

Where is it?

Radom - a city with county rights located in central Poland, the Masovian Voivodeship, on the Mleczna River.

How to get there?

Radom is situated on the S7 road, approx. 100 km south of Warsaw and approx. 200 km north of Krakow.

The beginning of the quest:

The quest begins in front of the former RWT Radom telephone factory at 23 Wodna Street.

Necessary equipment:

A pen.

Duration of the quest:

50 minutes.

How to find the treasure?

The game consists in reading the hints in the text of the quest carefully. Your goal will be to collect numbers hidden along the way and complete tasks. When you solve all the riddles, you will find the treasure at the end of the route.

The photos were made available by the City Council in Radom. The graphic design and photography is by Dawid Celek.

The quest supervisor:

Tourist Information Centre in Radom, cit@umradom.pl

If you noticed changes on the quest route or there was no treasure, write to us at the following e-mail address: kontakt@questing.pl



More quests can be found at
www.Questing.pl

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radom
siła w precyzji



in the detention documents there was a case when one person was allegedly carrying a piano and two crates of vodka at the same time! The militiamen entered what they wanted in the protocols. Tortured protesters signed whatever they were told to sign. In the pictures attached to the files you can see that most of the detained were brutally beaten. Keep going, pass the monument that says ⁴⁶—¹⁷—¹²—²³—⁴¹—³⁵ (for guests, „The Home Army”) and go where the arrow on the blue background points. Walk along ————¹²⁷—³⁸—²²—³⁰ Street to the nearest intersection with traffic lights and stop there. At 18:00 the Politburo met in Warsaw. Edward Gierek and others discussed the situation in the country. A decision was made to revoke the increases. This information was to be communicated in the evening TV news programme. Victory! The striker's did not risk so much for nothing! We managed to achieve what we fought for. We sacrificed ourselves for the whole country. That same night, Gierek decided that the demonstrators should be presented as an insignificant group of hooligans who had done nothing but destroy part of the city and that rallies of support for the authorities should then be organised. In one of his phone calls he said these historical words: "Tell those Radomians of yours that I don't give a s**t about them all and that I don't give a s**t about what they do. You have made such a riot and you want me to go easy on you? They are brawlers. Don't think I'm going to forget it!" Lightning-fast showcase trials ensured that demonstrators were severely punished. Some of them were transported to prisons all over Poland, others were blackballed or received financial penalties impossible to repay. Among the victims of the events in Radom there was Jan Brożyna - beaten to death by a Citizens' Militia patrol as every indication shows, and the previously mentioned priest Father Kotlarz, who was harassed and beaten by Security Service officers, which probably caused his death in August 1976. The result of the protests was also the creation of the Workers' Defence Committee, which supported the workers and their families who were deprived of their livelihoods.

It is time to end our adventure.

Collect numbers and find out where the treasure is hidden!

Go near the ¹—²—³—⁴—⁵ with the worker's effigy - it was me who was symbolically immortalised here.

Next to you there is a monument commemorating the events of that day.

The day that started an avalanche of events and changes.

Do you see a ⁶—⁷—⁸—¹⁰—¹¹ with the image of the praying pope next to it?

You will find a treasure among the crests - ¹²—¹³—¹⁴—¹⁵—¹⁶
¹⁷—¹⁸—¹⁹—²⁰—²¹—²² there is ²³—²⁴—²⁵—²⁶—²⁷—²⁸—²⁹—³⁰—³¹—³²
³³—³⁴—³⁵—³⁶—³⁸
— — — — — M — — — — —

³⁹—⁴⁰—⁴¹—⁴²—⁴³ or ⁴⁴—⁴⁵—⁴⁶—⁴⁷
— — — — — or — — — — — it here.

This is the end of our journey together.

Thank you very much for accompanying me and listening to the story about those important moments for my city.

Together we can always do more!

Goodbye! I encourage you to discover the remaining quests in Radom.

Draw here

Questing®

JUNE 1976 PROTESTS IN RADOM



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Walking Quest



JUNE 1976 PROTESTS IN RADOM

Welcome, my dear quest player!
Today I will tell you about the events that rocked the whole country.
About the beginning of changes. About solidarity and sacrifice.
Your task will not only be to read my words carefully, but also to solve some riddles and put the hidden letters in the correct order to discover the hidden word.
We're going back to the 25th of June, 1976. It was warm and sunny.
But the mood in the nation was not optimistic.
These were hard times under communism. The government announced draconian increases in food prices. It had already been difficult!
Many basic goods were missing from the stores.
First shift workers at the General Walter Metal Works discussed the current situation before entering the factory.
That morning, they started turning off the machines.
The directors tried to calm them down, promising consultation meetings. Unsuccessfully.
Over a thousand strikers left the factory.
Some of them were driving battery-powered electric trucks. They were joined by workers from the Blaszan­ka, Radoskór and other plants.
Look up and around carefully. Can you see the big letters "RWT"? Stand with your back to them and follow the sign.
It shows a dead-end road called $\frac{34}{4} - - - \frac{39}{8}$ Street.
Head towards the park and start down the path among the trees.
At the intersection you will find a green shape like a hydrant with the inscription " $- - \frac{29}{3} - - \frac{31}{31}$ " on it. We also wanted victory!
Cross the $- - - \frac{25}{44} - \frac{16}{16}$ over the river and choose the winding path where more information boards can be found.
At the crossroads, go straight along the track between the buildings, take the path along the fence and then follow the one with more benches, leaving the outdoor gym to your right.
Head almost to the end. Before you get to the building, take the crooked path. At its end you can see a red $\frac{15}{15} - - - - - \frac{13}{32}$, which will point you in the right direction.
Go around a small boulder near the building between the tall trees, until you reach the commemorative plaque in the

national colours.
Get closer and tell me: where did the reinforcements for the militia come from?
From the Officers' School In Szczytno.
This is the building we came to - the PZPR district headquarters. We demanded talks with the authorities.
The party secretary stated that no decisions would be taken.
At that time, some of the workers drove the trucks to the RWT building that you already know.
The workers there had to be informed - communication between factories was blocked at the beginning of the strike, so the news could not spread and any influx of demonstrators was limited.
It turned out that the industrial security guards had blocked the entrance gate.
The managers stated that the factory was not with the strikers. But the workers were not fooled. As a result, most of the RWT employees left the plant and joined the demonstrators.
Look around for a stone eagle on the wall. Come closer.
You will see a commemorative bas-relief with the image of the strikers.
Read the quote: „Dążenie do $\frac{47}{47} - \frac{21}{21} - \frac{26}{26} - - - -$ jest wielką $\frac{28}{28} \frac{18}{18} - -$ człowieka”, Which means "Striving for freedom is man's great strength."
With the board behind you, head towards a large boulder.
Stop there and answer the question: what date can you see next to Poznań? $19_{- \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1}}$
Before you continue, I will come back to my story for a moment.
Some of the protesters went to the meat plant.
People were outraged by the fact that they were starving, shop shelves were empty, but the warehouses were full.
The demonstrators went crazy. They took some of the goods and they trampled others so there was nothing left for the party members.
At the Holy Trinity Church, a priest, Roman Kotlarz, went out to the demonstrators, blessed the crowd, and joined the march.
At that time, talks were already underway in Warsaw on how to react - apart from Radom, Ursus and Płock had also gone on strike.
The decision was to send the Officer's School students from Szczytno to Radom.
At the same time, the Motorised Reserves of the Citizens' Militia, called ZOMO, who were equipped with water cannons

set off from Kielce, Warsaw, Łódź and Lublin.
At the seat of the Polish United Workers' Party, a group of officers in civilian clothes blended into the crowd.
Their task: to recognise the ringleaders and obtain proof of their participation.
The uniformed men went unarmed.
Prokopiak, the First Secretary of the local party, who was under pressure from demonstrators, called the Central Committee and passed on their demand: immediate revocation of the food price increases.
To buy time, he informed us that he would be passing the information on in two hours.
In Warsaw, a decision was made to evacuate the secretary in secret. An ambulance took him away with the help of undercover militiamen.
The trick worked. He was taken to the City Hall where the Citizens' Militia and Public Security provincial headquarters were located.
By that time, planes with the reinforcements from Szczytno had already landed at the airport in Sadków and the Motorized Reserves with water cannons had arrived.
We then realised that Prokopiak had fled.
This infuriated the crowd. Someone set a fire in the PZPR building.
The militia and ZOMO units arrived.
They were authorised to use force and arrest as many strikers as possible.
They rushed into the crowd using tear gas.
They also had nightsticks and assault shields to break up the demonstration.
It got hot. We moved chaotically. Everyone wanted to avoid being hit and we did not want to get chased away! Not so easy!
Stand with your back to the boulder, go to the lanes on the road and cross the street. Pass the skyscraper.
Walk until you see a red brick building on the opposite side of the road.
To the number you discovered earlier add 1: $- + - - = - \frac{1}{1}$.
Stop at the number you came up with. Look up the street.
We did not want ZOMO to take over the committee building.
Several strikers rushed to where you are looking, to a trailer loaded with paving slabs.
They wanted to push it towards ZOMO officers.
Unfortunately, two demonstrators - Jan Łabęcki and Tadeusz

Ząbecki - failed to dodge in time and were crushed by the slabs. They died on the spot.
The bodies were placed on a battery-powered truck.
The workers driving the truck shouted that the militia had killed them.
Time is running out so move on.
When you see 30 on the road, turn into Marii Skłodowskiej - $\frac{42}{42} \frac{210}{210} \frac{40}{40} - - \frac{43}{43}$ Street named after the Polish Nobel Prize winner.
In our activities the support of the women was invaluable.
They protested bravely with us.
You will find supersized $- - - \frac{1920}{1920} - - - \frac{33}{33} - - - \frac{3645}{3645} - - - \frac{14}{14} -$ next to the street.
Cross the street at the end of the road. Walk along the wall of the building.
Stand in front of the door guarded by a bird - an $- \frac{24}{24} - - \frac{11}{11}$, and I will continue my story.
We managed to take over the truck with the trailer and set it up across the road as a barricade.
We also set fire to a bus. The protesters were hidden by smoke.
Meanwhile, the ZOMO officers called for additional support.
You should know that among the demonstrators there were also agitators who only wanted to incite violence.
They began to demolish shop windows and take goods out of them.
The crowd also tried to break into the Citizens' Militia Provincial Headquarters.
This is the building you are standing by. The attempt ended in failure. The militia started gradually to gain the upper hand.
More and more detainees were brought to the Citizens' Militia Municipal and Provincial Headquarters, where only torture awaited them.
In the basement of today's City Hall, in the corridors and on the stairs, militiamen lined up against the walls.
The strikers were to pass between them, having blows rained on them from rubber batons.
They were kicked and beaten.
Interestingly, the arrests were made for dirty hands, among other things.
It was supposed to indicate participation in a demonstration by throwing stones and bricks.
The militiamen did not consider that it could just be a typical state of a man returning from work.
There were also completely abstract situations: