

Institute of National Remembrance

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Commemorating the 79th anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising











The most important ceremony commemorating the 79th anniversary of

the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising took place at 5:00 PM, in front of the Gloria Victis monument at the Military Powazki Cemetery in Warsaw, The event was attended by Polish President Andrzej Duda, Polish Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki, representatives of state and local authorities, veterans and Warsaw residents. The Institute of National Remembrance was represented by its President Karol Nawrocki Ph.D. "Gloria Victis" ["Glory to the Vanquished"] is the name of the monument in the Powązki Military Cemetery in Warsaw, erected in the middle of the graveyard section where thousands of insurgents killed in the fights were laid to rest. They may have been defeated, but their courage and sacrifice still brought them glory, as recognized by the society, which commemorates them every year.

Those gathered paid tribute to the heroes by praying and laying wreaths at the monument. The ceremony was accompanied by an honour guard company and a salvo of honour.

By order of the Commander of the Home Army, General Tadeusz Komorowski "Bór", the Uprising in Warsaw began on 1 August 1944. The goal of the Home Army (AK) was to liberate the capital and seize it for a few days until the Red Army enters. This would enable the Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Poland to the Country, representing the legal Polish Government In Exile, to cast civil authority over Warsaw, thus awaiting the Soviets as free and independent hosts of their country. It was the last chance to save the independence of the Polish State, secretly betrayed by its Western allies - Great Britain and the United States.

The proportion of forces was extremely unfavorable for the Polish side. Among 50,000 soldiers of the Home Army, the National Armed Forces and the People's Army, only one out of 25 joining the fight was armed. Meanwhile, the Germans engaged the regular army, the SS, the Police, the Gendarmerie and auxiliary troops, supported by heavy artillery and aviation. Nevertheless, the insurgents achieved a number of significant successes. They regained control over considerable areas of the Śródmieście, Żoliborz, Mokotów, Wola and Ochota districts and took hold of vast amounts of German equipment and weapons, including armored vehicles.

The insurgents also liberated the Konzentrationslager Warschau, a German concentration camp where Jews from various European countries were imprisoned. The people of Warsaw often referred to the camp as "Gęsiówka".

The condition of the final success of the Uprising was the Red Army entering the city. Meanwhile, Joseph Stalin ordered his troops to stop on the Vistula river and refrain from any actions against the Germans. The latter, therefore, pacified the city without hindrance, committing numerous mass crimes, both on the insurgents and on the civilian population.

Airdrops of supplies for the insurgents, carried out by the air forces of the Western Allies (including Polish airmen) were just a fraction of what was actually needed and could not possibly change the course of events. In the absence of food and water supplies, on 2 October 1944, after 63 days of heroic struggle, the Home Army's command was

forced to sign the capitulation order of the remaining Polish forces. Approximately 17,000 insurgents were taken prisoner and about 18,000 were killed.

Losses among civilians are estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 people. Over the following months, the Germans methodically robbed, burned down and blew up other parts of the Polish capital. They ultimately withdrew from the city on 17 January 1945, allowing the troops of the Polish Army, subordinated to the communists, to enter Warsaw.

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