

A PRACTICAL GUIDEBOOK FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

POLAND—GENERAL INFORMATION

Poland is a country located in Central Europe. It borders on seven countries: Germany in the west, Czechia and Slovakia in the south, Belarus and Ukraine in the east, Lithuania and Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast) in the north. Most of the northern border of Poland is delineated by the Baltic Sea coast, and the southern border by the mountain ranges of the Sudetes and the Carpathians: Jizera Mountains, Giant Mountains (Karkonosze), Stołowe Mountains, Śnieżnik Mountains, Golden Mountains, Żywiec Beskids, Tatra, Pieniny, Low Beskids and Bieszczady Mountains. The area of Poland is 312,696 km². In this respect, Poland is the 69th largest country in the world and 9th in Europe (11th, including Turkey and Kazakhstan). The population is estimated at around 38 million (9th largest population in Europe and 37th in the world). The majority of the population lives in towns, the number of which in Poland is 944. Poland was divided into 16 administrative provinces. The capital of the country is Warsaw. Poland is one of the most forested countries in Europe. The area of forests is over 9.2 million ha, representing 29.6% of the entire area of the country. 23 national parks, 122 landscape parks and nearly 1,500 nature reserves have been created in Poland. Poland is relatively homogeneous in ethnic terms (97% of the population identify as Poles) and religious terms (92% of the population are Roman Catholic). The largest ethnic minority in Poland are the Ukrainians, who count nearly 1.3 million. The country lies in the Central European time zone (UTC + 01:00). The so-called CEST summer time (UTC + 02:00) is in force in Poland from March to October.

CLIMATE

Poland is situated in a zone of moderate climate with transitional features which results in variable weather. There are four seasons. Spring begins in March. As the old Polish proverb says: *w marcu jak w garncu* (March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb)—during one month, the difference in temperature can reach even 20 degrees; sometimes it rains, sometimes it snows, and sometimes the weather is splendid and sunny. After spring comes the summer, which lasts from June to September, however the warmest months are July and August with temperatures reaching even 30°C. September is the beginning of the Polish autumn. Winter begins in December.

The beginning of the 21st century is the warmest period in the 230-year history of climate observation in Poland. The average annual temperature ranges from 5°C to 9°C. The highest reported temperatures reach almost 40°C (in Świętokrzyskie province). Winter weather records are also observed with the temperature falling to almost -40°C in the Małopolska Province.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT POLAND

- In Poland, you will find one of the few European deserts which is located on the border of Silesia and Małopolska (Lesser Poland) regions. It is the Błędowska desert, which was created as a result of human activity.

- On the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw hangs the second largest clock in Europe. It is 6.3 meters in diameter.
- The Polish Constitution is regarded as the first modern constitution in the world. It was enacted in 1791, after the American Constitution and before the French one.
- Walkie-talkie, hand-held mine detector, bulletproof material, car wipers, springs and kerosene lamp are Polish inventions.
- In 1894, one year before the Lumiere brothers presented their cinematograph, the Pole Kazimierz Prószyński designed a pleograph—a device that combines the features of a camera and a film projector. The same inventor also developed the world's first hand-held camera.
- 18 Poles and people of Polish origin were awarded the Nobel Prize.
- Marie Curie-Skłodowska was the only person to be honoured with the Nobel Prize in two different fields of science.
- The oldest restaurant in Europe, Świdnicka Piwnica, was opened in 1273 and is located in Wrocław.
- The oldest tree in Poland is the yew tree growing in Henryków Lubański in Dolnoslaskie Province—it is over 1,200 years old and older than the first historical mentions of Poland.
- The Tetrapods are the first four-footed animals that walked on land. The oldest traces of them were discovered in the quarry of Zachełm in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains.
- The designers of famous cosmetic brands Max Factor and Helena Rubinstein—Maksymilian Faktor and Chaja Rubinstein—had Polish-Jewish roots.
- The world's highest wooden structure can be found in Gliwice; it is a radio mast with a height of 111 m.
- The Rędzński Bridge on the Oder river near Wrocław is the largest bridge in terms of surface made of reinforced concrete.
- Poles were the first in the world to conquer 10 out of 14 “eight-thousanders” in winter: Mount Everest, Kangchenjunga, Lhotse, Czo Oyu, Dhaulagiri, Manaslu, Annapurna I, Gasherbrum I, Broad Peak and Shishapangma.
- In the Wielkopolskie (Greater Poland) province, there is a hamlet named *The End of the World*. One person lives there permanently.
- In Poland, one can find the oldest oil and striped flint mines in the world.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF POLAND

Poland has a long and rich history. Geographically situated at the meeting point of Eastern and Western Europe, for nearly the entire period of its history it was the land where influences of many cultures clashed and were confronted with each other. The first traces of human presence in Polish lands date back to 200,000 BC. In the 1st century AD, the lands remained under Roman influence due to the greatest treasure of the Baltic Sea, i.e. amber, which was highly valued in the south of Europe and which could be found in the Baltic Sea precisely. The period of 5th-6th century AD saw a major expansion of the Slavs, whose settlements covered the Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans and the lands by the Black Sea.

Poland entered the international arena with the baptism of the Slavic Prince Mieszko I from the tribe of Polans from Greater Poland in 966. He founded the Piast dynasty (taking the name from his legendary grand-grand-father). The capital of his state was Gniezno. Following years of fighting for expansion of the Piasts' rule over the neighbouring lands, Bolesław, son of Mieszko, was crowned as the first Polish king towards the end of his life (in 1025). In the 12th century, the Piast monarchy

collapsed and was divided into smaller duchies. Their rulers fought among themselves for domination and, at the same time, they had to face the threat from an adversary in the east—the Tartars, who conquered Polish lands several times, looting and destroying numerous towns. Another threat came from the north—in 1226 when duke Konrad I of Mazovia invited the Order of Brothers of the German House of Saint Mary in Jerusalem to Poland with the aim to Christianise the warlike Prussic tribes. Soon, the monks, known as the “Teutonic Knights”, became a threat to Polish duchies as well. At the same time, the Lithuanians increasingly threatened Poland too. The small Polish duchies were unable to cope with numerous enemies by themselves, and joint actions of individual dukes was necessary. Attempts to unify the state restarted at the turn of the late 13th and 14th centuries, first under the leadership of Przemysław II, duke of Greater Poland who was crowned king, and then under the rule of the Czech king Wenceslaus II.

The proper unification of Poland was achieved under the reign of Władysław Łokietek, who, after years of fighting for dominance, was crowned king of Poland in 1320. The coronation took place at the Wawel Cathedral and from then Krakow took over the role of the state capital. In order to overcome the threat from the Lithuanians, the king made his son and successor marry a Lithuanian princess. His son Casimir III adopted a different policy—instead of resorting to continuous and destructive wars, he conducted extensive diplomatic campaigns and organised international assemblies. He also expanded the network of towns and castles and supported the development of trade. In 1364, in Kraków, he founded the oldest university in Polish lands. His reign is described by the sentence “when he ascended Poland was wooden, when he left us, it was from stone”. He is the only king who was given the name of “Great” by the Poles. He did not leave a male successor, therefore the crown of the Kingdom of Poland was worn by his nephew, Louis I of Hungary and then by Louis’s daughter, Jadwiga of Poland. The Polish magnates considered that the best candidate for a husband for the young queen (acting king) would be the Grand Duke of Lithuania Jagiełło, who was baptised in 1386 (he was given the name of Władysław) and then crowned king of Poland. This was a historic decision as it determined the next several centuries of history of the Polish state—from that time Poland’s foreign policy had shifted to the east and the state has extended its territory to lands reaching the borders of Moldova.

The Polish-Lithuanian Union was aimed among others at countering the Teutonic Order which posed a threat to both states. In 1410, in the Battle of Grunwald (Tannenberg), the united forces of Poland and Lithuania defeated the Teutonic Order, which had been invincible so far. It was one of the major battles of the Middle Ages, which involved some 50,000 armed men. Another major war with the Teutonic Knights had been fought for 13 years by Casimir Jagiellon, the son of Jagiełło. At the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, the Polish-Lithuanian dynasty of the Jagellion was one of the most important in Europe—the grandsons of Władysław Jagiełło sat on the thrones of Poland, Lithuania, Czechia and Hungary. The era of the last rulers of the Jagiellonian dynasty, Sigismund the Old and Sigismund Augustus, is referred to as the “Golden Age”. The state flourished with the currents of the Renaissance. Poland developed in the field of culture, art and science. The Polish astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543) advanced the first modern heliocentric theory of the solar system and initiated contemporary astronomy. While Europe was absorbed with religious wars, Poland preferred a policy of religious tolerance that attracted religious refugees who were persecuted elsewhere—protestants of different nationalities and Jews. This was favoured by a specific version of the nobles’ democracy—each nobleman of male sex, regardless of his wealth, had the right to decide in matters of the state. After another war with the Teutonic Order, in 1525 the Order ceased to exist: The Grand Master Albert of Prussia converted to Lutheranism and paid tribute to king Sigismund the Old, while the Teutonic State itself was secularised and became a Polish fiefdom.

In 1569, the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania concluded the Union of Lublin by founding the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (Res Publica). It survived until 1795 and was the longest-existing union in Europe. During the peak period, its area covered 1.1 million km². It was the largest country on the continent not counting Russia. From 1573, the king was elected by all the nobles, who held real power in the country. The grandson of the last Jagiellonian ruler, Sigismund III from the Swedish dynasty of Vasa, moved the royal seat from Kraków to Warsaw because the town was located more centrally. In the middle of the 17th century, the Res Publica entered a period of decline caused by internal chaos, anarchy and wars. The eastern borders were destroyed during the uprisings of the Cossacks under the command of Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Turkish invasions. Nevertheless, the largest destructions came with the Swedish invasion, the so-called "Swedish Deluge", which left the country in ruins. The last great victory took place in 1683 when allied armies of Europe under the command of Polish King John III Sobieski saved Europe from the invasion of Islamic Turkey in the great battle of Vienna.

In the 18th century, the Poland (Res Publica) was in a state of permanent crisis. During the Northern Wars, numerous army troops transited its territory. The weaknesses of the Republic of Poland were exploited by the Prussian House of Hohenzollern; Prince Frederick III was crowned king in Prussia in 1701. The Prussian post-Teutonic fiefdom of Poland became an independent kingdom, which soon threatened the independence of Poland. The Polish state was being decomposed. What once made the strength of the Poland, i.e. a relative democracy of the nobility, now became the cause of the country's collapse. Poland was surrounded by states whose rulers exercised absolute power. Meanwhile, the Polish king was unable to impose new taxes or reform the country, because the nobility opposed to that. The magnates had its own armies and conducted an independent foreign policy, many times to the detriment of the Republic of Poland. The largest influence on the state's policy was exerted by the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia. The last king of Poland, Stanisław August Poniatowski and his party decided to implement a number of reforms. On 3 May 1791, the first modern constitution in Europe and the second in the world was adopted. The king strived to reform the education, the army and the legal system. Nonetheless, the reforms were insufficient. The Constitution of 3 May threatened the imperialist plans of Russia, Austria and Prussia. In 1794, an uprising broke out under the leadership of Tadeusz Kościuszko but was soon suppressed. In 1795, the rulers of the three neighbouring countries finally ended the existence of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and divided its territory among themselves. The country disappeared from the map of Europe for 123 years.

In the 19th century, Poles have repeatedly tried to shake off the yoke of the invading powers. During the Napoleonic wars, Poles took the side of Napoleon Bonaparte, the French Emperor. In this way, they gained partial independence within the Duchy of Warsaw, the territory of which was truncated. They also initiated uprisings to regain their independence—the largest in 1830–1831 (the so-called November Uprising) and 1863–1864 (the so-called January Uprising). They also fought in the Revolutions of 1848. Each of the uprisings ended with defeat and led to restrictions of the rights of Poles and forced Russification or Germanization. However, during that period, the nation has achieved a lot in the domains of science and art: Frédéric Chopin (1810–1849), a pianist and composer born and raised in Poland, preserved the national heritage in music; Maria Skłodowska-Curie (1867–1934), a physicist and chemist discovered radioactive elements and won two Nobel prizes, the only person to win the prize for two different sciences.

The outbreak of World War I brought Poland the opportunity to regain independence. This officially took place on 11 November 1918; as a matter of fact, Poles had to fight for the final shape of their own country's borders for a few more years. In 1920, the young state stopped the invasion of

communist Russia on Western Europe in the Battle of Warsaw, which is regarded as the 18th most important battle in the history of the world. The so called Second Polish Republic was a state formed of three different entreties, legal and monetary systems. Initially in crisis, it slowly began to rebuild its economic potential. The country's development was interrupted by the outbreak of World War II. On 1 September 1939, Poland was attacked by Nazi Germany and on September 17 by the communist Soviet Union. The country was again divided between Eastern and Western powers. The German occupation is considered as the most difficult period in Poland's history. During World War II, the Polish state suffered the greatest biological and material damage. As a result of war hostilities, pacifications and executions in extermination camps, epidemics, exhaustion, etc., over 6 million pre-war citizens of Poland perished, that is over 22% of the population of the country. The losses of the national property amounted to 38% compared to year 1939, while 43% of cultural assets were robbed or destroyed. The losses of library collections only are estimated at 66% and of healthcare at 55%. Warsaw itself was destroyed in 85%, it lost 90% of its industry, 90% of its national cultural assets and monuments and 700,000 of its residents were killed.

At the same time, Poles created the strongest underground resistance movement in occupied territories, known as the Home Army. Many Polish soldiers joined the military forces on the Western and Eastern fronts and fought side by side with the Allies against the German aggressor. In 1944, the Warsaw Uprising broke out; it was the largest single military effort undertaken by any European resistance movement during World War II.

After the end of World War II, the country was left in ruins and the state found itself under the control of the Soviet Union. The borders of Poland had been radically changed and moved to the west, while the area of the country was reduced by 20%. Forced resettlements of the population began. As a result, Poland lost its traditional multi-ethnic character and became a country with a uniform ethnic structure. The first post-war years, known as the Stalinist era, were extremely difficult. First, the Soviet authorities took away and transported to USSR the Polish industrial property and then destroyed independent economic operators and people who opposed the introduction of the new political system. Several times, Poles rebelled against the policy of the communist authorities. Strikes erupted many times—in Poznań in 1956, in the cities of the Coast in 1970 or in Radom and Ursus in 1976. In 1978, hopes of recovery of real freedom arose when bishop Karol Wojtyła (John Paul II) was elected Pope that year. Two years later, in 1980, the movement of Solidarity was founded and led by Lech Wałęsa; it was the first mass and independent trade union. In response to this, the communist authorities introduced martial law in Poland. 10,000 people have been interned, several thousand have lost their jobs. Nevertheless, the Communist system was upset throughout Europe. The first partly democratic elections were held in June 1989. As a result, Poland became the first state of the so-called Eastern bloc where representatives of the democratic opposition had a real influence on the exercise of power. The state commenced a difficult period of transition from a non-democratic state with centrally planned socialist economy to a capitalist economic system and liberal parliamentary democracy. Since 1999, Poland has been a member of NATO and since 2004 a member of the European Union. In 2007, it joined the Schengen area. It is the 22nd economy in the world, the 10th in Europe and the 6th in the European Union.

MAIN TOWNS IN POLAND

Warsaw is the capital and the largest city of Poland. It is situated on the Vistula river, in the central part of the country. Its population is officially estimated at 1.7 million inhabitants, making of Warsaw the 8th most populated capital in the European Union. Warsaw is one of the main international tourist

destinations and an important cultural, political and economic centre. It has the largest student community in the country. Destroyed during World War II, to be then rebuilt thanks to the enthusiasm and commitment of the Polish population; in 1980, Warsaw's historic centre was included on the UNESCO World Heritage List as a symbol of Polish culture and national identity and an exceptional example of complete reconstruction of a historic complex. The main attractions include the Castle Square with the Royal Castle and the Sigismund Column, the Palace at Wilanów and the Palace in the Royal Łazienki Museum.

Kraków is the second largest city in Poland (with almost 775,000 inhabitants), the historic capital of the country and the seat of Polish kings. The Old Town is a unique treasure of art, with traces of history and heritage reflecting almost all architectural styles from early Middle Ages to contemporary times. Kraków is also the oldest academic centre in the country and the second oldest centre in Central and Eastern Europe. The Main Square, i.e. the largest square of medieval Europe, forms the heart of the town. It has preserved its original shape since 1257. Beginning from 1320, the Wawel Royal Castle served as the coronation site for 37 kings and queens. The Trumpet Call resounding from St. Mary's Basilica is a tourist attraction and the most recognizable sound signal in Poland. The historic urban complex forms a group of over 3,000 buildings. The most valuable of them, 58 monumental buildings (palaces, churches), 331 houses and more than 2 million movable monuments were included on the UNESCO World cultural Heritage List in 1978. Kraków has retained many customs, dating back to the Middle-Ages: The Emaus Fair, held on Easter Monday, the Rękawka Fair held on the following day or the Lajkonik Festival organised on the first Thursday after Corpus Christi.

Tricity is a metropolitan area in Poland, consisting of three cities in Pomerania: **Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot**. These cities are located next to each other on the coast of the Gdańsk Bay, in the Pomorskie (Pomeranian) province, in northern Poland. The metropolitan area of Tricity has over 1 million inhabitants. Gdańsk is one thousand years old; it is the capital of the Pomorskie province featuring high architectural and cultural qualities. It is an important academic centre. Sopot is Poland's most famous seaside resort. Gdynia, on the other hand, is considered to be one of the fastest growing economic towns in Poland. The most famous annual event is the St. Dominic's Fair, a tradition preserved for over 750 years—along with Weihnachtsmarkt and Oktoberfest, it is largest open air event in Europe.

Poznań is a city situated on the Warta river, in central-western Poland, in the region of Greater Poland (Wielkopolskie province). It is the fifth largest city in Poland (with almost 536,000 inhabitants). It is best known for its Renaissance Old Town and Ostrów Tumski. The present-day Poznań is an important cultural, business and academic centre and one of Poland's most populated regions with many regional customs, such as Saint John's Fair, the traditional St. Martin's croissants and the local dialect. Poznań is a trade, sports, education, technology and tourism hub. Moreover, the hosts the Poznań International Fair, the largest industrial fair in Poland and one of the largest in Europe. The most famous monuments of the city include: The Renaissance Town Hall, the National Museum, the Grand Theatre, the Poznań Cathedral and the Imperial Castle.

Wrocław lies in south-western Poland. It is the fourth most densely populated city in Poland, with some 650,000 inhabitants. Located on the Oder river, it is referred to as city of 12 islands and 112 bridges. In terms of the number of bridge crossings, it is the fourth town in Europe, just after Venice, Amsterdam and St. Petersburg. For more than 1,000 years of its history, the city belonged to Czechia, Poland and Germany, and after the war, it became largely home to refugees from the Polish Eastern Borderlands (Poles from Lviv, among others), thus the towns forms a cultural melting pot. One of Wrocław's tourist attractions are the dwarfs; nearly 400 statues can now be found throughout the city. The heart of the city is formed of the Market with numerous pubs and restaurants; in the middle of it stands a late Gothic town hall, considered as the most beautiful in Poland. The Centennial Hall is the only building in Wrocław included on the UNESCO World Heritage List. It was built in the years 1911–

1913 as a structure with the largest reinforced-concrete dome in the world. 10 German Nobel Prize winners were associated with Wrocław and the University of Wrocław.

Zakopane is a town commonly referred to as the winter capital of Poland, even if it is visited by large numbers of tourists in the summer too. It is the largest town in the immediate vicinity of the Tatra, the highest mountains in Poland. It is the venue for a wide range of important sports events. The famous ski jump, the Great Krokiew, hosts the annual ski jumping competition of the World Cup. Undoubtedly, the main tourist attraction of Zakopane are the Tatra Mountains, the Kasprowy Wierch cable car, the funicular railway to the mountain of Gubałówka, as well as numerous tourist trails, bicycle routes and view points, and the famous Krupówki shopping street. Zakopane has a very well developed accommodation and catering base. Moreover, the town features the highlander folklore, which includes the local dialect, music, sheep grazing customs, colourful costumes and the style of wooden construction which is well-known in Poland.

FAMOUS POLES

POPE JOHN PAUL II (1920–2005)

Karol Józef Wojtyła was born in Wadowice. He studied theology at an underground university during World War II and completed the degree in 1946. He became bishop in 1958. He actively participated in sessions of the Second Vatican Council. He was appointed Kraków's Archbishop in 1963 and Cardinal in 1967. He wrote poetry, dramas, monographs and theological dissertations. After the death of Pope Paul VI and his successor John Paul I, he was elected Pope on 16 October 1978 and took the name of John Paul II. He was the first Pole and, at the same time, the first bishop of Rome in 445 years, who did not originate from Italy. His election as Supreme Pontiff had a significant impact on the history of Eastern Europe in late 20th century. In his first foreign pilgrimage, he travelled to Latin America, which was a novelty compared with previous papal pontificates. He was known for engaging into broadly understood interfaith and intercultural dialogue. He condemned anti-Semitism and expressed this attitude with a prayer at the Western Wall in Jerusalem. Having young people in mind, he initiated regular meetings with them—the World Youth Days, which, for the first time, were held in Rome in 1985. Crossing many barriers, he always remained open to another person. He displayed that attitude during the meeting with Mehmet Ali Ağca, who in an attempt to kill the Pope shot at him at St. Peter's Square in Rome on 12 May 1981. John Paul II died on 2 April 2005. In 2011, he was beatified and in 2014 he was admitted into sainthood of the Catholic Church.

LECH WALESIA (1943–)

Polish politician, trade union activist, one of the founders and long-standing leader of the Solidarity Trade Union. He worked as an electrician at the Gdańsk Shipyard; in 1970, he actively participated in the strike organized there. In 1980, he was involved in the foundation of free trade unions and took the lead of Solidarity. He was interned in the years 1981–1982. In 1983, the Nobel Committee granted him the Nobel Peace Prize, however he was unable to receive it in person because the Communist authorities prevented him from going to Oslo by refusing to issue a passport for him. He took part in the meetings of the Round Table. As a third foreign national in history, and the first Pole, he spoke before the Two Houses of Congress. After the transformation of the political system, he took part in the presidential elections. He held the office of the head of state from 1990 to 1995. During his term of office, he was active on the international stage. As the first Polish president in history, he paid a visit to Israel, which was established after World War II. In October 1992, he signed the Small Constitution.

ADAM MICKIEWICZ (1798–1855)

Polish poet, political activist, regarded as national bard. Next to Alexander Pushkin, he is regarded as the most eminent Slavic poet and one of the best poets of Romanticism. Mickiewicz's works had a

huge influence on the minds of Poles. His two monumental works are “Dziady” and “Pan Tadeusz”, which is a national epic.

JAN KOCHANOWSKI (1530–1584)

Poet, translator and playwright. Born in Sycyn near Radom, he was the most outstanding artist of the Polish Renaissance, also recognized as the most eminent Slavic poet until the Romanticism era. He wrote threnodies, reflective songs, psalms, but also light and funny epigrams. He was the Secretary of King Sigismund Augustus and poet at the court of King Stefan Batory. He contributed to the development of Polish literary language.

WISŁAWA SZYMBORSKA (1923–2012)

Poet, essayist, critic, translator and columnist. Winner of the Nobel Prize in literature in 1996. She was founding member of the Polish Writers’ Association (1989), member of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences (1995), Lady of the Order of the White Eagle. From 2001, she was an honorary member of the American Academy of Art and Letters. She published about 350 poems, from “Calling Out to Yeti” (1957) to “Enough” (2012), which was released posthumously. Szymborska’s compact poems often evoke essential existential puzzles, they raise issues of ethical significance and reflect on the condition of humans both as individuals and members of human society.

WITOLD GOMBROWICZ (1904–1969)

Novelist, playwright, essayist. In the 1960s, he gained worldwide fame leading to numerous translations of his works and renowned drama productions, particularly in France, Germany and Sweden. Still during his lifetime, he was recognized by many contemporaries as one of the most outstanding writers of Polish contemporary literature. In 1937, he published his first novel, *Ferdynand*, in which he deals with many of his favourite topics: problems of immaturity and youth, development of identity in interactions with others, and the ironic, critical examination of class roles in Polish society and culture. At present, he is considered to be one of the leading figures in Polish literature.

FRÉDÉRIC CHOPIN (1810–1849)

Outstanding Polish composer and pianist. He is recognized as one of the best pianists of the Romanticism era. His talent was discovered when he was only a few years old—rumours about a genius child quickly gained the attention of the Warsaw aristocracy. The artist, called the poet of the piano, grew up in Poland, but spent most of his life in Paris. There, he died of tuberculosis. Chopin invented musical forms such as instrumental ballad and introduced major innovations to forms such as piano sonata, mazurka, waltz, nocturne, etude, impromptu and prelude.

KRZYSZTOF PENDERECKI (1933–)

Composer, conductor and music teacher. He is known for his novel composition techniques. He won prestigious awards, including the Grammy Awards in 1987, 1998 and 2001, and the Grawemeyer Award in 1992 for the best musical composition. He was named the most eminent living composer in Poland. His compositions include operas, symphonies, orchestral works, instrumental concerts, choral adaptations of religious texts as well as chamber music. His music featured in well-known film productions, including “The Exorcist” by William Friedkin, “The Shining” by Stanley Kubrik and “Wild at Heart” by David Lynch.

STANISŁAW MONIUSZKO (1819–1872)

Composer, conductor, teacher and organist. Author of more than 268 songs, many operas, operettas, ballets and church music. He composed music featuring the national character, incorporating in his compositions distinctive elements of Polish folklore and using works by Polish poets.

NICOLAUS COPERNICUS (1473–1543)

Renaissance astronomer, mathematician, translator, economist and military strategist. He also dealt with law and medicine. Creator of the heliocentric theory that gave rise to contemporary views on the structure of the world. When the theory was announced, the statement made by Copernicus that it was not the Earth that was at the heart of the universe, but that it revolved around the sun with other planets, was revolutionary and had a profound impact on science and philosophy. His book *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium (On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres)*, published just before his death in 1543, is regarded as the starting point for contemporary astronomy. His scientific research became a turning point in the history of contemporary science, which is presently often referred to as the Copernican Revolution.

[Interesting fact placed in the cloud: *From 1616 to 1828, the work of Copernicus "De revolutionibus" was on the list of prohibited books of the Catholic Church.*]

LUDWIG ZAMENHOF (1859–1917)

Polish medical doctor of Jewish origin, creator of Esperanto, a language designed for international communication. It is an easy-to-learn and politically neutral language that goes beyond nationality and favours peace and international understanding between people who speak different regional and/or national languages. He was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize eight times (1907, 1909, 1910, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917).

MARIE SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE (1867–1934)

Polish physicist and chemist, born in Warsaw. In 1891, she left Poland to study at the French Sorbonne. In France, she met her husband Peter with whom she conducted research studies. In 1898, together with him, she discovered new elements, i.e. polonium and radium. In 1903, the spouses—together with French physicist Henri Becquerel—received the Nobel Prize in Physics. The second Nobel Prize was awarded to Skłodowska in 1911 for work on radioactivity. Her other achievements include the creation of a theory of radioactivity and technique for radioactive isotope isolation. The first research studies in the world into treatment of cancer with radioactive isotopes were carried out under her personal direction. During World War I, she organized special vehicles with X-ray equipment, the so-called the "Little Curies". These were pioneering activities in the field of health diagnostics. Thanks to her work and perseverance X-ray images could be made in field conditions. Her actions allowed to save many soldiers from certain death. She was also member of the Swiss General Relief Committee for the Victims of the War in Poland. She initiated the foundation of the Radium Institute (presently the Maria Skłodowska-Curie Institute of Oncology) in Warsaw.

[Interesting fact placed in the cloud: *She pioneered research in the field of radioactivity, she was the first person to be awarded two Nobel prizes and the first female professor at the University in Paris.*]

JACEK PAŁKIEWICZ

Reporter, explorer who discovered the source of Amazon, for which he received the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic in 1996. As trainer and creator of survival in Europe, he is a widely recognized authority in the field of survival art. In 1975, he crossed the Atlantic as a voluntary castaway. This 44-day experience was used by researchers from NASA, who were interested in issues of isolation and limits to human endurance. He is a veteran of the Sahara desert and explored the most remote areas of Siberia. He taught astronauts strategies of survival in extremely harsh and unfavourable environments. He ran similar classes in series of a non-governmental programme for anti-terrorist units. He is member of the Royal Geographical Society.

ANDRZEJ WAJDA (1926–2016)

Polish film director and co-creator of the Polish film school. He spent his childhood and early youth in Radom. He studied painting at the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków and then film directing in Łódź. His productions include psychological, historical, political films and adaptations of works of literature. He

received many prestigious awards in recognition of his outstanding achievements in the world of cinema. He is, among others, honorary doctor of several universities and Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honour. In the years 1972–1983, he was director of the “X” film team and from 1978 to 1983 he served as chairman of the Polish Filmmakers Association. In the years 1989–1991, he served as senator of the Republic of Poland. He was also member of the European Film Academy and the French Académie des Beaux-Arts. He had special ties to the National Stary Theatre in Kraków and the Powszechny Theatre in Warsaw. In 2000, as the only Polish filmmaker, he received the award of the American Film Academy (Oscar) for lifetime achievement.

ROMAN POLAŃSKI (1933–)

Polish film director, screenwriter, producer and actor. His full-length debut “Knife in the Water” gained a prestigious Oscar nomination. His most famous works are the “Rosemary’s Baby” in 1968, “Chinatown” in 1974, or the “The Ghost Writer” in 2010. In 2002, for his war drama “The Pianist”, he was awarded the Golden Palm and Oscar in the best director category.

ROBERT KUBICA (1984–)

Polish racing driver. He has been the first and so far the only Pole to compete in Formula 1 Grand Prix. He began his career in 2001 in Formula Renault 2000. He completed his first tests in Formula 1 in 2005. Shortly afterwards, he signed a contract with BMW Sauber. He was quickly promoted to the his team’s leading driver. In June 2008, he took his first F1 victory at the Canadian Grand Prix and thus became the first Pole in the history to achieve that. Eventually, at the end of the season, he was classified on the fourth position, which is the best result in his career. In 2010, he joined the Renault team. His promising career was interrupted by a serious accident at the Ronde di Andora. He nearly lost his right hand. In 2019, he became a racing driver of the British Williams team and returned to F1 competition after eight years of break.

AGNIESZKA RADWANSKA (1989–)

Polish tennis player. Her first great success was the victory in Wimbledon’s junior grand slam tournament in July 2005. Then, after winning the junior French Open 2006 tournament, as the first Polish player, she became the leader of the ITF World Tennis Tour Junior Rankings of player aged 18 or under. She was also the second Polish female player ever to reach the final of a grand slam tournament—the Wimbledon 2012, as well as the doubles semi-finals: Australian Open 2010 and US Open 2011. Moreover, as the second ever Polish national, alongside with Wojciech Fibak, she ranked among the first 10 best tennis players.

ROBERT LEWANDOWSKI (1988–)

Polish footballer, player and captain of the national team. At present, he is striker for Bayern Munich, Germany. He began his career in Warsaw clubs of Varsovia and Legia. In 2008, he joined the Lech Poznań team, with which he won: The Championship title, then the Polish Cup, and finally the Polish Super Cup, becoming the top scorer of the Polish Ekstraklasa. In 2010, he became a player of the German club Borussia Dortmund, with which he won the German championship twice and reached the Champions League as well. In the season of 2013/2014, he shot twenty goals and was already then the top scorer of Bundesliga. Over the next three seasons, already Bayern Munich, the champions of Germany, he scored 150 goals. The 2015/2016 season was a breakthrough for him as he shot thirty goals winning again the title of top scorer of Bundesliga. On 22 September 2015, during the match against VFL Wolfsburg, Lewandowski scored five goals in nine minutes for his team.

HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS

The most important national and religious holidays in Poland are:

- New Year – 1 January
- Epiphany – 6 January
- Easter (Easter Sunday and Easter Monday) – March / April (variable date)
- Labour Day – 1 May
- 3 May Constitution Day – 3 May
- Whitsun – June (variable date)
- Corpus Christi – June (variable date)
- Assumption of Mary, Polish Armed Forces Day – 15 August
- All Saints' Day – 1 November
- National Independence Day – 11 November
- Christmas – 25–26 December

TRADITIONAL POLISH CUISINE

Traditional Polish specialties are real gut bombs, nevertheless it is worth giving in to temptation. Polish cuisine is rich in meat dishes, which are usually fat. Therefore, Poles often reach out to a glass of vodka as a supplement to meals, which helps digestion. Polish cuisine is also famous for its excellent bread and delicious sausages.

PIEROGI

The pierogi (dumplings) are one of the most popular Polish dishes. Thin, elastic and well tight, made of flour with an addition of water, eggs and fat, they are filled with various kinds of stuffing. The most common are: Fasting pierogi served for Christmas Eve, filled with cabbage and mushrooms, Ruskie pierogi (the name comes from Ruthenia, i.e. the present-day Ukraine), filled with quark cheese and potatoes with fried onions and spices, pierogi with minced meat and pierogi with fruit. Small ravioli of an animal ear shape are called *ears* and are served with red borsch.

BIGOS

A dish made of sauerkraut and meat. Different kinds of meat and sausages are stewed with cabbage and a supplement of dried mushrooms, onions and dried plums. The whole dish is seasoned with red wine added in the process of stewing.

GOŁĄBKI

A dish made of leaves of white cabbage wrapped around a half-meat filling. The traditional ingredients of the filling include: minced pork, rice or groats with supplements such as onions, mushrooms and spices. They are often served with tomato sauce.

KOTLET SCHABOWY

Breaded pork chops (with bone or without bone). It is one of the traditional and most popular dishes of the Polish cuisine. Most often, it is accompanied by potatoes and salads.

FLAKI

Traditional meat dish in the form of thick soup with vegetables. Its name is derived from one of the main ingredients: cleaned and fragment of bovine stomach cut into thin transverse strips. The soup, which is usually served spicy, is seasoned with pepper, ginger, marjoram and nutmeg. The specialty was already known in the 14th century and belonged to the favourite dishes of King Władysław Jagiełło.

ŻUREK

Żurek is one of the oldest Polish soups. It is made on the basis of a meat-based stock thickened with bread sourdough, most often from rye flour, which gives it a characteristic sour taste. It is cooked with sausages, smoked pork bacon and ribs. It can be served with cooked eggs or potatoes.

BORSCH

It is a soup made of sauerkraut or red beet juice, traditionally also pickled sorrel. The most popular borsch—red (made of beets)—is served in many places in Poland at the beginning of Christmas Eve.

KAPUŚNIAK

Soup made of chopped cabbage (fresh or sauerkraut) and vegetables, often prepared with smoked bacon or rib stock.

PICKLED (FERMENTED) CUCUMBERS

They are obtained from pickling cucumbers laid in a hardwood barrel or in a stone pot or jar. They are supplemented by fennel, horseradish root and garlic. The whole is filled with water and left for pickling. In the process of pickling, bay leaves are added as well. Pickled cucumbers are served as snacks with a wide variety of dishes, e.g. as a supplement to a dinner, as an ingredient of salads or sandwiches. They are also served as an appetiser with vodka and herring in oil. They are a basic ingredient of the cucumber soup.

BABA WIELKANOCNA—Easter cake

Traditional pastry bread served during Easter. The dough is made of flour, yeast, sugar, a little milk and a pinch of salt. When it has risen, eggs and dried fruit and nuts are added to it. The original Easter cakes are baked in ribbed moulds in the shape of a cut cone; after baking, frosting is added.

PĄCZKI—Doughnuts

A confectionery product made of yeast dough of wheat flour, formed in a slightly flattened shape, a ball fitting in the palm and fried in deep fat (lard or oil) in dark gold colour. Traditionally, before being fried doughnuts are filled with jam or marmalade; at present, they are filled after frying. A fried doughnut is usually covered with frosting or powdered with sugar; it may also be sprinkled with a candied orange peel or chocolate-coated.

FAWORKI

Known as angel wings, these are crispy cakes in the form of a folded bow, fried in deep fat, and sprinkled with powdered sugar. Most frequently eaten during carnival and Fat Thursday or on Mardi Gras, that is Tuesday before Ash Wednesday. They are made of cream dough and fried like doughnuts.

RADOM—GENERAL INFORMATION

Radom is situated in central Poland, in the southern part of the Mazowieckie province. The city lies at the intersection of main communication routes running from east to west and from north to south, and leading to the borders of the state. Here cross national roads: No 7 (from Gdańsk via Warsaw, Cracow and Kielce), No. 9 (from Rzeszów to Radom), No. 12 (via Lublin and Łódź).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Primary postal code 26-600

Telephone area code 48

Total area 11,180 ha

Total population 211,371 (as of 31/12/2019)

Coordinates Plac Corazkiego Square 51°24'02.4"N 21°09'28.2"E

AIRPORT

The nearest international airport is Warsaw Okęcie (Chopin Airport).

"Porty Lotnicze" State Owned Company

1, Żwirki i Wigury Street, Warsaw,

+48 22 650 42 20

www.lotnisko-chopina.pl

The Heroes of Radom's June 1976 Airport (known as Radom-Sadków) is currently under construction at 4 km from the centre of Radom.

HISTORY

Radom is a royal city featuring a history spanning over one thousand years—a place where *sejm* sessions were held and where international treaties were signed. Follow the route which will lead you to the times of creation of Polish statehood, through the royal capital, which once played the role of the capital of the state, and continue along 19th-century streets which bear testimony to the former wealth of the burghers in the age of development of business and industry. Discover also the "ideal city", which was founded in the inter-war period, the tragic fate of its inhabitants during World War II and sites where Polish workers began a rebellion against the policies of the communist state.

MIDDLE AGES

- **Piotrówka Old Fort** The first settlement on the area of present-day Radom was established in the valley of Mleczna river at the turn of the 8th and 9th centuries. In the second half of the 10th century, when Polish statehood developed, a fortified town surrounded by wood and earth rampart was established here. In its vicinity, a settlement had formed, which soon became a trade and craft development hub. In the 12th century, in the same fortified town, the seat of the *starosty* and St. Peter's church were founded. The remnants of the stronghold is the artificially formed hill and the name of "Piotrówka".
- **Old Town (Old Radom)** In the following years, the settlement moved to the east. In the 13th century, the wooden church of Saint Wenceslas was erected; in the beginning of the 14th century, it was remodelled to become converted a masonry structure. Around the church focused the life of the settlement, which was transformed into a town under the Magdeburg law. The Old Town square and the presbytery of Saint Wenceslas' church—the oldest masonry building in the city—form the remnants of that period in the history of Radom.
- **New Town (Kazimierzowskie Town)** In the 14th century, Old Radom proved to be insufficient for the needs of the newly United Kingdom of Poland. The great builder king Casimir the Great decided to create the New Radom. The area for the planned settlement was designated in the north-eastern part of the old centre. On the orders of the ruler, the town was surrounded by walls of total length of approximately 1100 m and height of 5-6 m, which was later raised to 9 m. Access to **New Radom** was also protected by a wet moat. The largest preserved fragment of the walls can be viewed in Wałowa street, at the back of Jacek Malczewski Museum. In the same street, a reconstructed line of walls can be found with the location of the *Baszta* tower called White.

In the times of Kazimierz the Great, a castle was also built—the remnants of which is the present-day building of the presbytery and the restored so-called Starościńska Tenement House, which now houses an archaeological exhibition. On the premises of the former fortification, a mock-up of the castle from the times of its splendour is on display. In 1401, in the castle, the Pact of Vilnius and Radom was concluded, and in 1505 the Nihil Novi constitution adopted. In the years 1481–1483, the governor of the Kingdom of Poland, duke Casimir Jagiellon, future saint, resided here.

Also the parish church, whose tower crowns the surroundings, comes from the 14th century. The Gothic temple was founded by Casimir the Great. The church saw also Prince Frederick

Jagiellon receiving his cardinal insignia. Among preserved elements of the interior are a baptismal font from the 15th century, a stone portal and iron door from the beginning of the 16th century and the late Renaissance chapel founded by Jan Kochanowski from Barycza, drawing from the Sigismund's Chapel in Wawel.

The House of Gąska and Esterka—the oldest burghers' tenement houses in Radom—are among the most interesting buildings surrounding the Market. According to tradition, Jewish Estera, beloved by king Kazimierz the Great, resided in the House of Esterka (Rynek 5) during the king's visits to the town. Then, at the time of the Swedish Deluge, the House of Gąska (Rynek 4), played the role of the headquarters for Charles Gustav, king of Sweden.

- **Bernardine church and monastery** Erected outside the walls of the old town, it is a gem of Gothic architecture. It was constructed in the 15th century on the initiative of King Casimir Jagiellon. A peculiar feature of the complex is the kitchen building with a pyramid-shaped chimney, the so-called oven. Few structures of this type survived in Europe, and it is probably a unique example in Poland. In the Chapel of Our Lady, visitors can see original stalls (benches)—the oldest furniture in Radom which is over 500 years old (it comes from around year 1500).

MODERN TIMES

- **The Church of Holy Trinity** Up to the end of the 18th century, Radom developed mainly within the town walls. Only few stone or brick buildings could be found on the exterior of the walls. Outside the Bernardine monastery complex, they comprised a church and monastery built in the 17th century for the Benedictine convent. In the 19th century, the building of the monastery began to serve as a prison, which operated also in the inter-war period and during World War II. After the war, it was used as a detention centre by the Office of Public Security. Following the end of warfare, on 9 September 1945, the troops of the Home Army under the command of Stefan Bembiński "Harnaś" conducted a brave operation to free about 300 political prisoners detained by the Office of Public Security. At present, the church is used by the Jesuits. During demonstrations of workers in 1976, priest Roman Kotlarz blessed the protesters from the stairs of the church. The same priest was bitten and tortured by officers of the secret police for supporting the protesting workers.

Did you know that:

- **Radom has been known mentioned in historical accounts since 1155?**—For the first time, the name of the town was mentioned in the bull of Pope Adrian IV.
- **Radom assumed the role of capital of Poland?**—In the years 1481–1483, the town was the seat of governor of the Kingdom of Poland, duke Casimir, son of king Casimir Jagiellon. The ruler appointed his son to replace him for the period of the visit the royal family to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Since an attack was feared in Kraków, and Radom was much a safer town, it was precisely that site which was elected as provisional seat for the governor. As a result, Radom became an unofficial "capital" of Poland for a period of two years.

19TH CENTURY

- **Former Lublin Route** Towards the end of the 18th century, Radom was a neglected town, with the walls and townhouses in ruin. At the beginning of the 19th century, the city walls were demolished and in 1822, a new land development plan was agreed for Radom. Along the former route leading to Lublin—the present-day Żeromskiego street—areas for the new development were designated. Throughout the 19th century, a representative district of the town was developed, with richly adorned townhouses. Approximately in the middle section of Żeromskiego street, a square was designed for the erection of an Orthodox church (at present the Konstytucji 3 Maja Square with the garrison church).

There is the Karsch Family Palace—the only large-city palace, modelled on the residences of industrialists from Łódź and Warsaw, built by businessmen from Radom, Theodor Karsch and Francis Wickenhagen. The style of the building alludes to the French Renaissance. The palace housed 150 rooms. As early as in 1827, an imposing building rose at the end of the “Lublin Route”—the seat of the authorities of the Sandomierz Province, of which Radom was the capital. At present, it houses branches of the Provincial Office and Section of the Municipal Office as well as the Gallery of Cultural Heritage of Radom founded by the Social Committee for the Preservation of Radom Monuments.

- **Malczewskiego Street** Its buildings were developed together with the 19th-century plan of the town expansion. On the northern “boundaries” of Radom (the very centre of today), the present-day Malczewskiego Street was marked together with the town tollgate. One of the most impressive buildings in that area is the Community Club (*Resursa Obywatelska*), which was set up as a community project; the income it generated supposedly supported the nearby hospital. During World War II, it housed the “Deutsches Haus”. On 23 April 1943, Polish underground troops carried out an attack during which the municipal police commander and starost Fritzman was killed and 12 Nazis injured. In that street, a building was also built for the “Jutrzenka Wschodząca” Masonry Lodge, which conducted charity, community and patriotic activities.
- **Pilsudskiego Street** It was marked out in 1888. It is regarded as one of the most prominent streets in Radom and one of the few resembling large-city thoroughfares of important Polish cities. Looking at the tenement townhouses situated in that street, numerous and rich sculpting details can be admired—faces, fabulous characters and geometric elements and plants. It is also worth noting the building of the former Radom Industrialists Fund (*Kasa Przemysłowców Radomskich*), which was headed by Theodor Karsch. The building represents the neo-Gothic style and its facade is dominated by the coat of arms of Radom and Radom Province (former Sandomierz Province). The fund was available to anyone with the exception of those involved in usury. On the other side of the street, in the former palace from the end of the 19th century, a municipal library was established. The facade of the building is adorned with columns in the Corinthian style. The most impressive here is the building at 7, Pilsudskiego Street, which features ornamental browbands above the windows supported by pairs of female figures, the so-called caryatids.

20TH CENTURY

- **Sienkiewicza Street** Towards the end of the 19th century, it was decided to carry out the then largest architectural construction project—the Church of the Care of the Holy Virgin Mary (the present-day cathedral). It was completed in 1911. Its façade alludes to the style of the cathedral of Saint Florian in the Warsaw district of Praga, and the tower to the higher tower of St. Mary’s Basilica in Kraków. By the time when today’s Cathedral was being erected, the town had already had a sewerage system, a railway line connecting it with Dąbrowa Górnicza and Iwanogrod (presently Dęblin) and in the Russian Partition—the power plant and electrical street lighting. Radom could also boast a large number of social activists. One of them was Maciej Glogier—lawyer, musician and senator. His family lived at 12, Sienkiewicza Street. The Glogier Family tenement house is a beautiful example a rich building with elements alluding to the French Renaissance.
- **Planty Housing Estate** Radom regained independence on 2 November 1918. For 9 days—until official capitulation of Germany on 11 November 1918 and restoration of independence by Poland—the town assumed the role of the “Radom Republic”. In economic terms, the first years following the war were extremely difficult for the town. It was only when a decision was taken to include Radom in the Central Industrial Region that the town began to grow. The most important governmental investment in Radom was the construction of the arms factory. To cater for the needs of the factory, a separate housing estate was created—with dwellings for

workers, foremen and engineers. In line with the standards of that time, the housing estate had wide streets with large green areas, its own kindergarten, schools, including a vocational school as well as cultural centre and sports stadium. The investment was a sensation on a national scale. Moreover, in the inter-war period—mainly thanks to efforts by Józef Grzeźcznarowski, mayor of the city—a telephone factory, a footwear factory, tobacco industry plant and the municipal gasworks and railway line to Warsaw were constructed. Mayor Grzeźcznarowski also planned the construction of a car factory. These plans and further development of the town were thwarted by the outbreak of World War II.

- **Engineering Tenement House on Kościuszki Street** The first bombs fell on Radom on 1 September 1939. The 72th infantry regiment, forming part of the 28th Infantry Division of “Łódź” Army suffered heavy losses in the defensive war of 1939. The German army entered the town on 8 September. Radom became a place of numerous executions of civil residents. In the refined Engineering Tenement House (in the inter-war period designed for dwellings for the executive staff of the Arms Factory) the Germans established the Gestapo headquarters. During the biggest armed conflict of the 20th century, nearly the entire Jewish population of the town was murdered (before the War Jews made up about 30% of the population of Radom). On 16 January 1945, Radom was occupied by the troops of the First Belorussian Front of Red Army. The so-called “liberation” took place, which for many residents of Radom and surroundings meant another occupation. The Engineering Tenement House was converted into the seat of the NKVD where many activists of independence underground were tortured.
- **Mural on 25 Czerwca Street** After the establishment of communist power in the territory of Poland, numerous protests erupted against the policies of the government. Some of the most significant were the so-called “Radom Workers’ Protest of June 1976”. In response to the announcement by the communist authorities of a rise of food prices, the workers of Radom factories staged a strike, during which, among others, the seat of the Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party was burned. Many workers were later victims of harassment, including the ironically called “fitness trails” where detainees were forced to walk between two rows of communist police who were beating them with batons. The repressions led to the creation of the Workers’ Defence Committee (*Komitet Obrony Robotników*)—an opposition organisation opposing the policy of the communist authorities and helping those oppressed in the June 1976 events. It is considered that without the Workers’ Defence Committee Solidarity would not have emerged and the Berlin Wall would not have collapsed.

Did you know that:

- **Leszek Kołakowski was born in Radom?**—The world-famous philosopher was born in the tenement house on Niedziałkowskiego Street. Today, a statue stands on the Konstytucji Square—the figure of the philosopher is sitting on a chair by a café which can be joined by a passer-by.
- **Radom is the town of artists?**—Andrzej Wajda, the winner of the American Film Academy Oscar, spent his youth here, Jacek Malczewski, an eminent painter, was also born in Radom. Among the artists who were also connected with the town are painter Józef Brandt, who owned an estate property in Orońsko (at present Centre of Polish Sculpture), Witold Gombrowicz (writer) or Elżbieta Jackiewiczowa—author of “Teresa’s Generation” (*Pokolenie Teresy*). The town serves as the location for numerous film productions, including “Przedwiośnia” (*The Spring to Come*) by Filip Bajon or Contribution (*Kontrybucja*) by Jan Łomnicki.
- **Is Radom larger than Paris?** The area of the town lying on Mleczna river is 111.8 km², while the area of the French capital is 105.4 km².
- **Is Radom is a town of musicians?** Many artists performing on the Polish musical stage have connections with Radom; these are among others the band IRA, Jamal, Szymon Wydra & Carpe Diem, Jerzy Polomski, Kęka and Paweł Domagała.

- **Is Radom is a town of sports?** In Radom, you can experience true sports emotions. One can watch regular matches of the men's volleyball league (Cerrad Enei Czarni), of women's volleyball (E. Leclerc Radomka), of men's basketball league (HydroTruck) and of 1st football league (Radomiak).
- **Is Radom is a town of eminent women?** One of them, Maria baroness Kelles-Krauz, was the first woman in Poland (probably also in Europe) who served as Chairman of the City Council.
- **Is Radom a safe place to live?** In the ranking developed by Home Broker company, Radom ranks third out of 17 largest Polish cities in terms of security.
- **Is Radom a cycling friendly city?** [There are 4.3 km of cycling trails, paths and other facilities for fans of cycling per 10,000 inhabitants.](#)

INTERESTING ECONOMIC FACTS:

- During the inter-war period, the **Ericsson** factory was founded in Radom; the town authorities handed over the land for its construction for 1 zloty on condition that the factory would be completed in 1 year and employ long-term unemployed persons. Ericsson built the factory in less than one year and employed 300 people.
- Radom is famous for its leather and footwear industries. In post-war Poland, **Radoskór** was Poland's largest footwear factory.
- At the turn of the millennium, a car factory was envisaged in Radom with a racetrack of popular series on its roof.
- The **RADWAG** company from Radom, the leader in state-of-the-art electronic scales and weighing systems market, produces devices that are used, among other things, in the U.S. Army, the Institute of Nanotechnology in Africa, and to weigh lemurs in Madagascar and tea supplied to Queen Elisabeth II.
- One of the two largest shipyards of sailing yachts up to 10 m in the Mazovian province is located in Radom and it is constantly growing.
- **Kombud** company executed the longest railway section in Poland covered by the Local Control Centre of a length exceeding 100 km with 8 traffic control posts.
- **Easy Robots** is the only manufacturer in Poland of 6-axis manipulators—industrial robots that can replace human work at many stages of production.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Radom is an important railway hub, where the Warsaw—Radom—Kraków and Radom—Dęblin and Radom—Tomaszów Mazowiecki—Łódź lines cross. The station of the Polish State Railways in Radom is ranked as a province category station. It is open round the clock. A railway information office, the Tourist Information Centre and McDonald's restaurant are available there.

2, Władysława Beliny-Prażmowskiego Street

www.rozklad-pkp.pl

BUSES

The station of the PKS intercity coach service in Radom operates domestic and international connections.

47, 1905 Roku Street

www.pksradom.pl

Bus connections information service open Mon-Fri 8.00-16.00: +48 48 386 44 20, +48 665 001 002; Mon-Fri 6.00-16.30: +48 386 44 20.

24/7 call centre for bus timetables available from fixed line and mobile phones: +48 703 40 33 19.

Coaches and buses of private carriers depart from stops located near the train station. Specific connections and places of departure and arrivals can be found at www.e-podroznik.pl.

CITY TRANSPORT

26 ordinary bus lines and 3 night lines are operated in Radom. The routes of 10 of them run partly outside the boundaries of the city. Ordinary lines are marked with numbers from 1 to 26.

Municipal Road and Transport Office (Miejski Zarząd Dróg i Komunikacji), 30/30A, Traugutta Street.

A detailed timetable is available at www.mzdik.pl.

TICKET TYPES

Only tickets issued by the Municipal Road and Transport Office are valid on means of municipal transport. They can be purchased at outlets of the Municipal Road and Transport Office, partner vendors across the city (13 newsagent's stands and shops) and fixed ticket machines (19 self-service vending machines available 24/7). One-way tickets can also be purchased with the driver.

One-hourly, daily tickets and 10-ride cards are sold in paper form with a control number assigned to them. Long-term tickets are recorded on the Radom City Card. One-hourly and daily tickets can be purchased with a mobile phone via mobile applications: moBilet, mPay, SkyCash. For more information on individual applications please visit the sites:

- moBilet: www.mobilet.pl,
- mPay: www.mpay.pl,
- SkyCash: www.skycash.com.

CITY BIKE

Radom City Bike is an alternative means of transport enabling fast travelling around the city. It is a good complement to public transport. 27 stations with 270 bicycles are available to cyclists. Bicycles can be used from the beginning of April to the end of October, 24/7.

CARS BY MINUTE

Another alternative form of transport are cars that also be rented by minute through a smartphone application. The vehicle is opened with the use of the telephone, and the user pays only for the driving time and the kilometres covered, without the need to refuel. To use the service, the PANEK Carsharing application must be downloaded. For details visit www.panekcs.pl, telephone helpline: +48 690 20 20 20.

TAXI

White Taxi +48 6666 12345 (languages: Polish, English)

SOOWA Taxi +48 511 522 511 (languages: Polish, English)

Taxi Super Ekspres +48 603 309 622, +48 19 622, +48 191 91 (in Polish)

MPT-Taxi +48 785 119 193, 48 19 193 (Polish, English—with drivers)

Rekord Taxi +48 48 389 80 80 (Polish language)

ABC Taxi Radom +48 19 666 (languages: Polish, English)
Halo Taxi Radom +48 575 572 929 (languages: Polish, Russian)

CAR RENTAL

Auto Czarter +48 730 210 210 , www.autoczarter.pl, languages: Polish, English
"Prasek" Car Rental, Radom branch, +48 691 414 209 www.rent-prasek.pl (languages: Polish, English)
Marad +48 668 183 848, www.autowypożyczalnia-radom.pl (Polish language)
Rentis +48 519 535 312, www.rentis.eu (languages: Polish, English, Russian, Hungarian, Ukrainian)
Sonar Auto Max +48 787 787 707 (car rental) +48 48 365 40 16 (information line),
www.sonarautomax.pl (languages: Polish, English)
Fastrental.pl +48 514 283 338, www.fastrental.pl (languages: Polish, English, Russian)

SIGHTSEEING AND CULTURE

MUSEUM:

Jacek Malczewski Museum

Operating for almost 100 years, the museum features Polish painting collections, of which the core consists of works of Jacek Malczewski from Radom. Here you can also view the works by Józef Brandt, Józef Chełmoński, Leon Wyczółkowski or Stanisław Ignacy Witkiewicz among others. Historical exhibitions depict the history of Radom and the figure of Leszek Kolakowski, an eminent philosopher from Radom. Furthermore, the museum displays a permanent archaeological exhibition "Treasures and Secrets of Piotrków" (the oldest stories about Radom from the 9th to 12th century) and an exhibition of collections of non-European cultures. The youngest visitors can enjoy the wildlife department presenting animals and plants from the land of Radom.

11 Rynek, Radom
+48 48 362 43 29,
+48 48 362 21 14
malczewski@muzeum.edu.pl
www.muzeum.edu.pl

Museum of Radom Village

On an area of over 35 hectares of an open-air museum 80 buildings of old rural construction are presented, including peasant cottages, manor houses, churches, windmills, mills, blacksmith's shops and other utility buildings. Moreover, the museum houses over 17 thousand moving exhibits, such as farm machines and tools, beehives, interior furnishings and works of popular art. The open-air museum allows to discover the daily life in a former Radom Village, with popular traditions and rituals. It organises numerous open-air events.

Stawowa Street (access from Krychnowicka Street), Radom
+48 48 332 92 81
muzeumwsi@muzeum-radom.pl
www.muzeum-radom.pl

Museum of Polish Bicycles

The creation of the museum was inspired by the cycling history of Radom. The end of the 19th century saw the beginnings of cycling in our city and in the 1930s, the Radom arms factory became the largest producer of bicycles in Poland. Referring to those traditions, the exhibition display presents more than

60 historic two-wheeled vehicles and depicts their history—from the archaic velocipede and penny-farthings through pre-war bicycles of the Łucznik brand from Radom until the Wigry 3 and BMX folding-bikes from 1980s. A special space in the museum is devoted to Stanisław Kłosowicz, competitor at the Olympic Games and the four-time cycling champion of Poland, who was most successful at the turn of 1920s and 1930s.

4 Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej Street, Radom
+48 505 812 973
muzeumrowerow@mosir.radom.pl
www.muzeumrowerow.radom.pl

“Elektrownia” Mazovian Centre of Contemporary Art

It was founded in 2005 as a cultural institution of the Local Government of Mazowieckie Province. The Centre is seated in a neo-Gothic building expanded in the years 2010–2014 from a former municipal power plant dating back to 1901. The foundation project of the Centre was advocated and promoted by the honorary citizen of Radom, film director Andrzej Wajda. The activities of Elektrownia focus mainly on the presentation and promotion of the most interesting phenomena in the area of modern visual arts. Elektrownia organizes exhibitions of Polish and foreign art, performers’ displays, meetings with artists and curators, sessions and conferences. It also issues exhibition catalogues, books, items of jobbing work.

“Elektrownia” Mazovian Centre of Contemporary Art
1, Mikołaja Kopernika Street, Radom
+48 48 383 60 77, +48 48 386 16 60
poczta@mcswelektrownia.pl
www.mcswelektrownia.pl

Starościńska Tenement House

A building erected on the foundations of the former Wedle Bramy House, forming part of the Radom castle. It comprises royal kitchens and utility facilities among other things. After a thorough restoration, an exhibition was set up in the tenement house presenting objects found during several years of archaeological excavations. Visitors can see monuments dating from the period from the 14th to 18th century, including ornamental architectural details or fragments of ceramic tableware and stove tiles. The whole exhibition is accompanied by a film screening showing a hypothetical reconstruction of the castle’s complex and charts presenting its history and successive stages of research. The exhibition is organised by Rewitalizacja Sp. z o.o. company.

8, Grodzka Street, Radom
+48 48 383 08 55

Museum of Crafts

Craft traditions of Radom reach back to the Middle Ages. The private museum hosts a collections of mementoes connected with crafts practised in the first half of 20th century—smithery, masonry, vulcanization, carpentry, hairdressing, photography and icon-writing.

3/7, Konstytucji 3 Maja Square, Radom
+ 48 513 670 481
www.lucznik.pttk.radom.pl

Cathedral Museum

It was created as part of a tourist trail covering 23 most valuable monuments in Radom. It is housed in former religious education classrooms. It displays mementos connected with the history of the Radom

cathedral and diocese (including old canonicals, inscribed books, baroque vessels) and priests-martyrs World War II.

14, Sienkiewicza Street, Radom
+48 664 848 005, +48 602 289 130

Astrobaza

The Radom astronomical observatory is the only such building in the area. Its construction was funded from participatory budgeting; it was launched in February 2016. It allows to observe the sky with the use of five telescopes. The largest one, mounted on the roof under an opening dome, allows to watch all the planets of the Solar System, nebulae and deep sky objects. At the same time, the solar telescope enables safe observations of the Sun. Astrobaza has also a room where classes and lectures can be conducted. It has equipment which allows to observe the sky without having to look through the telescope.

89/93, Wierzbicka Street, Radom
+48 48 331 24 13
astrobaza.radom@gmail.com
www.astrobaza.radom.pl

Witold Gombrowicz Museum in Wsola

It is located in a monumental palace, where the brother of the famous writer Jerzy Gombrowicz lived with his wife and daughter in the first half of the 20th century. The permanent exhibition draws from the biography of the writer and includes numerous memorabilia (documents, photographs, correspondence, typescripts, manuscripts, first printings of works). The museum holds numerous cultural events and meetings with artists.

Wsola, 1 Witolda Gombrowicza Street, Jedlińsk commune
+48 48 321 50 73
muzeum-gombrowicza@muzeumliteratury.pl
www.muzeumgombrowicza.pl

Jan Kochanowski Museum in Czarnolas

In the classicist manor house of the 19th century a biographical exhibition devoted to the greatest poet of the Polish Renaissance was set up. The 6 rooms gather numerous editions of the artist's works, images, woodcuts, ceramics, tapestries and objects of daily use as well as mementoes directly associated with Jan Kochanowski. The "Rzeczpospolita Babińska" display in the basement shows the culture of the "Golden Age" of the Republic of Poland. The manor's chapel was devoted to "David's Psalter" by Jan Kochanowski—there, visitors can listen to psalms performed in various interpretations.

Czarnolas, Policzna commune
+48 48 677 20 05
muzeum-czarnolas@wp.pl
www.cyfrowyczarnolas.pl

Polish Sculpture Centre in Orońsko

It is located in a monumental historic manor complex, composed of: A palace, chapel, orangery, outhouse, utility buildings and landscape park with ponds. Since 1965, the institution has offered creative workshops for sculptors and exhibitions of their works, presented in the modern Museum of Contemporary Sculpture. Also, the historic manor, which was owned by painter Józef Brandt, 19th-century court interiors are on display. The Centre organizes Sunday family workshops.

1, Topolowa Street, Orońsko
+48 48 618 45 16, +48 48 618 40 27
sekretariat@rzezba-oronsko.pl
www.rzezba-oronsko.pl

Adam Bednarczyk Regional Museum in Iłża

It is located in the historic building of a former poorhouse. It features three permanent exhibitions—the first one shows the interior design of a castle chamber from the Baroque times. The second one tells about the history of the town from prehistoric times to the 20th century, and the third one presents pottery traditions of the region and Iłża itself—one of the oldest centres of that craft in Poland. In the ruins of the former castle of Kraków bishops, where the main round tower is a viewpoint, visitors can see three chambers in which the history of the castle and its owners was depicted.

1, Błazińska Street, Iłża
+48 48 616 29 29
muzeum.ilza@onet.eu
www.muzeumilza.pl

Bolesław Leśmian Memorial Room in Iłża

The room display was inspired by the design of the apartments of the poet in Hrubieszów, Zamość and Warsaw. It offers an insight into the daily life of the artist, his wives and daughters. The exhibition comprises three rooms: A lobby, a living-room and a study with about three hundred exhibits.

Building of the Tourist Information Office, 2, 11th November Square, Iłża
+48 537 458 111
informacja.turystycznailza@op.pl
www.ilza.turystyka.pl

CULTURAL CENTERS:

Jan Kochanowski Powszechny Theatre

It features from 8 to 13 premiers every year. The landmark of the institution is the International Gombrowicz Festival taking place every second year. It is the only festival promoting Polish literature abroad. The offer of the theatre includes classical works in traditional and modern perspectives, original productions and contemporary plays.

15, Plac Jagielloński, Radom
Ticket office + 48 386 52 67, +48 604 566 406
bilety@teatr.radom.pl
www.teatr.radom.pl

“Resursa Obywatelska” Cultural and Art Centre

The oldest cultural centre in the town, operating since mid-19th century. It promotes knowledge about the history of Radom and outstanding residents of the city. It organises cultural events, such as “Uliczka Tradycji” (*Little Street of Tradition*), “Anima Urbis”, “Okna” (*Windows*) Philosophy Festival, “Kaziki”—the holiday of the patron of the town and “Ślad” (*Trace*) Meetings with Jewish Culture. “Resursa” also prepared a tourist trail of memory of Radom Jews.

16, Malczewskiego Street, Radom
+48 48 362 42 63, +48 48 362 85 90
resursa.radom@wp.pl, resursa@resursa.radom.pl

www.resursa.radom.pl

Radom Chamber Orchestra

Open to listeners since January 2007, it consists of 16 full-time musicians. It performs music in forms spanning from the baroque to contemporary times. The artistic season of the Orchestra is accompanied by special events, including the charity Christmas concert or the New Year's Eve Gala. The Orchestra is assisted by outstanding soloists and conductors, including Piotr Pławner, Krzysztof Pełech, Jan Jakub Bokun, Dawid Runtz, Wiesław Piregoróla and world class bands: Atom String Quartet, Klezmafour or Kapela ze wsi Warszawa.

53, Żeromskiego Street, Radom
+48 48 362 04 44, +48 48 360 24 80
sekretariat@rok.art.pl
www.rok.art.pl

Radom Club of Creative Communities and "Bath" Gallery (*Galeria "Łaźnia"*)

The main seat of the institution is situated in a historic building of the municipal tollgate converted into a bath, which then became the location of the club of creative communities. The "Bath" hosts meetings of artistic circles of visual arts, music, theatre and literature. It organised among other things the National Contest of Poetry Singers, the Radom Jazz Festival, the Radom Fashion Show. In the building at 31/33 Traugutta Street, exhibitions of paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture and photography are held. The same building houses the American Corner Radom—an information and library centre which promotes knowledge of the United States of America. The activities of Łaźnia can be followed on the YouTube channel: Łaźnia TV

56, Żeromskiego Street, Radom (main seat) +48 572 012
31/33 Traugutta Street, Radom; art gallery +48 572 012, American Corner +48 572 012 005
poczta@laznia-radom.pl, library.acradom@gmail.com
www.laznia-radom.pl

"Amphitheatre" Municipal Cultural Centre

A cultural institution with 40 years of history, initiator of projects also in the urban space. It puts a strong emphasis on cultural education, offering several dozen activities for children and youth. In the newly established Studio of New Media (*Pracownia Nowych Mediów*) uses modern technologies in education and training future personnel. The Amphitheatre runs an original educational and creative programme "Moat Full of Culture" (*Fosa pełna kultury*) (meetings, workshops, shows, concerts). It is also the host of the Mountain Festival of Radom (*Radomski Festiwal Górski*).

1, Parkowa Street, Radom
+ 48 48 364 29 68
amfiteatr.radom@wp.pl
amfiteatr.radom.pl

[THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS HAS BEEN DELETED SINCE IT IS NOT KNOWN WHICH OF THE EVENTS WILL TAKE PLACE NEXT YEAR; INSTEAD I PUT GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT MAJOR EVENTS]

MAJOR CULTURAL EVENTS

MAY

The International Festival of Street Artists and Precision attracts crowds of residents and tourists to the Radom promenade (Żeromskiego Street). During the two-day event, they can admire shows of the greatest street art stars—carnies, jugglers, knife eaters, fire tamers, acrobats, live statues, animators and theatre improvisation performers. This is the only event where you can meet levitating figures and the most famous artists walking on stilts and climbing buildings.

JUNE

Anniversary of Radom Workers' Protest in June 1976—is a series of events commemorating the strikes that took place in Radom's largest industrial plant in 1976. The most important item of the event is the musical performance called "Radom June of Freedom", during which stars of the Polish music stage play concerts. The events are accompanied by a sports competition—the Radom June Half-Marathon, and by a history picnic with exhibitions, workshops and historic vehicle rides.

JULY

Kameralne Lato Nationwide Film Meeting (Cosy Summer Film Festival)—it is the only film festival in Poland organized in close consultation with Polish uniformed services. During the event one can watch best Polish short-feature films made by young artists, mainly students and graduates of film schools. An important part of the festival are workshops for young people and students, where young film business entrants make their own films from scratch under the supervision of experienced artists. The festival's ambassador is Anna Mucha.

AUGUST

Radom Fashion Show—this is a national competition for designers of fashion, clothing, haberdashery and footwear, organised for beginner creators. It's a great opportunity to showcase original collections that have not yet been in mass production. The competition is highly respected by the fashion industry.

Café Jazz Festival—it is an event that presents all kinds of jazz, ranging from traditional jazz to blues, gospel, boogie, dixieland, swinging jazz to jazz rock. The event is accompanied by additional attractions, such as coffee tasting, parades and motorhome rally.

SEPTEMBER

Street of Traditions—a romantic journey to Radom of the inter-war period. The themes of the shows presented as part of the event—concerts, fashion shows, film screenings, performances, cabarets, antique fairs, old car shows, traditional dishes and drinks, street parades, lectures and exhibitions – allude to the 1920s and 1930s. Visitors are attracted by many characters in old costumes and old cars.

OCTOBER

International Gombrowicz Festival—held every second year, it hosts theatres from among others Poland, Germany, France, Great Britain and Argentina. It focuses on the work of Witold Gombrowicz and promotes Polish literature abroad. In addition to theatre performances, it features other fields of art such as performance, photography, posters and film productions.

RADOM REGION

The most interesting cultural events in the area surrounding Radom are connected with folklore and the Polish ritual year, where in traditional rural areas a particular importance is attached to Easter holidays and the related period of Lent.

FEBRUARY / MARCH

Decapitation of Death in Jedlińsk—the only carnival rite of this type in Poland. On the last day of the Carnival, on the Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, the streets of the village are filled with colourful characters—here you can meet a Gypsy woman, a Jew, a female devil, a young couple and numerous little devils. In the afternoon, the participants of the event gather on the Market Square to judge and

sentence the Death which caused so much harm during the wars and epidemics. The ceremony is completed by a lasher who decapitates Death with a sword.

The Skaryszew—the largest and oldest horse fair in Poland which has regularly taken place since 1633, on the first, that is “initial” Monday of Lent. The Skaryszew fair is visited by breeders from all over Poland. For several years, during the event visitors have had the opportunity to purchase the best breeding and performance horses from across Poland as well as horses for hippo therapy, recreation and sport.

MARCH / APRIL

Baraban Drumming in Iłża—at midnight from the Holy Saturday to Easter Sunday, the residents of Iłża and surrounding localities gather by the local church, where the “baraban” is kept—a huge historic drum (boiler) covered with leather. Men, carrying the baraban, walk along the streets of the town and stop in a fixed locations where they beat the drum with a characteristic rhythm. In this way, they announce the resurrection of Jesus. The Baraban Drumming ends at 6:00 am.

SPORT AND LEISURE TIME

Radom is a town of sports. Three teams are playing in the top league. The Hydro Truck Radom basketball team (ROSA Radom up to 2019) is the winner of the Polish Cup in the 2015/2016 season and the Polish SuperCup and vice-champion in 2016. The volley-ball team of WKS Czarni Radom (currently Cerrad Enea Czarni Radom) boasts a tradition of nearly 100 years; the club won twice the bronze medal of Polish Championship, and once won the Polish Cup. The highest level of the Polish league competition also sees the women volley-ball club of E.Leclerc Radomka Radom. The football team of Radomiak Radom plays in the 1st league; the origins of the club date back to 1910. Another football club, Broń Radom, has an over 90-year tradition; at present, it is playing in league 3. The competition of the best local teams can be viewed in the sports arena and in the stadium of the Municipal Sports and Recreation Centre.

SWIMMING POOLS AND AQUAPARKS

Neptune Aquapark—Municipal Sports and Recreation Centre in Radom

The Aquapark comprises: A sports swimming pool, a pool for swimming lessons for children and youth, a paddling pool for the smallest children with water attractions and a slide, a recreation pool with underwater resting bench where you can lie down and enjoy underwater massage, a pressure massage using water streams of different widths, an “artificial wave” site, a professional jacuzzi, slides of length of 74.6 and 67.1 meters, a catering facility, a shop with swimming accessories, a fitness centre and a sauna and tanning zone.

49, Wyścigowa Street, Radom

+48 48 377 90 30

Open daily from 7.00 to 22.00.

www.mosir.radom.pl

“Delfin” Aquapark – Municipal Sports and Recreation Centre in Radom

The facility offers: A six-lane sports swimming pool, a sauna, a catering outlet.

17, Piastowska Street, Radom

+48 48 385 77 21

During the school year open on Mon-Fri 7.00-21.30, Sat-Sun 9.00-20.30.

www.mosir.radom.pl

“Orka” Swimming Pool – Municipal Sports and Recreation Centre in Radom

The facility offers: A six-lane sports swimming pool, a sauna, a catering outlet.
17, Młynarska Street, Radom
+48 48 385 86 67
Open Mon-Fri 6.30-21.30, Sat 8.00-19.30, Sun 9.00-20.30.
www.mosir.radom.pl

TENNIS COURTS

Tennis Courts of the Municipal Sports and Recreation Centre in Radom

19, Bulwarowa, Radom
+48 693 472 680
Open Mon-Fri 7.00-22.00, Sat-Sun 7.00-22.00, tennis practise wall open Mon-Fri, holidays 9.00-22.00.
korty.mosir.radom.pl

“AGA” Sports Hall

21, 1905-go Roku Street, Radom
+48 48 362 82 99
Double tennis court open Mon-Fri 7.00-22.00, Sat – 8.00-19.00, Sun – 8.00-18.00, single game tennis court open Mon-Fri 7.00-22.00, Sat – 8.00-19.00, Sun – 8.00-18.00.
sport.agaradom.pl/oferta/korty-tenisowe

ICE SKATING RINKS

Ice Rink of the Municipal Sports and Recreation Centre in Radom

9, Narutowicza, Radom
+48 48 385 10 01 or +48 605-515-093
Open only in winter time Mon-Sun 9.00-14.00 (last entry at 13.00) and 15.00-21.00 (last entry at 20.00).
www.mosir.radom.pl

All-year skating rink at 12th Comprehensive Secondary School with Sports Branches

36, Osiedlowa Street, Radom
+48 48 366 58 05
Open Mon-Fri 10.00-19.00, Sat-Sun 10.00-18.00
Ice skating rink and skate rental – free of charge.

AMUSEMENT SITES

TRICKORAMA – Magic of Illusion

The largest illusion centre and trick art museum in Poland.
75, Młodzianowska Street (Łucznik Park), Radom
+48 533 533 138
Open Mon-Sat 10.00-20.00, Sun and holidays 10.00-19.00
www.trickorama.pl

JumpWorld Trampoline Park

29/31, Józefa Grzegorzewskiego Av., Radom
+48 695 855 118
Open Mon-Fri 12.00-21.00, Sat 10.00-21.00, Sun 10.00-20.00

jumpworld.pl/radom

Tkalnia Zagadek – Weaving Mill of Mysteries

Real Life Escape Room Game with six rooms, including two thematic rooms related to the history of Radom.

49, Żeromskiego Street (in the backyard), Radom

+48 883 780 182

www.tkalniazagadek.pl

Strefa VR – VR Zone

Virtual reality zone

22A, Czachowskiego Street, Radom

Phone +48 606 643 098

www.vr.radom.pl

f/StrefaVr.Radom

GO-CART TRACK

Radom Automobile Club

Go-cart, motorcycle and car track, go-cart rental, recreational and sports, outdoor and integration events, festivities

17/21, Warszawska Street, Radom

+48 48 364 17 14, +48 507 114 102

www.automobilklub.radom.pl

ABSEILING

Grota Abseiling Centre

100, Słowackiego Street, Radom

+48 797 746 229

Open Mon-Fri 16.00-22.00, Sat-Sun 12.00-21.00.

www.cwgrota.pl

PAINT BALL

PaintBall Brothers Radom

Stara Wola Gołębiowska 27b, Radom

+ 48 883 154 060

Open all year.

facebook/PaintballBrothersRadom

PaintBall Radom

+48 604 194 245

biuro@radompaintball.pl

Open all year.

www.radompaintball.pl

Kameleon PaintBall (adults) & Kameleon Splatmaster (children aged 7 and more)

3 fields

+48 536 196 676
kameleonpaintball@gmail.com
Open all year
kameleonpaintball.pl
[facebook/KameleonPaintball](https://facebook.com/KameleonPaintball)

ARCHERY PAINTBALL

Super łuki.pl
+48 536 196 676
kameleonpaintball@gmail.com
kameleonpaintball.pl
[facebook/superlukiradom](https://facebook.com/superlukiradom)

CANOEING DOWN THE PILICA AND RADOMKA RIVERS

Pilicowo.pl Piotr Mataliński
1, Podwale Street, Przybyszew
+48 514 555 458
pilicowo@pilicowo.pl
www.pilicowo.pl

SplywyPilica.pl
Estancia Biała Góra, Stromiec
+48 502 702 100, +48 501 612 602
splywypilica@gmail.com
www.splywypilica.pl

Kajakus
Kłoda 100, commune of Magnuszew
+ 48 510 356 050
kajakus@onet.pl
www.kajakus.pl

Kajak Tęcza
11, Miła Street, Pionki
+48 601 778 207, +48 697 797 878
info@kajakteczna.pl
www.kajakteczna.pl

Wincent Sport
Falęcice 182, gmina Promna
+48 603 353 639, +48 502 464 956
wincent sport@wp.pl
www.wincent sport.pl

Pawlomar – Kajaki Białobrzegi Paweł Margula
5, Cicha Street, Białobrzegi
+48 888 805 061

pawlomar@onet.eu
www.kajakibialobrzegi.pl

Ranczo „Biała Chata” nad Pilicą Teresa Gutkiewicz (White Cabin Rancho)

Pacew 18, Promna commune
+48 606 522 300, +48 604 812 682
kontakt@nadpilica.eu
Accommodation available all year
www.nadpilica.eu

RECREATION IN KOZIENICE FOREST

More than 350 km of cycling routes and about 300 km of walking trails have been routed in the Kozienice Forest. Here, you may also do horse-riding.

Kociołki Stable

Kociołki 51, Kozienice commune
+48 696 560 684
halina.kusek@interia.pl
Fb/stajniakociolki

Recreation and Tourism Centre of Kozienice Recreation and Sports Club (rental of tourist bicycles)

30, Bohaterów Studzianek Street, Kozienice
+48 48 614 60 91

RELAXATION AND LEISURE

SPA

Shintai Day Spa

210, Słowackiego Street, Radom
Open Mon-Fri 9.00-20.00, Sat 8.00-15.00.
+48 530 988 324
shintairadom@gmail.com
www.shintai.com.pl

Nefretete Day Spa

12, Główna Street, Radom
Open Mon-Fri 8.00-20.00, Sat 8.00-14.00.
+48 605 107 839
recepca@spa-radom.pl
www.spa-radom.pl

Smart Relax SPA and Physiotherapy

18, Malczewskiego Street, Radom (in Aviator Hotel)
+48 510 036 223
spa@aviatorhotel.com.pl
www.aviatorhotel.com.pl/pl/smart-relax-spa

Studio Figura Radom

36 A, 25 Czerwca Street, Radom

+48 790 680 350

Open Mon-Fri 8.30-20.00

40 C, Idalińska Street

+48 733 730 738

Open Mon-Fri 9.00-19.30, Sat 9.00-16.00

Hair & Body Beauty Institute

1, Chrobrego Street (Słoneczna Shopping Centre)

+48 48 382 20 99/ +48 48 612 20 99

www.instituturody.net

LARENN – massage and biological wellness

38A, Kapturska Street

+48 661 259 741

kontakt@larenn.pl

YASUMI – Institute of Health and Beauty

21, Królowej Jadwigi Street, unit 1B2

+48 48 362 20 34

+48 509 481 533

radom@yasumi.pl

www.radom.yasumi.pl

SAUNAS

Relaxation Zone in Pop Gym Sport & Health Club

It offers a dry and steam sauna, a salt grotto, a solarium and infra-red lamp.

7, Witolda Street, Radom (Rosa Pavilions, 2nd floor)

+48 48 377 88 78

recepca@popgym.pl

www.popgym.pl

NIGHT LIFE

LOCAL BREWERIES

Black Cat Brewery

Beer brewed according to own recipes in the Castle Brewery in Radom.

71, Limanowskiego Street

Phone 531 961 581

browar@browar.radom.pl

www.browarczarnykot.pl

MANUFACTURER'S RETAIL STORES:

Dionizos – Radom, 71, Limanowskiego Street

Dionizos – Radom, 44B3, Chrobrego Street

Pivovaria – Brewery & Restaurant

Beer brewed on the spot using a German technology with several hundred years of history.

26, Marywilska Street
+48 48 384 88 78, +48 665 435 040
info@pivovaria.pl
www.pivovaria.pl

PUBS

CieKawa

26, Żeromskiego Street
+48 533 643 644
[Fb/CieKawaRadom](#)

“ToTu” Pub & Café

5/2, Plac Konstytucji 3 Maja Square
+48 507 022 535

Nasza Szkap (Our Nag)

2/4, Dowkontta Street
+48 501 404 071
[facebook/naszaszkap](#)

Na Fontannach (On the Fountains)

35, Żeromskiego Street
+48 790 505 500
+48 48 986 97 00
[facebook/nafontannach](#)

Vodka and Beer Pump Room

18, Moniuszki Street
[facebook/PWiP.Radom](#)

Ministerstwo Śledzia i Wódki (The Ministry of Herring and Vodka)

33, Żeromskiego Street
+48 728 748 730
radom@msiw.eu

Łubu Dubu Wódka i Zakąski (Łubu Dubu Vodka and Refreshments)

Pub and restaurant
6, Poniatowskiego Street
+48 48 307 07 31
kontakt@lubudububar.pl
www.lubudububar.pl

Zamłynianka Pub

48, Okulickiego Street
+48 531 044 574

COCTAIL BAR

Otwarta – Wine Cafe

29, Żeromskiego Street

+48 666 712 111

otwarta.cafe@gmail.com

[Fb/otwarta](#)

[ig/otwarta_radom](#)

The Hedonist

4, Marii Curie Skłodowskiej Street

+48 780 117 425

thehedonist2020@gmail.com

FLUO Shot Bar & Café

26, Żeromskiego Street

[Fb/fluoshotbarcafe](#)

[lg/fluo_shotbar](#)

SOUL

29, Żeromskiego Street, unit 7

+ 48 608 386 061/ +48 603 706 756

[Fb/soul.radom](#)

[lg/soul.radom](#)

GOOD WINE

ENOTEKA VERONA

Shop with Italian wines and wine bar

36, 25 Czerwca Street, unit 4, Radom

+48 48 331 59 49

enotekaverona@onet.pl

www.winazwloch.pl

FUN WITH MUSIC

Archiwum Club

Dance and night club playing a mix of R&B, funk, house music and modern electronic music. Elegant attire requested.

2, Grzeczmarowskiego Street

+48 501 564 646

LEMON Sound Gallery

A night club. Two rooms – two types of music.

23, Przemysłowa Street

+48 570 283 510

clublemonradom@gmail.com

Fb/ lemonradom

Explosion Club

Dance and disco music, mainly Polish disco polo and dance.

10, Wenera Street (corner of Szarych Szeregów Street)

+48 517 648 669

biuro@explosionradom.pl

www.explosionradom.pl

STREFA G2 – music club

It organises events, concerts and special gatherings.

20, Przemysłowa Street

+48 515 666 777, +48 513 043 203

biuro@g2.radom.pl

www.g2.radom.pl

ALIBI Student Club

A dance and night club. Informal dress.

29, Malczewskiego Street

+48 604 946 616

CINEMAS

Multikino

1, Bolesława Chrobrego Street (Słoneczna Shopping Centre)

www.multikino.pl/repertuar/radom

HELIOS

5, Poniatowskiego Street

+48 48 340 07 89

Telephone booking: Individual customers: +48 48 362 80 50, groups: +48 48 340 07 89

radom@helios.pl

www.helios.pl/20,Radom/StronaGlowna

Elektrownia Art-House Cinema

"Elektrownia" Mazovian Centre of Contemporary Art in Radom

1, Kopernika Street

+ 48 48 383 60 77 – secretary's office, + 48 48 386 16 60 – information and ticket office

+48 602 360 099

poczta@mcswelektrownia.pl

www.mcswelektrownia.pl/index.php/kalendarz-projekcji

BOWLING ALLEYS

Split

30A, 1905 Listopada Street

Booking of alleys and tables: +48 697 990 000, +48 48 389 28 28

Bachelorette & bachelor parties/special events: +48 697 990 000

Telephone lines available at 11.00-23.00

split@split.radom.pl
www.split.radom.pl

PLATINIUM Bowling Alley

8, Biznesowa Street

Booking of tracks | tables: +48 48 674 62 17, +48 730 390 731

Organization of events | events for businesses | occasional receptions for adults: +48 730 390 731

kregielnia@fitnessplatinum.pl

www.kregielniaplatinum.radom.pl

FOOD

BREAKFAST ROOM

Kavvka Coffee

8/10, Niedziałkowskiego Street

+48 602 432 862

[Fb/kavvakacoffee](#)

[Ig/kavvka_coffee](#)

POLISH CUISINE

ArtCaffe

56, Żeromskiego Street

+48 509 435 120

[Fb/artcaffezeromskiego56](#)

Bistro BSB

7/9 Niedziałkowskiego Street

+48 48 363 93 58

bistro.radom@gmail.com

Dell' Arte

44B, Chrobrego Street

+48 517 197 532

[Fb/dellarteradom](#)

La Melisa Cafe & Restaurant

22A, Mieszka I Street

+48 505 100 600

catering@lamelisa.pl

www.lamelisa.pl

Lisia Nora (Fox Earth)

3, Plac Konstytucji 3 Maja Square

+48 731 312 331

lisia.nora31@onet.pl

Pivovaria. Minibrewery. Restaurant

26, Moniuszki Street

+48 48 384 88 78
+48 665 435 040
info@pivovaria.pl
www.pivovaria.pl

Potłuczone Gary (Broken Dishes)

9, Główna Street
+48 666 699 154
Fb/Potluczonegary
Ig/potluczonegaryradom

Restauracja Kawiarnia Parkowa (Park Restaurant & Café)

54, Żeromskiego Street
+ 48 48 365 51 90
restauracja@parkowa.org.pl
www.parkowa.org.pl

Paragraf Restaurant

5, Focha Street
+48 514 746 106

Split

30A, 1905 LISTOPADA Street
Table booking: +48 697 990 000, +48 48 389 28 28
split@split.radom.pl
www.split.radom.pl

Zachęta Radom

17/ 20, Jacka Malczewskiego Street
+48 790 587 070
www.zachetaradom.pl

INNS

Karczma Bankrut

153, Kielecka Street
+48 725 900 950
karczmaBankrut@gmail.com
www.karczmaBankrut.pl

ORIGINAL CUISINE

Kraft Bistro

4, Marii Curie Skłodowskiej Street
+48 48 377 80 10
Booking for groups:
+48 515 956 007
kontakt@kraftbistro.pl
www.kraftbistro.pl

SPANISH CUISINE

Winowajcy Tapas & Wine Bar

4, Marii Skłodowskiej Curie Street

+48 512 219 975

winowajcytapasbar@gmail.com

www.winowajcyradom.pl

ITALIAN CUISINE

Bella Italia Pizzeria&Trattoria

103, Szafirowa Street (Wacyn)

+48 791 591 591

bellaitalia.radom@gmail.com

www.bellaitalia.radom.pl

BEZ NAZWY – Kawa & Makaron (NO NAME – Coffee & Pasta)

37, Żeromskiego Street

+48 698 288 388

Fb/beznazwy.radom

Ig/beznazwyradom

Corso

3, F. Focha Street

26-600 Radom

Phone +48 883 633 326

Gusto Italiano

60C, Struga Street

+48 791 505 014

www.gustoitalianoradom.pl

Fragola Restaurant

44 lok.10, Chrobrego Street

+48 510 270 700

paulinabujak@yahoo.com

www.fragola.radom.pl

La Favorita

83, Okulickiego Street

+48 48 331 32 32

www.lafavorita.pl

La Spezia

1, Sandomierska Street

+48 48 366 77 84

+48 691 952 722

www.laspezia.pl

Mela Rossa

63, Żeromskiego Street

+48 679 60 60

restauracja@melarossa.com.pl

www.melarossa.com.pl

Siesta Ristorante

31, Żeromskiego Street, apt. 3

+48 573 472 610

[Fb/SiestaRistorante](#)

PIZZERIA**Pizzeria Soprano**

39, Sycyńska Street

+48 518 960 550

9, Główna Street

+48 518 800 878

www.pizzeriasoprano.com

Tre Colori

33, Żwirki i Wigury Street

+48 731 343 343

[Fb/pizzeriatrecolori](#)

Pizza na wypasie

19, Żeromskiego Street

+48 570 578 577

www.pizzanawypasieradom.pl

Pizzeria 105

4B, Moniuszki Street

+48 661 020 899

www.105.pl

New York Pizza Departament

45, Wałowa Street

+48 609 909 237

[Fb/NYPD.RADOM](#)

We Love Pizza

63, Limanowskiego Street

+48 511 511 157

www.welovepizza.pl

VaBene

99f, 11 Listopada Street

+48 48,344 22 40

7d, Wyścigowa Street

+48 786 822 363
biuro@vabene.com.pl
www.vabene.com.pl

EUROPEAN CUISINE

Pasja Restaurant

206, Słowackiego Street
+48 48 365 21 60
restauracja@pasjaradom.pl
www.pasjaradom.pl

Teatralna Restaurant

55, Żeromskiego Street
+48 48 363 77 63
Office +48 48 370 17 34
teatralna@teatralna.radom.pl
www.teatralna.radom.pl

THAI CUISINE

Pa Ta Thai – Radom

42, Żeromskiego Street
+48 574 102 105
[facebook/PaTaThaiRadom](https://facebook.com/PaTaThaiRadom)

INDIAN CUISINE

Indian tandoor

5, Wernera Street
+48 660 789 444, +48 579 106 697
www.indian-tandoor-restauracja-indyjska.business.site

Radom Curry

8B, Plac Konstytucji 3 Maja Square
+48 668 946 692

AMERICAN CUISINE

BURGEROMANIA

46b, Chrobrego Street
+48 887 287 437
www.burgeromania.pl
[Fb/BURGEROMANIA](https://fb.com/BURGEROMANIA)

Burger Brothers

12, Focha Street

+48 725 440 442
facebook/BurgerBrothers

Jack's Radom restaurant & cafe
18, Struga Street
+48 48 660 11 33
jacks.restauracja@gmail.com

AMERICAN-MEXICAN CUISINE

CRIPS
15, Witolda Street
+48 511 760 094
Fb/CRIPS
Ig/crips.radom

EASTERN CUISINE

Matrionszka
43, Chrobrego Street
+48 501 649 076

SUSHI BAR

Nabo Sushi-Rolls
19, Kilińskiego Street
+48 530 765 486
nabosushirolls@gmail.com
www.nabosushirolls.pl/

Bonito Sushi & Asian Food
4E, Marii Skłodowskiej Curie Street
+48 48 330 88 00
www.bonitosushi.pl
Fb/bonitosushiradom
Ig/bonito_sushi_and_asian_food_

Kazoku Sushi
46B, Żeromskiego Street
+48 48 380 61 90
www.kazokusushi.eatbu.com
Fb/kazoku.sushi.radom

CHINESE CUISINE

Chińskie Jadło
3, Sienkiewicza Street
+48 48 36 333 66/ +48 48 30 319 68
zolty.ogrod@gmail.com, kontakt@chinskie.radom.pl
www.chinskie.radom.pl

VIETNAMESE CUISINE

Silver Dragon

1, Chrobrego Street (Słoneczna Shopping Centre)

+48 889 666 789

www.silverdragon.pl

[Fb/silverdragonpl](https://www.facebook.com/silverdragonpl)

ASIAN CUISINE

TAO TAO

60, Struga Street

+48 791 808 062

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

Łyżka i widelec

52, Żeromskiego Street

+48 48 386 97 00

+48 790 505 500

lyzka@lyzkawidelec.pl

www.lyzkawidelec.pl

FIT CUISINE

Szczypiorek Restaurant

12, Focha Street (next to TM hotel)

+48 609 370 641

www.restauracja-szczypiorek.business.site

VEGETARIAN/VAGAN CUISINE

Green Zebra

12, Focha Street

+48 48 363 84 04

SNACK BAR

Kubuś Restaurant Bar

8A, Kościuszki Street

+48 48 362 51 30

+48 881 308 308

barkubus.radom@wp.pl

www.barkubus.radom.pl

Smakołyk Bar

82, Juliusza Słowackiego Street

+48 48 365 29 06

www.bar-smakolyk.pl

Pokusa Bar

24, Obrońców Street

+48 600 063 020

leansc@vp.pl

Rabarbar

22, Moniuszki Street

+48 48 362 63 73

Fb/Rabarbar

Krokiecik Bar

87, Limanowskiego Street

+48 48 384 62 50

www.barkrokiecik.pl

CREPERIE

AncyMonek Creperie

17, Malczewskiego Street, unit 19

+48 795 077 055

nalesnikarniaancymonek@gmail.com

www.ancymonek.com.pl

FAST FOOD

Samira Kebab

9/11, Malczewskiego Street

+48 48 362 26 41

1, Chrobrego Street (Słoneczna Shopping Centre) – open until 6 April 2021

+48 48 370 39 97

kontakt@samira.radom.pl

www.samira.radom.pl

Zapiekanki

16, Moniuszki Street

Zapiekanki Radomskie

2, Chrobrego Street

+48 531 743 585

Fb/zapiekankiradomskie

CAFÉS

BOSKO. Café. Homemade ice cream

44, Żeromskiego Street

+48 572 332 672/ +48 609 202 065

*Café open from 1 April to 30 September – 44, Chrobrego Street, unit 8/21, Czarnoleska Street
radom@lodybosko.pl
www.lodybosko.pl*

CieKawa

*26, Żeromskiego Street
+48 533 643 644
facebook/CieKawaRadom*

Czarny Kot Cafe&Bar (Black Cat Cafe & Bar)

*38, Żeromskiego Street
+48 48 360 06 18*

Otwarta – Wine Cafe

*29, Żeromskiego Street
+48 666 712 111
otwarta.cafe@gmail.com
facebook/otwarta
instagram/otwarta_radom*

Puszczyk – Café & Tea room

*13, Moniuszki Street
+48 720 890 911
facebook, instagram/puszczykradom*

Siódme Niebo Cafe Club & Restaurant (Seventh Heaven Cafe Club & Restaurant)

*36, Żeromskiego Street
+48 48 360 18 40
Fb/siodmeniebo*

Vanilia Cafe

*31, Żeromskiego Street
+48 48 322 28 93*

ICE CREAM SHOPS

Bańka z Mlekiem

*1, Chrobrego Street
+48 790 404 016
bankazmlekiem@gmail.com
facebook/bankazmlekiem*

Natural Ice Cream – “Producer of Truly Natural Ice Cream”

*98, Limanowskiego Street
58/70, Okulickiego Street
22, Sobieskiego Street
14, Mireckiego Street
+48 887 180 096
anka8264@wp.pl
www.lodynaturalne.net*

CONFECTIONARY

Cukiernia Chełmińska

10, Reja Street

+48 790 808 022

www.chelminska.pl

Fb/ PiekarniaChelminska

COCO Cupcakes & Macarons Confectionery

4, Kilińskiego Street

+48 723 208 820

www.cococupcake.pl

Cukiernia Wasilewski

30a, Chrobrego Street

+48 600 086 192

U Michała Confectionery

1, Reja Street

ACCOMMODATION

STUDENT RESIDENCE HALL – UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND HUMANITIES

Student Residential Hall No. 1 “Wcześniak”

1, Akademicka Street

+48 48 361 7247

Student Residential Hall No. 3 “Bliźniak”

5, Akademicka Street

+48 48 361 7250

STUDENT DORMITORIES – RADOM ACADEMY OF ECONOMICS

DS1

1/7, Kraszewskiego Street

DS2

10, Tybla Street

DS3

10, Błędowskiej Street

School Youth Hostel in Radom

34/40, Limanowskiego Street

+48 48 360 22 14

schronisko@ssmradom.pl

Accommodation bookings: recepca@ssmradom.pl

www.ssmradom.pl

Centrum "Arka" Sp. z o.o. company

Centre of International Voluntary Service

19, Kelles-Krauza Street

+48 608 542 236

centrumarka.sp@gmail.com

In Radom, you can also rent flats. Current offers can be found at www.olx.pl and www.otodom.pl.

LAW IN POLAND—USEFUL INFORMATION

1. In Poland, consumption of alcohol in public places, i.e. streets, squares and parks, is prohibited. Specially designated areas, such as "beer gardens" near catering premises are an exception.
2. Drugs of all kinds are prohibited in Poland. Their possession is severely punished.
3. It is forbidden to curse in public areas. It may be sanctioned with a fine.
4. Smoking cigarettes at bus stops or other public places is prohibited.
5. In Poland, the limit of blood alcohol content is 0.2 ‰. All accidents caused by drunk drivers are treated as criminal matters!
6. Always carry documents proving your identity.
7. Quiet hours are from 22.00 to 6.00.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

997 Police

998 Fire brigade

986 Municipal Guard

999 Emergency Ambulance Service

991 Emergency Electricity Company Service

992 Emergency Gas Company Service

993 Emergency Heating Company Service

994 Emergency Water and Sewerage Company Service

Emergency call number from mobile phone 112

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Police and other security services

Municipal Police Headquarters

37/59, 11 Listopada Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 345 30 30, 48 345 31 44

Police Station I.

30, Traugutta Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 345 33 50, 345 33 53

Police Station II.

49, Świerkowa Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 345 33 11

Police Station III.

6/8, Batalionów Chłopskich Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 345 39 40

Provincial Police Headquarters in Radom

37/59, 11 Listopada Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 362 91 91

Municipal Headquarters of Fire State Service

57, Traugutta Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 36 88 998, 998

Municipal Guard

9, Moniuszki Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 362 04 64, 986

Rescue and Firefighting Unit No 2 of the Fire State Service

97, Kozienicka Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 344 78 94

Rescue and Firefighting Unit No 3 of the Fire State Service

50, Potkańskiego Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 332 28 94

Hospitals and ambulances

Dr Tytus Chałubiński Specialist Hospital in Radom

4, Lekarska Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 361 51 00 – exchange, +48 48 363 26 09 – sekretariat

Mazowiecki Szpital Specjalistyczny Sp. z o.o. (*Mazovian Specialist Hospital*)

5, Juliana Aleksandrowicza Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 361 30 00 – exchange, +48 48 361 39 00 – sekretariat

Dr Barbara Borzym Independent Provincial Public Complex of Psychiatric Health Care
(*Samodzielny Wojewódzki Publiczny Zespół Zakładów Psychiatrycznej Opieki Zdrowotnej im.
dr B. Borzym*)

1, Krychnowicka Street, 26-600 Radom

+48 48 361 45 00 – exchange, +48 48 363 47 18 – secretariat

Radom Emergency Ambulance Service Station
1, Tochtermiana Street, 26-600 Radom
+48 48 362 48 47

24h Pharmacies

5, pl. Konstytucji 3 Maja Square

1A, Romualda Traugutta Street

Currency Exchange Offices

Currency Exchange Office
12, Jacka Malczewskiego, 26-600 Radom
+48 48 363 43 63

Jan Telka Currency Exchange Office
12, Jacka Malczewskiego, 26-600 Radom
+48 48 363 96 25

Karat. FHU. Pawnshop, Currency Exchange Office
46B, Stefana Żeromskiego Street, 26-600 Radom
+48 48 360 04 11

Currency Exchange Office
14, Jacka Malczewskiego, 26-600 Radom
+48 48 360 20 29

Post Offices (Centre):

26-602 – Branch of Radom 4 Postal Office
53, Stefana Żeromskiego Street

26-610 – Polish Post Office Radom T202
2, Władysława Beliny-Prażmowskiego Street

26-608 – Post Office Radom 10
105a, Żeromskiego Street, unit 2

26-619 — Post Office Radom 20
17, Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego Street

26-602 — Post Office Radom 4
22 B, Kazimierza Kelles-Krauza Street

26-607 — Post Office Radom 9
5, Jacka Malczewskiego Street

Shopping Centres and Markets

E'Leclerc Shopping Centre
1, Toruńska Street, Radom
+48 48 381 10 10

Echo Shopping Centre
4, Żółkiewskiego Street, Radom
+48 48 333 21 56

Gama Shopping Centre
14, Mireckiego Street, Radom
+48 48 362 81 41

M-1 Shopping Centre
28, Grzeczmarowski Street, Radom
+48 48 361 87 00

SELGROS – Shopping Centre
112/116, Czarnieckiego Street, Radom
+48 48 368 70 00

Feniks Radom Shopping Centre
29/31, J. Grzeczmarowski Street, 26-600 Radom
+48 48 382 07 00

Słoneczna Shopping Centre
1, Bolesława Chrobrego Street, 26-600 Radom
+48 48 612 20 10

Souvenirs from Radom
Tourist Information Centre
pl. Plac Dworcowy 2 (building of the railway station), Radom
+48 48 360 06 10

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