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TVP S.A. o. W-w

“MEMORIAL SITES III”
“-RECONSTRUCTION OF WROCLAW”
DOCUMENTARY SCREENPLAY:

IMAGE	SOUND
<p>Title sequence - constant (TC10:00:00-10:00:21)</p> <p>“Bird’s eye view” of contemporary Wrocław, (panorama of the city, Ostrów Tumski, the Market Square and the Salt Square). An iconography is “mixed” into this sequence - illustrations showing Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque Wrocław.</p> <p>(TC 10:00:21- 10:01:22)</p> <p>Fragments of archival films showing the pre-war Wrocław: -Town Hall Świdnicka Street with the Monument of Emperor Wilhelm (TC 10:01:23- 10:01:43)</p> <p>The interior of a flat. Lidia Arczyńska Wrocławian since the beginning of the ‘40s of the past century (TC 10:01:38- 10:01:58)</p>	<p>Signal -constant</p> <p>Reader: Wrocław. A city lying in the middle of Europe, on the River Odra. Located between Bohemia, Germany and Poland it was exposed to various cultural influences. The history of this city dates back to the 10th century. According to legend, it was founded by Wrocisław, who was probably a Czech. From the end of the 10th century to 1335 Wrocław belonged to Poland and the Polish princes of the Piast dynasty. Then, for two hundred years it was incorporated into the Kingdom of Bohemia. It was at that time – when the city was under Polish and Czech rule - that German settlers transformed the old settlement into a modern city full of soaring Gothic churches and town houses, giving the city a specific character. In the 16th century Lower Silesia, together with the entire Bohemian Kingdom, became a part of the Empire of the Austrian Habsburgs. In 1742 the city and the province were taken over by Prussia. Under Prussian rule the city was transformed into a metropolis and a large garrison and industrial centre. In the first half of the 19th century the city, then called Breslau, flourished...</p> <p>[100%]- As long as I can remember - and I was then 10 years old - Wrocław was a very nice city. I remember going to the People’s Hall, which at the time accommodated a beautiful open air restaurant on the ground floor.</p>

<p>A garden. Rudolf Tauer, half-Pole, half-German, Wrocławian since 1928. (TC 10:01:59- 10:02:15)</p> <p>Archival film:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -University -Monument of the Swordsman -Bird's eye view of Wrocław -factories -ships -Centennial Hall -Świdnicka Street -mining the Zwierzyński Bridge -building barricades -a tram as a barricade <p>(TC 10:01:16- 10:03:14)</p> <p>The flat of Lidia Arczyńska. Lidia Arczyńska (TC 10:03:16-10:04:13)</p> <p>The garden of Rudolf Tauer. Rudolf Tauer (TC 10:04:14-10:04:34)</p> <p>Archival films:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -a map of the Soviet offensive (the so-called "January offensive") -fighting on the railway viaduct 	<p>[100%]- I have been living in this city since I was born - 1928. The city was recognised in Germany as the most beautiful city in East Germany.</p> <p>Reader: Lower Silesia and its capital were considered the safest region of the Third Reich. Material resources were transported here for storage, factories and plants from western and central Germany were evacuated to escape Allied air raids. Thousands of civilian refugees arrived from all parts of the Reich. By the end of 1944 Breslau was inhabited by over a million people, a few hundred thousand more than before the war. But, soon the Lower Silesian "haven" turned out to be a trap with no escape. In August 1944, in anticipation of the Soviet offensive, the Germans declared Wrocław a fortress – "Festung Breslau".</p> <p>[100%] Everyone was supposed to leave the city. We left as well. I then had two small nieces. It was very cold - absolutely freezing. I think it was the end of January or the beginning of February - I do not remember exactly. It was very cold and I remember walking with the pram, with two small children and then my mom said: "No! We are not going any further. If we are going to die, we do it in our own beds." And we went back. We were living then in Osobowice and we went back home.</p> <p>[100%]- The city and the streets have changed. It was not possible to take a ride on a tram or go for a walk anywhere. The barricades were built from whatever popped up.</p> <p>Reader: The Soviets surrounded the city on the night from 15 to 16 February 1945. Fierce fighting began, lasting nearly 3 months, sometimes referred to as "little Stalingrad".</p>
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<p>-Soviet gun-fire -Wehrmacht during the battle - the destroyed city and Germans in the trenches (TC 10:04:35-10:05:20)</p> <p>Garden. Rudolf Tauer (10:05:21-10:06:01)</p> <p>Archival films: -capitulation of “Festung Breslau” -Germans taken prisoners -corpses -fire of the city -ruins -the destroyed Market Square (panorama from the air) (TC 10:06:01-10:06:34)</p> <p>Jerzy Podlak (against the background of Ostrów Tumski) (TC 10:06:36- 10:06:46) former forced labourer in “Festung Breslau”.</p> <p>Lidia Arczyńska (in her home) (TC 10:06:47- 10:07:00)</p> <p>Archival films: -Potsdam Conference</p>	<p>(pause) The city was disappearing before the inhabitants’ eyes - not only because of the Soviet bombardment and artillery gun-fire but also as a result of the German defensive tactics. Entire housing areas were razed to the ground to make way for defence stations.</p> <p>100%- In mid March the political and military command of the fortress introduced labour cards for all civilians and thus whether I wanted to or not, I had to register with Volkssturm (from the translator: German troops created at the end of the war and composed of people, who originally were not conscripted - adolescents, old people etc). Following after a brief training the unit was sent to the front line.</p> <p>Reader: The heroic but also fanatical defence of “Festung Breslau” lasted until 6 May 1945. Berlin capitulated four days earlier... The outcome was terrifying - over 80,000 civilians were killed. The city which used to be “the pearl of eastern Germany” was 70-75% destroyed. The historic centre of Wrocław - the Market Square, the Salt Square and Ostrów Tumski with its numerous churches - suffered terrible damage.</p> <p>100%- The streets were filled with debris and it was impossible to walk some of the streets. The city looked terrible.</p> <p>100%- The houses if not completely bombed out, were burned down. Everything looked really gloomy.</p> <p>Reader: The decision of the victorious super powers, sealed by the Potsdam Conference in August 1945, led to unprecedented border shifts in Europe and huge migrations of people. The Soviet Union seized the eastern lands of the Republic of Poland, whereas German eastern</p>
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<p>-Polish border on the Odra and Lusatian Nysa -wandering settlers (on foot, on horse-driven carts, by train) -president Drobner with his suite, the camera moves towards the face, freeze frame -trains with settlers (TC 10:07:01-10:07:55)</p> <p>Michał Żywień in the garden. (TC 10:07:55-10:08:26) Has been working as a newspaper journalist since 1945;</p> <p>Against the background of a green building Felicja Helena Wolff a pioneer of Wrocław; arrived here in June 1945. (TC 10:08:27- 10:08:50)</p> <p>Archival iconography: -the removal of rubble in Wrocław -opening factories (TC 10:08:51- 10:09:02)</p>	<p>territories on the line of the Odra and Lusatian Nysa and the lands on the Baltic Sea were transferred to Polish administration. However, even before the Allies established the Odra/Nysa line as the border between Germany and Poland, the pro-Soviet puppet government of the Republic of Poland had started to carry out plans for the occupation of Lower Silesia. On 9 May 1945 a Polish administrative group came to Wrocław. A day later the first Polish president - Bolesław Drobner - visited the city. The first Polish authorities were set up and a short time later settlers began to arrive.</p> <p>100%- And where did these people, these repatriates come from? Speaking now “repatriates” it suggests that they came from the east, but that is not true. The repatriates from the east were also people, who came from the west. This could be observed best, when I was attending school at Poniatowski street - this was the First Grammar School and everyday someone new appeared. One came from the west, one from Cracow, one from Kielce or from Poznan. Myself I was from Vilnius.</p> <p>100%- We departed from today’s Nadodrze train station. So we were in Wrocław. We left the station and entered the square and saw that it was filled with tombs. Was this a cemetery? All this surrounded by completely destroyed houses.</p> <p>Reader: The removal of rubble and repair of damaged houses began straight away, and factories were opened.</p> <p>100%- Making people follow the motto “We are here at our place. We are doing it for ourselves” was successful. The outcome of it differed, but this eagerness I remember that as a student and a ministry employee I</p>
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<p>Michał Żywień since 1945 a journalist of „Pioneer” (“Pionier”) and „Polish Word” (“Słowo Polskie”) in his garden (TC 10:09:03- 10:09:41)</p> <p>Archival films: -ruined Wrocław filmed from a train -ruins of houses (10:09:41- 10:09:50)</p> <p>Archival iconography: -the Soviets -works and factories (10:09:50- 10:10:01)</p> <p>Archival film: -settlers coming to the Recovered Lands and looters with bundles and suitcases -trains full of different goods (TC 10:10:01-10:10:41)</p> <p>Against the background of Ostrów Tumski Jerzy Podlak former forced labourer in “Festung Breslau” (TC 10:10:41-10:11:56)</p>	<p>was participating a number of times in removing debris in the city. I especially remember the chains of people throwing and putting bricks on a pile. One day we even made a stupid joke out of it, because we formed a closed circle and were passing these bricks around the circle.</p> <p>Reader: Although Wrocław had been heavily damaged, to the victorious soldiers it seemed a trove of countless treasures. The Soviets plundered on a massive scale - houses, flats, churches and factories. The dismantled parts of urban infrastructure and equipment of entire factories were transported to Russia. The Poles - uncertain of the future and this new land - also treated Wrocław and the whole strip of western land as an Eldorado. Looters came from central Poland, both individually and in groups, and sold the robbed goods in other parts of the country or sometimes even in Wrocław itself. Representatives of the authorities also took part in the looting, although they did it in the name of law. Lorries and trains were sent to the so-called “Recovered Lands” to collect works of art and objects of everyday use and take them back to Warsaw and other cities. Despite the looting, the new Wrocławians endeavoured to tame this foreign land, at the same time trying to come to terms with painful memories of wartime humiliations...</p> <p>100%- In the forties (1946-1947) many steps were undertaken to remove traces of German origin in Wrocław and slowly implement Polish life. One such element concerned the removal of all German street names, painting over German signs left on some still standing, leftover walls or finally the removal of monuments. I remember participating in these activities together with my entire class. In Świdnicka street - next to the current shopping mall - the Kaiser Wilhelm monument was standing on an enormous</p>
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<p>Archival films: -removal of rubble -demolition of houses -loading rubble into trolleys (TC 10:11:57- 10:12:34)</p> <p>Bolesław Barski - a builder of Wrocław- standing against the background of a court- yard (out of focus) (TC 10:12:35- 10:13:45)</p>	<p>base, and we (the entire school) were brought over there - the legs of the horse that the Kaiser was sitting on were cut, the ropes were tightened and both organised groups, schools and scarce passers by were pulling the ropes. Among the enormous enthusiasm of the people present the monument fell off of the foundation and that's how Kaiser Wilhelm's reign in Wrocław ended.</p> <p>Reader: The first stage of the reconstruction was tidying the streets, removing rubble and pulling down ruins. Unfortunately, a lot of mistakes were made at that time. Entire rows of houses were demolished, although they were not beyond repair. Demolition included not only town houses from the 19th century but also monuments of historical value.</p> <p>100%- The DOM (City Reconstruction Directorate) was operating at the City Council. This DOM was rather demolishing Wrocław and the materials went to private investors. Even priests from various churches were coming from all over Poland for these materials to take them away. Wrocław was demolished rather than rebuilt. Moreover the City Demolition Company was established in place of this DOM in 1948 by the City Council, which was managed by infamous Director Monzajn. The major objective of this Demolition Company concerned the demolishing of houses, so that bricks could be shipped to Warsaw. What was the extent of this activity? For the sake of comparison - the plan of my enterprise envisaged 5 million bricks per year, while here 10-15 million bricks were shipped from Wrocław.</p> <p>Reader: During the first years after the war no systematic attempts were made to rebuild the city. There were several reasons: first - the country had been ravaged by the war and lacked financial resources, secondly - a few other cities awaited reconstruction, thirdly - Wrocław and the Recovered Lands were</p>
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<p>Archival film: -sappers blowing up ruins -students removing rubble from the University area -students pushing wheelbarrows with rubble (TC 10:13:46- 10:14:22)</p> <p>Against the background of a house and a garden (out of focus) Michał Żywień The Nestor of Wrocław journalists (TC 10:14:23- 10:14:53)</p> <p>Archival film: Preparation of “The Recovered Lands Exhibition”, erecting the Spear (Iglica), rejoicing people. (TC 10:14:54- 10:15:12)</p> <p>Michał Żywień (TC 10:15:13-10:16:14)</p>	<p>officially only under “Polish administration” and nobody - even the central government - knew for certain if they would belong to Poland in future.</p> <p>100%- After our arrival some 200 thousand Germans were still living in the city. Then the propaganda, mainly newspapers were telling people that we have been here for ever. It did not convince everyone. There was still some uncertainty, but I think that this feeling passed very quickly, and nobody remembered about it in the fifties.</p> <p>Reader: In spite of this, the ruling communists made Wrocław “a symbolic city”, “the capital of the Recovered Lands”.</p> <p>100%- 1948 was such a special year in the city. We had been here three years already and we should show both Poland and the world what we achieved here. Then the idea of organising the Recovered Lands Exhibition emerged. As the name itself indicates we presented the achievements of the Recovered Lands during this three year period. At this time the World Intellectual Congress in the Defence of Peace was held in Wrocław. Many people attended this Congress. I know now that it was communist-propaganda event, but the fact was that many outstanding individuals visited Wrocław at that time - Pablo Picasso and many Noble Prize winners.</p> <p>100%- The entire Recovered Lands exhibition was a sort of a paradox, because the city was still a pile of debris. But the idea was to strengthen the convictions of people living here and in other places that this land is and will continue to be ours.</p> <p>Reader: At the beginning of the reconstruction of Wrocław efforts were made to rescue and</p>
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<p>Jerzy Podlak (10:16:15- 10:16:36)</p> <p>Iconography: The destroyed Ostrów Tumski (10:16:37- 10:16:52)</p> <p>Prof. Mirosław Przyłęcki architect, former Voivodeship Conservator of Historical Monuments in Wrocław; (standing against the background of a fragment of the Market Hall at the Bishop Nankier Square - becoming blurred) (TC 10:16:53- 10:17:21)</p> <p>Iconography: Photographs taken during the reconstruction of the Wrocław Old Town. (TC 10:17:22- 10:17:42)</p> <p>Appear one after the other and talk:</p> <p>1) Prof. Mirosław Przyłęcki (former Voivodeship Conservator of Historical Monuments in Wrocław) (TC 10:17:43- 10:18:26)</p>	<p>raise from the rubble the historical buildings. The landmarks of Ostrów Tumski, full of Gothic churches and church administration buildings, had suffered the heaviest damage.</p> <p>100%- Such a vast and highly important area of architectural preservation works was Ostrów Tumski in Wrocław. We are talking here about early conservation activities - i.e. about the forties and fifties. I will not talk about the damage to the Cathedral, because they are commonly known. The reconstruction of the Cathedral was started during the second half of the forties, around 1947-1949.</p> <p>Reader: Reconstruction of Wrocław's Old Town posed a great challenge. Full reconstruction was impossible because of massive damage - some buildings had to be rebuilt from scratch on the old foundations. Attention was also paid to the recreation of some historical details.</p> <p>100%- This was a long-term process concerning searching through iconographic and descriptive materials. It has been described a few times already. The second issue concerned the architectural reference to the existing development, cellars, infrastructure. Overall, the very complex operation of documenting and designing of an actually completely new quasi-historical surroundings for the City Hall and the Market was successful.</p> <p>100%- People were showing most interest in the reconstruction of the Market. We started to reconstruct the Market from the southern part - from Kościuszko street to Jaś and</p>
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<p>2) Bolesław Barski (builder of Wrocław) (TC 10:18:27- 10:18:46)</p> <p>3) Jadwiga Hawrylak (architect; as a student of architecture she worked on the reconstruction of the Old Town and Ostrów Tumski) (TC 10:18:47- 10:19:10)</p> <p>Archival film: - Wrocław's Town Hall - Market Square - Grunwaldzki Bridge - construction works (TC 10:19:11- 10:19:33)</p> <p>Appear one after the other and talk:</p> <p>1) Jerzy Podlak (former forced labourer in "Festung Breslau", pioneer of Wrocław) (TC 10:19:33-10:19:48)</p> <p>2) Felicja Helena Wolff (pioneer of Wrocław) (TC 10:19:49- 10:20:15)</p>	<p>Małgosia house. These buildings were the only standing objects, because everything was already demolished in the southern part of the Market.</p> <p>100%- We were working on the buildings, which were being reconstructed. This was mainly the cathedral, arms depot and smaller buildings. I was making drawings for Rybisz house on Ofiar Oświęcimskich street and the Cathedral.</p> <p>Reader: Putting each building into use, each complex of architecture, evoked emotions and caused great joy.</p> <p>100%- We were pleased with every newly built object, every bridge, reconstruction of every building. Very often such buildings became places, where inhabitants travelled to see investments in progress.</p> <p>100%- The 15th anniversary of Wrocław was well celebrated. We were walking about the Market the whole night. This was very satisfying. The Market with new town houses, Solny Square ...</p> <p>100%- These were days of great joy for Wrocław. Firstly either intentionally or unintentionally the feeling of stability was strengthening and secondly this was the achievement of the Polish post-war architectural, urban ideas. This was also a reason to be proud.</p> <p>Reader: The first housing initiatives were also welcomed with great joy - in 1954 the so-</p>
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<p>3) Mirosław Przyłęcki (former Voivodeship Conservator of Historical Monuments in Wrocław) (TC 10:20:16- 10:20:41)</p> <p>Iconography: The construction of the Kościuszko Housing Estate, in short called „KDM” (TC 10:20:42- 10:20:56)</p> <p>Jerzy Podlak against the background of Ostrów Tumski (TC 10:20:57- 10:21:42)</p> <p>Iconography: Cleaning campaigns (10:21:43- 10:21:56)</p> <p>Archival film: Tractors crossing the Grunwaldzki Square. (10:21:56- 10:22:09)</p> <p>Talk one after the other:</p> <p>1) Jadwiga Hawrylak (TC 10:22:10-10:22:36)</p>	<p>called “Kościuszko Housing Estate”, called KDM for short, was opened.</p> <p>100%- I remember the reconstruction of the Kościuszko Housing District the most, because after demolishing all the burned-out buildings just two buildings remained: the damaged building of the current “Renoma” shopping mall and the Bank building. All the other buildings were destroyed and burned down. First the debris were removed and a completely empty square was created. The construction works on a large scale were started - with the support of huge resources at that time - the entire area of Kościuszko Housing District was built. This was so characteristic...</p> <p>Reader: Political transformations in 1956 and a certain - temporary- democratisation of social life gave a new impetus to the reconstruction of Wrocław. The state authorities under the leadership of Władysław Gomułka launched a policy of rapid revitalization of the western and northern lands. Building a large number of flats for young people born in the Recovered Lands after the war was considered a priority.</p> <p>100%- We really had a lot of opportunities. Our ideas could be put into practice straight after graduating. We were not doing the designs to be put into a cupboard or a waste basket. We started to work on concrete projects straight after our studies.</p> <p>100%- Walking from PKWN to Świebodzki Station we see standalone apartment buildings to the right. There were supposed to be 3 of them, but the building manager got carried away and built 5 instead. Moreover they were supposed to be 3 storeys high and he built them 4 storeys high. This was very well received and he got a big round of applause for this.</p>
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<p>2) Bolesław Barski (TC 10:22:37- 10:23:07)</p> <p>3) Michał Żywień (TC 10:23:08- 10:23:27)</p> <p>Huge contemporary housing estates, filmed from a helicopter. (TC 10:23:28- 10:24:05)</p> <p>Jerzy Podlak (TC 10:24:06- 10:24:49)</p>	<p>.</p> <p>100%- These are sort of blocks, which were not to the architects' taste, but had to be built at the time - first cheaply and secondly following certain models, such discipline was in place and it was not the time to show your own initiative and creativity. Today we can see that it was not beautiful - one could even say that it was ugly, but at the time it was needed.</p> <p>Reader: The '60s and '70s were the times of the so-called "wielka płyta", (tower blocks built from prefabricated concrete sections) unifying urban architecture from Berlin to Vladivostok. Putting up buildings from prefabricated concrete elements helped to produce flats on a mass scale, yet it spoiled the city landscape. The districts which are to this day called "the dormitory suburbs of Wrocław", such as Nowy Dwór, Kozanów, Gądów and Popowice, were built at that time - huge complexes of high rise buildings which have little in common with architecture; a distorted socialist version of the utopian idea of Le Corbusier.</p> <p>100%- The concrete blocks were built within the historical buildings of Wrocław. The Germans erected the concrete block on the Market in 1930 - the Western Bank building. The city was similarly scarred in many cases by buildings of this type. However on the other hand if we were to evaluate the possibilities and needs at that time we would find many explanations for this policy. The "lesser evil" had to be selected.</p> <p>Reader: Nonetheless Wrocław was beginning to regain a metropolitan character. New buildings started to emerge on the sites of demolished houses, vacant and neglected since the war. Architects attempted to carry out projects which were quite modern for that time. At the beginning of the '70s the so-</p>
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<p>-The centre of Wrocław filmed from the roofs of the main post office and Poltegor</p> <p>-The Grunwaldzki Bridge</p> <p>-Mrs Hawrylak's tower blocks (TC 10:24:49-10:25:16)</p> <p>Jadwiga Hawrylak, architect (against the background of a fragment of her house) (TC 10:25:17- 10:25:30)</p> <p>Photographs of contemporary Wrocław (TC 10:25:30- 10:25:45)</p> <p>Appear one after the other and talk:</p> <p>1) Lidia Arczyńska (a pre-war resident of Wrocław) (TC 10:25:46- 10:26:21)</p> <p>4) Rudolf Tauer</p>	<p>called "Wrocław Manhattan" was built beyond the Grunwaldzki Bridge, replacing the clerks' district, pulled down by the Germans during the war. The architect of the controversial project was Jadwiga Hawrylak.</p> <p>100%- This is rather special place in Wrocław and thus I was able to apply prefabricated elements, but of a rather more individual nature.</p> <p>Reader: The reconstruction of Wrocław was spread over the years. After the collapse of communism it entered a new stage, lasting to this day.</p> <p>100%- Looking at all these reconstructions now I have the impression that Wrocław is now definitely a lot prettier. Wrocław is getting more and more beautiful. Of course this does not apply to the entire city, because there are still ugly buildings, which scare us away, but now it is a lot more colourful and beautiful than it used to be.</p> <p>100%- This is not a ugly city. The last few years brought about something that is causing amazement among visitors. Though I myself still miss the small streets, which are not there anymore and will never be.</p> <p>100%- I am convinced that the architects and urban designers and Wrocław population can be proud of the post war reconstruction of this city.</p> <p>Reader: The city is regaining the character of a European metropolis. Modern housing estates, hotels, and commercial centres are being built while art conservationists are restoring</p>
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<p>(a pre-war resident of Wrocław) (TC 10:26:21- 10:26:50)</p> <p>5) Mirosław Przyłęcki (architect, former Voivodeship Conservator of Historical Monuments in Wrocław) (TC 10:26:51- 10:27:01)</p> <p>Contemporary Wrocław filmed from the river (University, modern architecture), the interior of the Church of the Holy Cross in Ostrów Tumski, the interior of St. Elisabeth Church in the Market Square, modern architecture, young people in the Market Square and the Salt Square, Świdnicka Street. Wrocław's Town Hall. Bird's eye view of Ostrów Tumski from a helicopter. (TC 10:27:02- 10:28:29)</p> <p>+ closing sequence "EBU"</p>	<p>centuries-old architecture to its former glory.</p> <p>(pause)</p> <p>A new generation of young Wrocławians is growing up. These young people are proud of their city, and at the same time they are becoming increasingly interested in its multicultural past. They know that Wrocław does not only belong to them but is a city deeply written into the history of this part of Europe...</p>
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