal: LOT (Polish Airlines), 3 Plac Konstytucji. Telephone — Information: 810-09 and 885-80; Reservations: 890-61.

Your First Hour in Warsaw

Your SAS plane arrives at Okęcie Airport. You hand your passport to the immigrations officer in the arrival room. You fill in your currency and return declaration. When called to the Customs Hall you get your passport back; later you must hand it to the customs officer who will stamp it for certification that the currency declaration has been produced. For visitors and tourists the customs check is pleasantly lenient. Currency can be exchanged at the airport in the *Orbis* section where you go after Customs. An SAS ground hostess will be present to assist you on your arrival and at the airport you will also find an SAS Office. A porter will bring your baggage to the LOT bus waiting outside or to a taxi. Bus fare to LOT's Town Terminal is Zio 2,00 and takes about 20 minutes. Taxi fare to the hotels in Warsaw from the airport is about Zio 35.00.

If you stay in a hotel you must give the passport to the reception clerk upon arrival. The hotel will arrange all formalities with a special district notification office and registration with the Polish police. If you are going to stay with friends they will know where to find the district notification office (*Biuro Meldunkowe*) which you must advise about your arrival within 24 hours.

If you stay in Poland longer than 3 days you must register with the Polish police (*Komenda Milicji Obywatelskiej*) which you will find at Muranów Pałac Mostowskich. Office hours are 10 AM to 2 PM. You will not be allowed to leave the country without their stamp in your passport, but your hotel will take care of this formality.

The Air Terminal is at Plac Konstytucji 3, in the central part of the city and here you will have no trouble in getting a taxi to take you to your final destination in Warsaw. American citizens and Canadian citizens are expected to register with the U. S. Embassy and the Canadian Legation respectively.

WARSAW

The Polish Republic covers a territory of 120,300 square miles with a population of 28,100,000 inhabitants. In size, Poland ranks eighth among the European countries, and takes the seventh place in population. In the North it borders on the Baltic Sea, in the South on Czechoslovakia, with the natural border formed by the Carpathian Mountains. In the West it borders on the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and in the East on the U. S. S. R. Although mostly low-lying, it rises to 8,210 feet in the Tatra group of the Carpathian Mountains. Main rivers are the Vistula, Odra, Warta, Western Bug. The highly industrialized southern region is rich in natural resources; and the main ports are Gdansk and Szczecin in the North. Poland is largely agricultural and well forested. The capital is Warsaw and other large cities include Cracow, Poznań, Gdańsk, Katowice, Wrocław.

Although eighty-five per cent of the city's buildings were destroyed during World War II and approximately 800,000 people lost their lives, today over 1 million inhabitants live in Warsaw, one in every four in a house built during the past ten years.

While most of the new buildings are in the style of this century, the Old Town (*Stare Miasto*) and some of the main thoroughfares have been rebuilt in their original style. At immense cost Warsaw has, therefore, preserved to some extent its old Polish atmosphere.

In Warsaw some people speak German or French while only a few know English; but every one is happy to assist foreign visitors. At the important hotels there are no language difficulties.



Hotels

Although the hotel standard is improving, do not expect to find de luxe hotels similar to those in the USA or Western Europe. Hotels which can be recommended include the Grand Hotel (28 Krucza Str.), the Bristol Hotel (42/44 Krakowskie Przedmieście Str.), the Warszawa Hotel (9 Pl. Warecki), the MDM Hotel (1 Pl. Konstytucji) and the Polonia Hotel (45 Al. Jerozolimskie). Some of these (the Bristol and the Grand) are administered by the Polish State Travel Bureau *Orbis* on international standards. Due to room shortage, hotels are fully booked all year and you must make reservations as early as possible. Your local travel agent or SAS Office will advise you on this.

For a single room with private bath expect to pay Zł 55.00 — 75.00; for a double room with private bath Zł 90.00 — 100.00 per night. Note: the voltage is 220 volts A.C.

Restaurants and Food

Leading hotels have their own excellent restaurants. There are other good restaurants in the city; you will probably find that the places mentioned below will be to your liking: the Krokodyl (19/23 Rynek Starego Miasta — Old Town Market Square), the Rarytas (15 Marszałkowska Street), the Pod Kandelabrami (1 Pl. Konstytucji), the Kameralna (16 Foksal Street), and the Kongresowa (Pałac Kultury i Nauki — Palace of Culture and Science).

There is music at lunch and dinner in the Rarytas, and dancing in the Krokodyl and the Kongresowa, the latter



offering floor shows as well. There is an admission fee (Zł 20.00) enabling you to stay till 3 AM.

One always eats à la carte and Polish cuisine has some pleasant surprises for you. You may choose between cold dishes or soups as an entrée, fish or fowl dishes, among which we recommend the *Cotelet de Volaille*. Other dishes usually on the fare are *Schnitzel*, *bryzol* and beefsteak, and perhaps *Chateau Briand*. Compotes, ice creams and cakes are offered as dessert.



Entertainment and Night Life

With such great composers as Chopin, Szymanowski and Paderewski among their ancestors it is not surprising that the Polish people are fond of music.

The Opera Warszawska, also staging ballets, (No. 13 on the map) is excellent, as are the concerts of the Warsaw Symphony Orchestra at the Filharmonia Narodowa (National Concert House — No. 10 on the map). Special events such as regional or foreign ballets and concerts are sometimes staged in the Sala Kongresowa in the Palace of Culture and Science (No. 11 on the map).

Tickets for these events as well as for sport events etc. are normally obtainable for visitors through *Orbis* Travel Bureau.

Apart from the restaurants Kongresowa and Krokodyl as well as all the hotel restaurants, there are no other late evening restaurants. However, more such restaurants will appear.

Sights

- (1) *The Old Town Market Square — Rynek Starego Miasta.* After having been entirely destroyed during the war this old square was reconstructed according to its original design. Although the interiors of the houses are modern, the building facades were conscientiously rebuilt as replicas of their predecessors. This is true also of streets leading from the Market Square: *Zapiecek*, *Waski Dunaj*, *Nowomiejska* and *Freta*. On the corner of *Zapiecek* note the clock with the grotesque figure hammering the hours and the stone tablet commemorating the rebirth of the Market Square in 1951—53 after its demolition in 1944. On the western side of the square you find the famous *Krokodyl* restaurant and café. The café is on the ground

floor while the restaurant is in the medieval cellars whose Gothic vaults are still preserved. The most magnificent building on this side of the square is at the corner of the Waski Dunaj Street. Originally a 14th century house of the Mazovian princes, it today houses the Institute of History.

On the northern side of the Market Square is the Warsaw Historical Museum in the house called *Pod Murzynkiem* (which means "Under the Little Negro"), easily recognizable because of the sculpture of a negro head. Another museum, the *Adam Mickiewicz Museum*, is on the eastern side of the square, and nearby, at the corner of Celnia Street, a House of Culture is installed in one of the old burgher's houses. Continuing round this famous square you find on its southern side a fine restaurant, *Pod Bazyliuszkiem* ("Under the Basilisk"), where according to legend a dragon once hid in the vault and killed people by its breath or look.

- (2) *Barbican — Barbakan*. From the Market Square walk up Nowomiejska Street to the Barbican, an old fort which in medieval times was a defence post for the city gate. Part of the old walls came to light when nearby houses were destroyed during the war and may be seen at the corner of Długa Street and Freta Street.
- (3) *Freta Street*. This street leads into the "New Town" — *Nowe Miasto*, the area of medieval Warsaw outside the city walls. No. 16, now a museum, is the birthplace of Marie Skłodowska-Curie.
- (4) *Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary — Kościół Najświętszej Marii Panny*.

Continuing along Freta Street you reach the New Town Market Square, dominated by the domed Church of the Sisters of the Holy Sacraments dating from 1609. Further to the right is the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary with a beautiful Gothic tower. The oldest church in Warsaw, it was founded in 1409 and was reconstructed after the war.

- (5) *Castle Square — Plac Zamkowy*. A granite column with the statue of King Sigismund III in the center of the square is a post-war reproduction of the original monument which was erected in 1634, and blown up by the Germans in 1944. The 15th century Royal Castle which has given its name to the square was completely destroyed during the war, but should be reconstructed during the next few years. In Castle Square (eastern side) right on the edge of the Vistula escarpment, stands St. Anne's Church, built in 1454 in Gothic style (fragment to be seen on the Vistula side). It was later rebuilt in Baroque although its facade is Classical, from 1788. Where Krakowskie Przedmieście Street joins Castle Square is a sculpture of Virgin Mary (1683) and behind it a small square with a tablet honoring the leaders of the People's Army who died in the struggle against occupation. Kra-



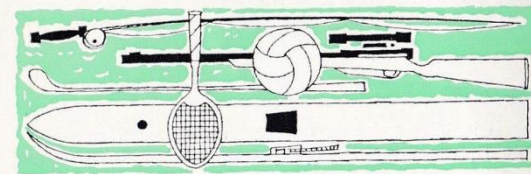
kowskie Przedmieście is the first in the series of streets, known as the Castle-Belvedere-Wilanów Highway. Throughout history this has been and still is a magnificent and important axis.

- (6) *The University*. A group of ancient mansions, among them Kazimierz Palace, which today form the Warsaw University.
- (7) *The Holy Cross Church — Kościół Sw. Krzyża*. One of the reconstructed churches in Krakowskie Przedmieście Street. It was originally built during the second half of the 17th century.
- (8) *Staszic Palace — Pałac Staszica*. Originally built by Corazzi in 1823, this large edifice has been attractively restored. In front of the palace is Thorvaldsen's statue of Nicolaus Copernicus, the famous Polish astronomer (1473—1543). This is the last of several beautiful palaces and mansions characteristic of Krakowskie Przedmieście Street. However, in between these are many modern buildings including the Bristol Hotel and the former European Hotel which soon will be rebuilt.
- (9) *The Monument of the Ghetto Fighters*. This impressive monument by Rapaport commemorates the Jewish uprising against the German troops in the Warsaw Ghetto, 1943.
- (10) *The Philharmonia Concert Hall*. Sienkiewicz Street, near Marszałkowska Street.
- (11) *The Palace of Culture and Science — Pałac Kultury i Nauki*. A gift from the Soviet Union, this colossal edifice is the most striking landmark of mid-town Warsaw. Various institutions and scientific associations are accommodated there, including the Youth Palace with an indoor swimming pool and other sports facilities, work shops and recreational establishments. Other features are the Congress Hall (Sala Kongresowa) seating 3,000 people, three theaters, two cinemas, museums and exhibition halls and restaurants. In front of the building stretches the vast Central Square, scene of parades and demonstrations, skirting the wide Marszałkowska Street, which is lined on one side with huge houses and shops, cafés and restaurants. On the other three sides the building is surrounded by the charming Central Park.
- (12) *The Main Railroad Station — Główny Dworzec Kolejowy*. At Warszawa-Główna, Towarowa Street.
- (13) *The Opera House*, 49 Nowogrodzka Street.
- (14) *Park Ujazdowski*. Peaceful and lovely old park at Ujazdowskie Avenue, the district of foreign embassies.
- (15) *Botanical Gardens and Łazienki Park*. Łazienki Park is the most beautiful public garden in Warsaw. The elegant former Royal Summer Palace (18th century), the Orangery and the Theater on the Island are in this park.
- (16) *The Belvedere Palace — Belweder*. Built in 1822, the Belvedere Palace is typical of the Classical style of the early 19th century.
- (17) *The Wilanów Palace*. This beautiful Baroque edifice and its lovely park on the outskirts of the city are well worth a visit. The palace was constructed in 1677 and 1696 and it is now a part of the Polish National Museum.
- (18) *The Tenth Anniversary Stadium — Stadion Dziesięciolecia*. This is the largest stadium in Poland with a seating capacity of 100,000 and the scene of important sports events.



Public Holidays

Shops and offices are closed on the following official holidays: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), May 1 (Labour Day), July 22 (Constitution Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints Day), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day). To these add the movable holidays: Easter Monday and Corpus Christi.



Sports

In Poland the most popular sports are much the same as in Western Europe: Football (soccer), boxing, basketball, tennis, handball and automobile races. Ask *Orbis* (marked T on the map) or the SAS Office for information on sporting events and where they take place.

Transportation

Public transport is very crowded at peak hours — and taxis are scarce. However, in most cases your hotel can provide a taxi for you. For a new taxi you'll pay Zł 2.00 per km. day fare, for taxis of the old type the day fare is Zł 1.20 per km. Night fare is twice the day fare. Chauffeur-driven cars may be hired through *Orbis* or SAS Car Hire Service. Cars with or without driver can also be hired through the Polish Motor Federation, Touring Office, 6/14 Krucza Street. Phone: 862-51.





Shopping

Typical buys for tourists are ceramics, dolls in national costumes, embroidered tablecloths, carved wooden goods from the Cracow region and fine hand-made silverware and crystal. There are two shops near the Air Terminal where these souvenirs are obtainable, but you will find them also in the Old Town and in Nowy Swiat Street near the SAS Office.

Shops close normally at 7 PM.

Tipping

Hotels include a service charge on their bills. In restaurants tip 10 % of the bill's value. Porters, wardrobe attendants etc. are tipped Zlo 2.00 — 5.00 according to the service rendered.

Excursions

Beside Warsaw, Poland has many other interesting places well worth a visit.

Make your arrangements with *Orbis*, the State Travel Bureau. They have organized tours of 10 days or less which may be booked before you set off for Poland.

Your local SAS Office will be happy to give you the address of the *Orbis* agency in your own country.

Poznań has reconstructed its historical monuments; the Renaissance Town Hall, the Cathedral, the Old Market Place and its fine picture gallery. The town's Opera House is one of the best in Poland. Outside *Poznań* visit Kurnik Castle and the palace at Rogalin. Each spring, the *Poznań* International Trade Fair attracts thousands of foreign visitors and exhibitors from over 40 countries.

Kraków (Cracow) is the only large town in Poland which escaped destruction during World War II. It is the ancient capital of Poland. Here you meet the old Poland — medieval buildings, the Royal Wawel Castle

(10th-16th century), the 13th century Gothic Church of St. Mary with its magnificent Wit Stwosz altar, and its picturesque Old Market Square with the ancient Town Hall, the Cloth Hall (*Sukiennice*) framed by old burgher's houses. Near Cracow the new Poland shows its progress in the newly created town of Nowa Huta, where over 70,000 people work in the vast iron works. As an excursion from Cracow visit the fascinating salt mines at *Wieliczka*; you will not soon forget this expedition into the underground with its quiet salt water lakes and vaults cut out of salt.



Zakopane. A leading holiday resort 62 miles from Cracow, visited summer and winter by thousands. Situated in the Tatra Mountains, *Zakopane* offers splendid walks, angling, mountaineering and skiing. From *Zakopane* everyone takes the excursion to Morskie Oko, a great lake lying high in the mountains, and by the funicular railway to the mountain peak of *Kasprowy Wierch*, 6,560 feet above sea level. Nearby at *Niedzica* is a very romantic 14th century castle. Another attraction of this district is the trip on the *Dunajec* river on quaint rowboats, managed by skilled oarsmen who have been doing the job since childhood.

Częstochowa dates from the 14th century. It is famous for the miraculous painting of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the *Jasna Góra* Monastery which attracts thousands of pilgrims every year. The Monastery was built in 1384 with huge defense walls very well preserved.

Krynica is a very popular health resort. Comfortable hotels, lovely promenades and tennis courts ensure a pleasant stay, and a modern spa offers many varieties of bathing cures.

Gdańsk and *Gdynia* together form the most important ports of Poland. Since the war the large shipyards have been reconstructed, and the traffic in the harbors of these twin-port-cities is now very heavy. Near *Gdańsk* you find the well preserved *Malbork Castle*, founded by the Teutonic Order in the 13th century.