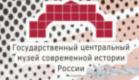


Ministry of Culture Russian Federation
State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia

# PAGES OF THE HISTORY OF ANTI-NAZI RESISTANCE IN EUROPE

Virtual exhibition
75th anniversary of end of the Second World War







Virtual exhibition "Pages of the history of anti-Nazi Resistance in Europe" dedicated to the 75th anniversary of end of the Second World War, tells the story of the Resistance Movement activity in 1939 – 1945s on the territory of 15 European states.

The Resistance Movement made a significant contribution to the defeat of Nazism and had a significant impact on the post-war development of the world. The Resistance Movement in Europe took place in stages – from propaganda training and the creation of the underground organizations (September 1939 – June 1941) to active mass struggle, armed uprisings and the participation of Resistance forces in the liberation of their countries from the Nazi occupation (spring 1944 – May 1945).

Resistance participants used a variety of forms and methods of the struggle – from non-compliance with the orders of the invaders to armed partisan actions. The specific situation in the country, the degree of the participants' organization of the movement, and the situation on the fronts determined the use of the various forms of the struggle

The Resistance Movement was extremely heterogeneous in its political and social structure. Various social groups and segments of the population, representatives of the communist, liberal democratic and other parties and organizations participated in it. At the final stage of the World War II, the internal political contradictions in the Resistance Movement led in a number of countries to the struggle between its groups.

The USSR made an invaluable contribution to the organization of the Resistance Movement by supplying the material supplies and specialists to the underground and partisan forces on the territory of the occupied European states. In total, over 40 thousand Soviet citizens fought in the ranks of the European Resistance, including more than 6 thousand in Yugoslavia, 5 thousand in Italy and about 4 thousand in France. Among them were fleeing war prisoners, prisoners of the concentration camps, "eastern workers" who were stolen from the occupied territory of the USSR. Representatives of the Russian emigration were also the participants of the Resistance.

The exhibition presents the unique materials from the collection of the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia, documents from the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, the Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation, and the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History.

#### POLAND



The underground organizations (in 1939 – 1942s - over 50) and small partisan detachments emerged after the occupation began in 1939. In February 1942, the Polish Government in exile creates the Armia Krajova (Home Army) (350-380 thousand people by the summer of 1944), and the Polish Workers' Party - Gwardia Ludowa (People's Guard) (10 thousand people in 1943). In 1944, the Armia Ludowa (People's Army) (about 55 thousand people) was created on the basis of the People's Guard. The number of the Soviet citizens in the Resistance movement was 20 thousand people. With the beginning of the liberation, the People's Army and a part of the 1st Polish Army (90 thousand people), formed in the USSR on the basis of the 1st Polish Corps in March 1944, were combined into the Polish People's Army.

A bond issued by the People's Committee to raise funds for the acquisition of weapons for the Gwardia Ludowa (People's Quard) Poland, Krakow, 1942

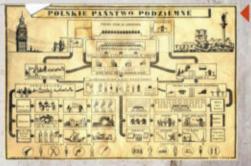
From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection





Satirical magazine «Der Klabautermann», published by the Armia Crajova (Home Army) for agitation among the German soldiers, Poland, January 1943

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Scheme of the Polish Underground State device. Polish Underground State - political and civil organizations, united in a single state entity that existed in the occupied territory during the Second World War. The term first appeared on January 13, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

Michal Zhimersky among the partisans of the Armia Ludowa. Poland, Parczew Forest, 1944 Michal 'Rola' Zymierski - Polish military leader, an active member of the movement of the Resistance. Since May 1943 - military advisor to the Main Staff of Gwardia Ludowa, since January 1944 - chief of the Armia Ludowa, from July 1944 - Commander in Chief of the Polish Army.

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection







The German echelon destroyed by the detachment of the Armia Ludowa, Poland, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

Member of the Warsaw Uprising from "Falcon" battalion in a street battle. Poland, Warsaw, August 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection





#### RADA NARODOWA

to wanyatkich faluiersy Armii Krajawi So ornychish oftende Polski Polskiennel, bilopik monther air spiemie bathe streets bratabijasjeki

Fields - promote on to War or they condition the use prend expedite spream expedite profession (white professions)

Particular chesh protessions and desire seconds held places manage of a function for the control of the control

Justice problems on the control to the development of the control of the control

Of the Control of the

Participants of publish do secretary in which a previous to provide the first control and the control and the

the county described by the property of the pr



Bulletin of the Gwardia Ludowa, containing recommendations for the partisans on the conduct of the "rail war".

Poland, Warsaw, 1943

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Bulletin "Rada Narodova" - organ of the KRN. May 22, 1944

Kraiova Rada Narodova (Homeland National Council) (KRN) was the political organization created in January 1944 as a representative body of Polish national-patriotic forces. It consisted of Polish socialists, representatives of trade union organizations and non-party political figures.

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

A group portrait of the partisan unit participants operating with the Red Army in the capture of the city of Zakopane. Poland, January 30, 1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

#### **CZECHOSLOVAKIA**



In 1939-1941s the Resistance was expressed in sabotage, organization of demonstrations, partisan detachments appeared. In 1942-1943s the Resistance organizations "We remain faithful", "People's Defense", and the Central Resistance Command at home were formed and operated. In July 1942, the 1st Czechoslovak battalion was formed in the USSR (974 people), in 1943 – a brigade (3,500 people), and in 1944 an Army Corps (16,171 people). In 1943, the Slovak National Council began preparations for the National Uprising (August – October 1944, 60 thousand Slovak soldiers and 18 thousand partisans participated). On May 5-8, 1945, the Prague Uprising took place (over 1600 barricades and barriers, 30 thousand participants).

A CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE P

in configuration of the "private Explanative".

Display introduces recognized their description of the destruction of the description of the descr

SOCIONE CONTINUE CONTINUE DE MESSAGE DE CONTINUE (SE CUI PE ANNAIS DESCRICT CONTINUE À GENERAL DES CONTINUE D SOCIENT BASILITA CONT. (CONTINUE DE MESSAGE) DE CONTINUE DE CONT

Committee of the Commit

parameter a named activation on the manual contract, the contraction of the following activation is prime represent a contract.

Report of the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia C. Gottwald to the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B.) A.S. Shcherbakov about the Germans entering the territory of Slovakia and the formation of the Slovak National Front, Moscow, September 2, 1944

From the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History collection

Czech-Russian Dictionary dropped out of the split bomb when falling in 1942 on the roof of the Moscow Pedagogical Institute

Workers participating in the Resistance at one of the Czech military factories, expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Soviet people against Nazism, laid sand and a dictionary instead of explosives in a bomb.

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



A form with the control of the contr

Pimenov Yu.I.
Strike at the military factory.
Czechoslovakia, 1942
Paper, coal and pencil.
From the State Central Museum of Contimporary History of Russia collection.



Czechoslovak partisans for printing illegal leaflets. 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

## ПОБЕДА! 1945-2020

Memorandum of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia representatives K. Gottwald, V. Kopecky and R. Appelt on the state of the partisan movement : in Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Moravia. October 31, 1944

From the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History collection

STREET, SACROLA и повточных опутавлением деличных в Таханали.

Depose expressione reptps seemes polymorars is anor n/r, Career on requestors Commany, Seaso a Science substance of supresentant responsed a crucial, likely and ASSESSED DISTANCE & OTHERS OR HE OFFICE PROFESSION FOR see 17,000 was hormand comes expense contact operate. moreovers an emoreous alongyon, a proposed narrow a case

A services open orace oursers concerns tongoments. A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERto 3-05 Fagurerory Spines, 2 source pressures ourrests. nearly profes access names of the Contract of propriested II becommon en. Joseph

Strongweeven /no names Sevent Seventer/ or near-Exceptional Property and it Continues representatives increasing and incrementable manufact furnishanc scale focuses.

Spine were, has maken one as no expression Conseque BEST DEPOSITOR AND ADDRESS OF COMMUNICAL DEPOSITIONS orposes a fonce o Signess /consisses made Sangrotf, Distance Supercools Addressed & Supercool orders absorbed Concession across. Concesso married and expressioners and sense or becoming Commiss, some encourage services armpe repairmen Tanancia, our leav par extinctes point a rentango sepangeras orposa a Sonse a Square, So calwas, exemperate passenger processes a yearly arentenness. and expension a farment, community wascent represen-



Prague rebels lead along the street captured Gestapo employee and SS Hauptscharfuhrer, who fired on the street from the attic of one of the houses. Czechoslovakia, Prague, May 1945



Pistol Browning of 1906. Belgium, 1940s. Belonged to V.N. Bykov, the commander of the partisan detachment "Falcon", operating in Czechoslovakia. Presented by Czechoslovak partisans on February 23, 1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Partisan detachment in Slovakia, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

#### Slovenski vojaci!

which returns further a spinors state public Resource

named a high product, him openitories

Leaflet of the Slovak national uprising leaders to the soldiers of the Slovak army with an appeal to join the ranks of the rebels, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

#### HUNGARY



In 1940, the underground Central Committee of the Communist Party of Hungary began work. In 1941-1943, demonstrations, sabotage, and the production of illegal literature are held under its leadership. In September 1944, 10 groups were sent from the USSR (250 Hungarian anti-fascists and 30 Soviet partisans), the total number of the participants in the partisan movement in Hungary in 1944 was about 2.5 thousand people. 18 separate companies of Hungarian volunteers took part together with the Soviet troops in the battles for Budapest (December 1944 – February 1945).



Karol Adler (1910-1944) - commander of the Hungarian partisan detachment "Sandor Petofi", operating in southern Slovakia and northern Hungary. He was captured, executed on December 10, 1944. From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



The first of the second of the

KÉPES FRONTUJSÁG

Cover of the Hungarian propaganda magazine "Kepes frontujsag", published in the USSR for distribution among Hungarian soldiers, May 1944 From the State Central Museum Anti-war demonstration in Budapest. Hungary, March 15, 1942 From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



Zoltan Schönherz (1905-1942) head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Hungary, an active participant in the Resistance Movement. Executed on October 9, 1942

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



#### PERSONAL PROPERTY SALAMADATA STREET, SECTION ASSESSMENT

biompared myss, a comerc meanin expense accorrecpt seeings, compressioner begins, se especia comar aspendon, se manufe action agent types (members) from a 220700 grantpare matica paperas. No action, a compasi communicações como meso meso. имперации мерот, молдото в весопея принацион и метраци M A TANAMAN MAPPLEMENT MARKS & SACRET ASSESSMENTS AND press measure, it presents a newly 12 septe. 1745 v. Paperson separameter mandate has interfered a mongraphymical con- improduction consequence to many popping Paymonto Rossyman, work with 12 monthly 1986 for the PER SAUGENIAL OFFICE AND ADDRESS / SAUGEN SAUGENIAL SAUGENIAL strand spacement parson Charact, write tuning otherway accountryстепать выправно верхиры, мену Экоруні з доноринениям ANDREAS, CHICA SALARY CONTROL CONCURSION, PERSONS & STATE near-passed magnessated aproprietary, Operate a repost a resident OF THE PERSON ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT. sie jedyc<sub>k</sub> opposiele it papermost teproj<sub>e</sub> jeopajenje mostjene sie proces a Papasson, recreation course and moreovus para season, elegament skill-prisers transpolite our bloom a frictioning scales o businesse specially made as deposite subspecial former, and stefrommer leasurement (progress, stor on mores successfully, sug-NAMES OF RESIDENCE CONFERENCES AND ADDRESS OF ADDRESS OF STREET, AND more said systems, beyondrate here sandspares music s APRILIDED RESIDENCES AND ASSESSED A PROPERTY A PROPERTY ASSESSED. concessed a real new names a self-named name Payments, Spinsterns representation (prooffeeding numbers, wir activities was once proagent, and tipped weaks suffer he division linearmoure bosse is one wer become or unitary as natural scenario area agent on a security Francisco Physiotries, othe wanter matrix politics makes recognised and RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ASSESSED AND PROPERTY AND PROPERTY AND PROPERTY ASSESSED. DESCRIPTION ASSESSED AN ADDRESS OF PERSONS ASSESSED. HER & SAME accresses accresces on algorithms a delarestative Continues from, a report of apparentmental process deposits.

the powers find appointed appoint on products county

Ill heading like com-

Decision of the Provisional National Government of Hungary to declare war on Germany. Hungary, December 28, 1944

From the Foreign Policy Archive of the Russian Federation



leaflet calling for Hungarian military youth for the universal assistance. Hungary, December 10, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

Hungarian Communist Party

statistics broduct schools RELEASE AND a negatively be married a beliefered hipper letters.

a bridge belowing produced; the discovered being below the time back miles sideally still medial or larger of some billion large failurable sanda stall starter firsters in right Serviceles alsone Stralegions, and per

grup amenan

HUNGARY Grentt Sander

Statuted Officerealists beautiful, conclude, authorized allettellite. Dittar trineste e trincas retablicas attestata. All both flat pills bridges ti carrier PARKET LAT

instructed), the cost of taken morket, when all accounting desire a few net the defendance on other a region byposing goldinarie material some the description of manuscription or other is excluded a stress to defend the confidence of the same of

runs areas, runtile, constite, ement assurances. mounthing, specific

Where fugues out II appreciation a sugar shall a segue Mr. parties, a halffully, or experimental a major elements, a legal fillion pastallistic is along torons a ultrisings industriantly rand. challed effects, printing, accomplish, gentleton without note divided, in larger of the state and demand

\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*

necessiances a negral one executes \* CLASSICATION OF TARTANCE AND A SALE

tes 40 a attieved elters

Training of Hungarian partisans, Ukraine, Kiev, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

#### Groffy Sandor

Habran horszennhán nyazan Mchyo

A gyfonlame Vivos Habranen helt lagina Butapuntet.
An Soome men delinel utsanalakés elvágátik. A máni horsze ketnegbennett
hidzárlakásá sananda a ti mendilment

Debrocenben a denokratikusan negválasstott Nessetgyülés Consecute do Mikido Rein vanicamendos binta nag horodogal dettional.
A magnishult ideigi mano pame ti horodoga nomnati esabedesignarore hivra
ful a nimerial ellam a magnar nipet.

Hagrer érulminek itabi Osbût a cablebris árája. Elemit a megberés idaja, Ministrinek istmal fegyvert bell regeket és teljesítani a Orrangsa manati karanny paramonék, Osak ket lebetőon the handship of the state of

Passely negatartist non imperbation. Ristinkedi de nëplakedi van sedi

Parverni kell kliringah a shakelakambat. fikurtlan-

Leaflet of the Communist Party of Hungary with a call to the young intelligentsia to go over the side of the Red Army. Hungary, December 1944

From the State Central Museum. of Contemporary History of Russia collection Meeting of the Hungarian partisans with Soviet soldiers. Romania, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



#### ROMANIA



On June 22, 1941, Romania entered the war against the USSR on the side of Germany. The opposition parties published the illegal literature calling for a way out of the war began to act inside the country. The anti-war strikes were held. In the summer of 1943, the Patriotic Front was formed, which, together with King Michael I, began preparations for an armed uprising. The uprising in Bucharest (August 23-30, 1944) resulted in the overthrow of Ion Antonescu regime, the cessation of the war against the USSR, the armistice with Great Britain and the USA.

Leaflet "O, Romanian soldier!"
Save your life! Why would you die for
the enslaver of your homeland - Hitler
and his lackey Antonescu? Come to us!

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.





Badge of the 1st Romanian Volunteer Infantry Division, handed to S. S. Piskushkov. 1945

The 1st Romanian Volunteer Infantry Red Banner Debrecen Division named after Tudor Vladimirescu a Red Army formation formed from Romanian war prisoners in October 1943. It fought as a part of the 2nd Ukrainian Front in Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

LEGITIMATIE No COM	Удостоверение личности
Material Office to hates	Восниое апание Доциятел
Lada Hadrans	(Question)
In functioned de Sil Plants	Состоит ин поенной службе в
AND 1 96 M 4 M	В качестве дам под по под под под под под под под под
	Родился (год. село или город.
Crimandaniul	200-18 Extowning
MUST HE WAS TO LOW	THE WATER STATE

Identity card of the 1st Romanian Volunteer Infantry Division named after Tudor Vladimirescu captain A.Z. Matyasha. March 31, 1944



70.000 soldați și ofițeri români s'au predat la Stalingrad Armatei Roșii

Bas merens					
Puternică lovilur	ā datā tr	upelor			DAMES FROM CLUM
Experimental participals	200 80	See Allian	1 July Street M. Rowskill.	57661	in female observed from
STREETS IN CONTRACTOR	100	colds.	to Principle Stageth control		
The second second second second	Describe Services	Service and	with baselon Section Sec.		
No day to the building of the					college of religion, reducted in
Same revenue a serie parties and	Committee in The	OF THE PARTY	County St. etc. 25 M.)	6.740	or hall property from
belief or body to street by			Children Steam W. A. I	mer:	at another the for them in
Same.			S Spiritted Anna S		wind about it restrict
Charles a Street in 2004 W.				100	to one reasonable producted to
Action Proper Town St. D.					class of president tile in
Minister New York Street, Special Street, Special Street, or other parties of the Contract of	SALTENATION DOT	e de jugano i	CHIPPLE PORTS OF		
Married St. S. States & Ph. Sci.	MARK PARK		N. Tall Co., Bushill I v.		to see to be a second of the
many in the state of the second			to face to beautiful		The second second
EMERS - N.A. 25-2			CORNAL TO SEASON OF THE	C-Sec.	ARREST AND SWITTER A
BEST THE PARTY OF			THE purpose, so her		Marrier of endolphical beauti
Married Street, or other Purpose, Name of Street, or other Purpose, Name of Street, Name of St	in many	St. Derive	See See 1445 A		CONTRACT BY SERVICE OR AND
					many Specifics, builded in
Married by Street, or William St.	Mark Street		ON THE RIGHT OF THE RIGHT OF		production and the first first
Septim.		m, therappy	Cliff want to being	GRAS S	In this course
Track worm or total	Bearing to the Party of the Par	Librarion Jr.	CHARL ASSESSOR, NO. 201	men 1	THREE & SHEET SHE
STATES OF THE REAL	many Proces	Terror 2	An house, 1989 name		March Too Service Andrews
					took latter are softwhen t
					MANUFACTURE & SAFFEE
different and specializing the		Mark Table	a mare 180 mt	406.3	on named and species
the court when it has be	June 1994 - Title				Deliver of Automatical
-	Non bearing			100	
of stand meaning stations.	Contract of				
II william to the last			The belief to comment		Spinned Rosey's to the
Access Stories Intelligible 16.					AL HOUSE TONOY >
Mary in contrast of the Party					STATE OF PERSONS THE REAL
Section of Committee Visitation	100	to di		-	the sale or lake to
6 named 1 man or he		1446	0		
Man Jr. P. Stock . Appendig to:		17.00			. Made were character to a
SHARRY OF HERE STATES		reaction of	IN Chris		sid to other restre to a
And the property and		of the contract of	400 00 1		School Street office
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	100	ACCOR	100 0 100	District	Control of States and
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON.	1 1	1700	March 188		mark to a same of
	1 / 3	No.	157 F 100		Mile of persons wonling from
ten principal age at	1 6 0	199	10 1	-	The street one of the
A Real Property Laws and Manager	1	1000	me 17 1255	76	
band county	100 120	JFT 0	11 115	93 1	of Arriva Garages, Trans.

Newspaper of the Romanian war prisoners "Free Word" No. 23. USSR, November 30, 1942 From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



#### ROMÂNI SI ROMÂNCE!

bearing over an ext. On the content conversal, whereit proposition and the content over the content of the content over the content of the content over the con

THE RESIDENCE AND APPROPRIATE IN COMPANIES OF THE PARTY PARTY. cae trabue tutorità cit mai grabnici ie să Inzecim pfortările moustre pentru risti

ROMANI SI ROMANCE.

Arrana States description of the States property.

CETATENI, PATRIOTII

DATI Total pentru tront!

Poster "Everything for the front, everything for the victory! Romanians and Romanians!" Romania. Bucharest, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Fighters of the 1st Romanian Volunteer Infantry Division return to Bucharest. Romania, 1944 From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Leaflet.

"To the decisive

struggle for the salvation of the Motherland!" Romania, August 1944

From the State Central

Museum of Contemporary

History of Russia collection

Romanian King Mihai I. (1921 - 2017) - united with the anti-fascist opposition, he organized the state coup in August 1944. He gave an order to arrest of the conductor Antonescu and the declaration of war on Germany.

#### ROMANIA

#### LA LUPTĂ CU HOTĂRĂRE PENTRU SALVAREA PATRIEII

School being to Will Strickly and beautifu at an or District a space por invitated parents.

Serments a plantal ritchelal court if batter, in other in mirror, Junto stock

leaster intere to Sarmania Wilselpin, a Sout apport,

carment analmy

Noted the planeth enter the density.

Social south, partial of phonois is planeth until

10 hapithms part help allessed in a planeth until

10 hapithms part help allessed it is then been released in the

party nation to Comment

10 and on or the hapithm, are observe made and it deleased to

agend shore. In minors with advanced possible sits sent at behavior parts

The meeting of the Red Army with the Romanian soldiers who participated in the armed uprising. Bucharest, August 1944 From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



#### BULGARIA



The Resistance appeared after June 22, 1941 under the leadership of the Communist Party, since 1942 - the coalition "Patriotic Front". 2 underground radio stations worked. Partisan detachments formed, in 1943 united in the People's Liberation Insurgent Army (by September 1944 – 1 division, 9 brigades, 37 detachments and battle groups). In 1941-1944 18,300 partisans, 12,300 members of battle groups, up to 200 thousand volunteers, 68 Soviet citizens participated in the Resistance. About 4 thousand military operations were carried out, and on September 9, 1944 - an armed uprising.

#### Partisans of the Patriotic Front of Bulgaria, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

Die 314 Winnerstrafe 2.8

Marine States

Inneres intelling \$10.

Server or in Security Springer analysis declared

\* 5: Tankson prime is because purpose transmission

I beddiese oppre bester i orpiu, stad besteroom pr 100 mesen, presented a granus. Desert, broaden b

A Desirate Septe Series Copies, and September 1984 S. September 19

I Sergerman ages metal I popul, manazaria I MT meres, pumuma a primer Sergera, (1930 I Series

O SECURIO (Terromene eriote) - 3 milita o 100 milita.

Della seculation e secular frame-landa, l'independ discussione della landa discussione discussi

à franchisques legge schess à sepai, montraine a 16 minus, pressured à pales franchisque, formain à

I Survivate super-participal ( style a 17 minute) palm primary Survivat, Superior a Superior. I Sustained appeals 5 minute. Superior at 100 min Report of G. M. Dimitrov, Head of the International Politics Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) to the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR V. M. Molotov on the Bulgarian partisan movement and broadcasting of the illegal Hristo

Botev radio station (autographed

From the Russian State Archive

of Socio-Political History collection

by G.M. Dimitrov). March 13, 1944



Luger pistol
"Parabellum",
model 1908.
Germany, 1937.
Weapons of the
German army
in World War II.
Trophy of the
Bulgarian partisans.

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



#### Долу престъпната авац-

the layer is always forced. Every more than 1900 of the person of the pe

These a series are specify flat their configure to a series of comments and an extra the configuration of the conf

Common or the steps made in fact man door. SUPPLINE TO SUPPLINE TO SUPPLINE TO SUPPLINE SUPPL

The Secretary of the Se

Desperated in Countries a maintain, a representation of the countries of the Authorities approximation that given output a community of the countries of the co

The illegal publication "Down with the criminal adventure war".

Bulgaria, December 1941
From the State Central Museum of Contemporary Instance of Bussia collection

## ПОБЕДА! 1945-2020



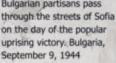
Valchuk Ivan Zakharovich (1923-1944) - lieutenant of the Red Army. In the summer of 1942 he was captured. In August 1943 he fled, became a fighter of the Gornodzhumavsky partisan detachment named after Nikola Kalypchiev. January 29, 1944 died in the battle. He was posthumously awarded the Order "People's Freedom 1941-1944", II degree.

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Bulgarian partisans pass

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Letter from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria K. Georgiev requesting a meeting with the front commander F. I. Tolbukhin, September 9, 1944 From the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History collection



Mother of the Bulgarian partisan Hristo Karpachev hugs the Soviet officer during the liberation of Bulgaría. 1944

Hristo Karpachev (1911-1943) - commander of the Chavdar partisan people's battalion. Poet and publicist, author of the anthem of the anti-fascist Resistance. He died in battle on May 23, 1943.

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

Order "People's Freedom 1941-1944", II degree. Established on September 9, 1945 in two degrees. The order was awarded 68,265 people in the period from 1945 to 1991.

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



BULGARIA

RESPONDENCE FOR SPORTS CONTR. HOW HAVE P. LONG! Pergrams one approximation, see Sommermore Courts Houseoner.

inderigies a normal 7, including SACTOR linearies, denot Lon-

a number of Knowleyway foreman-Perspanie April 2002/2004AL

offcygrift o mai not surproug a count o matatras programmes a reposition, a vector a yearness compressed a review Boston and ADDRESS PORTORIO, DOMESTO, AGADEMIC COMMIS COMMUNICACIÓN CONTRACTORIO CAMPA

I THESE POWERS OF HETE PERSONS INCOMESSES ASSESSED AND PARTY OF THE PA

pecuyings a other figure as sursees surpresent to Barner, san и вспрое о восствения дестилительной отношения Болучани a Course Conveners Correspondences Paggirtons,

K respond

reposed speciment a House, notement Perspansion State v. PASS. Crosses, r., Seerged Point & r., Napet Crosses youtronness porter

#### **YUGOSLA VIA**



Resistance appeared in April 1941 under the leadership of the Communist Party, initially declared the People's Liberation War. On June 27, the General Headquarters (then the Supreme Headquarters) of Yugoslavian partisan detachments was created. By the end of 1941, their number was about 80 thousand people. On November 1, 1942, the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia was created (by September 1944, 15 corps (50 divisions), 2 operative groups, 16 separate infantry brigades, 130 military units, 287 ships in the fleet - about 400 thousand people in total). About 3 thousand Soviet citizens fought in it. On June 23, 1944, the First Separate Yugoslav Infantry Brigade (1,543 people) formed in the USSR became the Red Army part.

Poster "Bolje grob nego rob". Yugoslavia, 1941

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection





Chairman of the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia I. Broz Tito. 1942 From the State Central Muselum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

The 4th battalion of the Osijek shock brigade of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Rifle Mauser system sample 1924, Yugoslavia, Kragujevac, 1941. Present to I.V. Stalin from the Yugoslav partisans. On the butt - a plate with the inscription "Partisans of Yugoslavia send their weapons to I.V. Stalin. AUTUMN 1941"

of Contemporary History of Russia collection







The commander of the Yugoslav partisan brigade D. Doronovsky and the Soviet officer, guards captain Afinogenov, are developing a plan for the joint military operation.

Yugoslavia, October 31, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Yugoslavia, 1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

Decree of the USSR State Defense Committee No. 5847 "On Measures to Assist the NOAA" (autographed by V. M. Molotov and I. V. Stalin).

From the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History collection

Marin James Con No. 1 2000 . S. - S. - 200 mag.

"Lamanage to minute your 194"

Perpayernessed fourier Stigms successores

Charts explain completes. Transverse agreem il assente excession il regardend. A.A. are convert to bronche excession agent, forgottes a resource, quantitative excession, quantitative excession of the experience of t

Б. Боргоно Воловор, Эле Врепой Доли послужну преприят за Валинов Волово выполней в выбур изделения под не описатульта, преприять, рассии в спроения по рассии учение другие, предессията им Врако-Воловороговой Врепо Воловой. В за воловотредения и турка, каманая проеприятеля 8 подакцию полименть пречим пределя для лиск прият.

Oppositions pages new a broad.

New York Property Leaveners Spreamont L.L.

8. Support to Training speciment a laye Game Training security company or training to the security are range towards. In proceedings of the security and proceeding speciment of the security of the securi



The play "Together with the Red Army." Yugoslavia, February 1945 / From the State Central Mujeum of Contemporary History of Russia collection Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia "Narodima Jugoslavije". Yugoslavia, November 1943

Leaflet of the Central

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

#### Narodima Jugoslavije

**Budrick**, setjact, gradunt!

Borti, podoficiel, oficiri i pattkomusari Marodeonelobodilačke Vojske i Purtizanskih Odreda Asposlavijeli

Service and Service at the policy of the wind transmit despitation.

The control of the policies for the folicies is brought to a folice our goals do by a page of the control of th

well implicate to the cape that is a property of the cape to the c

#### Narodi Jugoslavije!

the control of the co

Street british to make at once garden street, considerant adjustment adjustment of the control o

#### GREECE



The first act of Resistance was committed in Athens on May 30, 1941. Acts of sabotage, strikes, and demonstrations were carried out. The main form was the armed struggle. In September 1941, the National Liberation Front was created by the initiative of the Communist Party. The first partisan detachments appeared in October 1941. In December 1941, partisan detachments merged into the People's Liberation Army of Greece (by October 1944, there were 77 thousand soldiers and officers, 50 thousand reservists, 6 thousand people of the national police, 120 ships, 1,200 sailors in the fleet). 300 Soviet citizens fought in it.

Propaganda poster of the National Liberation Front of Greece (EAM). 1944



Dimitrios Holevas (1907-2001) and Georgios Dimakis (1912-2004) -Greek priests who fought in the ranks of the People's Liberation Army of Greece (ELAS). Aris Veloukiotis (real name Atanasios Klaras) (1905 - 1945) - leader of the Greek Resistance, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, creator and commander in chief of the People's Liberation Army of Greece (ELAS).





Manifesto of the National Liberation Front of Greece (EAM) "What is EAM and what does it want." 1944

Written by Dimitris Glinos (1882-1943) a teacher, writer, and member of the Communist Party of Greece Politburo, one of the founders of the National Liberation Front.





Greek partisans on the march. 1944

Poster "Tragedy of 1944." Greece, 1984

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑΝΗΣ

П.E.A.E.A.

ΦΟΙΝΙΚΑΣ

Partisan detachment of the People's Liberation Army of Greece (ELAS). Greece, Thessaloniki, 1944



The Greek partisan Spituris Manolis, who was wounded during an ambush near the village of Damasta (Crete island), organized by the officer of the British Office of Special Operations Ivan William Stanley Moss on August 8, 1944. Six Soviet war prisoners who fled the German camp also took part in the ambush.

#### GREECE



Partisans of the Crete Island. Greece, 1941-1945



#### ALBANIA



The first partisan anti-fascist detachments, consisting of former officers, appeared in 1940. In late 1941 - early 1942, the Communist Party began to create small resistance groups for sabotage and propaganda. On September 16, 1942, the Liberation Front of Albania was created under its leadership. By the end of 1942, 22 partisan detachments were operating in the country. On July 27, 1943, the partisan detachments were combined into the National Liberation Army of Albania (by November 1944 there were 3 corps, 8 divisions, 70 thousand people).

The underground publication of the Resistance – "Bashkimi" newspaper ("Union"). March 1943 From the State Certain Museum of Contemporary History of Bussia collection





Enver Khalil Hoxha (1908-1985) -Albanian political and military leader. Leader of the Resistance. Chairman of the National Liberation Front of Albania, Commander-in-Chief of the National Liberation Army of Albania.

From the State Central Museurp of Contemporary History of Russia collection Pistol Mauser sample 1932, model 712. Germany, 1932. Belonged to the Albanian partisan, who died in battles with the German army. Gift to I.V. Stalin from Albania on the occasion of his 70th birthday in 1949

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection





Mehmet Shehu (1913-1981) - Albanian political and military leader. Active member of the Resistance. Commander of the partisan division (1944), member of the Anti-Fascist Council for National Liberation (Provisional Government of Albania) (1944-1945).

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

#### AUSTRIA



Resistance, acting since the fall of 1938, had a fragmented character. Various groups published the underground literature, helped prisoners, and carried out the sabotage. In 1941-1942 the Communist Party creates the partisan detachments most active in Styria and South Carinthia. By 1944, having lost more than 2 thousand people, they destroyed about 4 thousand German soldiers, captured 3.5 thousand, wounded about 2 thousand. From 1938 to 1945, 2700 participants of the Resistance movement were executed, 16 493 died in concentration camps, 9 687 - in Gestapo prisons, 6 420 - in prisons of the countries occupied by Germany.

Alfred Klar (1904-1944) - Austrian politician, journalist, historian, leader of the Communist movement, member of the Resistance. Edited illegal publications. In 1942 he was imprisoned in Auschwitz camp, in 1944 he was shot during the escape.





Franz Honner (1893-1964) Austrian politician, member of the
leadership of the Communist Party
of Austria, member of the
Resistance. In 1944 he formed
the partisan detachment "Styria".
One of the Austrian "freedom
battalions" organizers, operating
as part of the Yugoslav People's
Liberation Army in Austria
and Slovenia.



Leaflet of the Resistance group
"Soldier's Council."
Austria, 1941
The youth organization "Soldier's Council"
operated in several regions of Austria.
After June 22, 1941, its members sent
out 10 thousand campaign letters to the
Wehrmacht soldiers, carried out sabotage
on the railway.
In April 1942, it was defeated.



Announcement of the Austrian Resistance member's execution August Luke and Lepold Segall for distributing the communist leaflets. April 1945





Soldiers of the Austrian "freedom battalions" pass parade in front of the Parliament. Austria, Vienna, June 17, 1945

The first "freedom battalion" was created in November 1944. In April 1945, it participated in offensive battles in Slovenia. Until the end of the war, four more battalions were created.



Note of G.M. Dimitrov and A. Panyushkin to V.M. Molotov on the supply of weapons and uniforms to Austrian partisans in Austria and Slovenia. November 15, 1944

From the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History collection



#### Temperar SECTIONAL S. H.

lines acceptations resupens sponcy concern number sposens a objectance occupations supresented reprise, inexpensario in terratoria Cancena a paletrympa monte a roa course concessings reject to recognizes decrees.

Sandanaman compressor temporate services ADTRACTOR ...... 400

Decimaness ...... 50 Berpases a saw so S &Ju.

forest assurement. 26 for excess and

Syrma rpaser .... 100 Charagepointen: 405 hosestes currents (married us dapey erocanomic space), 400 regiments feared a 400 mp styre.

On court propose spously excepations resepend overs на информация в определения. Special Sensors passeser to percoan tempory.

Il andine I've c. N. 958



Soviet troops at a meeting with Austrian partisans. On the right is Fritz Trenker, intelligence commander of the detachment. Graz, May 9, 1945

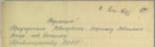
From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

Letter from the District Committee of the Communist Party of Austria of the 4th District of Vienna to the Government of the USSR expressing gratitude for the liberation of Vienna and the provision of assistance to its population. May 1945

From the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation collection

Partisan detachment "Styria" convoy on the road to Graz, Austria, May 1945

The detachment was created in June 1944. On May 7, 1945, its fighters disarmed the German unit in Graz. On May 8, the detachment transferred the city to the Soviet command.



the many marginer interpretarion of And demand he desired below appeared mer Antagona How disconnection, Sur a fine Advancey Sapery to extensioner account whose goldenness histories from them to chaptered the many propheries and the A company days appropriate per decorper Sings Philipping Sales and an arrive

la spoledjer malgemb Aleman

To popularity or release themas there The paralessages to common dates gain to be seen

Brillian I'm I'm a those Morrows





The disparate anti-fascist groups operated in 1941-1942s. On September 9, 1943, after the beginning of the German occupation, at the initiative of the Communist Party, the National Liberation Committee was formed, united the partisan forces. "Garibaldi Brigades", "Justice and Freedom", and "Matteotti Brigades" were the largest of them. In June 1944, about 82 thousand people were in partisan detachments, in August 1944 - about 100 thousand. On April 27, 1945, the General armed uprising took place (250 - 300 thousand participants). 5 thousand Soviet citizens were in the ranks of the partisans.

A group of partisans from the region of Emilia-Romagna. Italy, 1944



Armband of the Italian National Liberation Committee member (C.L.N.), in the ranks of the Freedom Volunteer Corps (C.V.L.). Italy, 1944-1945

The Freedom Volunteer Corps, created on June 19, 1944, was the coordination structure of the Resistance, which carried out a single command of the operations of the partisans.



Нетамия. Принад от 11. 9. ст.

Пре поведунну написанали удиная
паринера гранизатовиче.

1. Серрания заринера винами от при
и принамический наруширания от при
и принамический наруширания.

2. Нарушине паринерами драгим мартиримамический наруширамический винамический наруширамический наруширамический винамический наруширамический наруширамический наруширамический винамический наруширамический винамический винамически

Order on the creation of a Russian partisan detachment led by V.Ya. Pereladov.

Italy, March 10, 1944

V. Ya. Pereladov (1918-2008) - lieutenant of the Red Army. He was captured in 1941. After the escape in August 1943, he joined the partisans. In March 1944, he created and led the partisan detachment of the Soviet war prisoners in the region of Emilia-Romagna. In July 1944, for the merits in the capture of the city of Montefiorino, the detachment was transformed into the Russian shock battalion.



Meeting between the representatives of the Committee for the National Liberation of Italy and Committee for the National Liberation of Northern Italy. September 1943

Committee for the National Liberation of Northern Italy was created in February 1944, an organization opposed to the Committee for the National Liberation of Italy.





Orazmuhamed Kurban Niyazov. Stavropol, May 9, 1972 Orazmuhamed Kurban Niyazov (1920-2008) - composer, fighter of the Red Army. Captured, made 3 escapes. In 1944 he joined the Italian Resistance. He led the 3rd partisan detachment of the Garibaldi brigade "Lancotto" of the "Potente" division. operating in the suburbs of Florence.

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Werner Wolf was the member of the partisan detachment that shot the Italian dictator Benito Mussolini. Italy, April 28, 1945



Italian partisans after the liberation of Florence. August 1944

Manifesto of the "Party of Action" dedicated to the liberation of Italy. April 23, 1945 The liberal-socialist "Party of Action" was founded in July 1942. It actively participated in the Resistance. Formed 15 partisans groups, called "Justice and Freedom."

#### I CADUTI DEL DISTACCAMENTO "ALDO "



Virginia Min















e da voi supplicato custodisca il nome di Rolo Rais, 30 Aprile 1945

IDDIO

giusto e misericordioso

conceda il trionfo ne' Cieli

a voi intrepidi patriofi

che nella fatidica lotta

di liberazione

per la vera libertà d' lialla

perdeste la vita

Portraits of the dead partisans of "Aldo" detachment of the 77th Garibaldi brigade of Italian partisans, 1945 The first Garibaldian brigades were formed in November 1943; by April 1945 there were 575.

#### PARTITO D'AZIONE

#### Partigiani!

Il Partito d'Azione, che ha combattuto al vostro fianco, e con molti dei suoi uomini nelle vostre file, vi saluta con fraterno

Voi avete lottato nelle più aspre condizioni: avete resistito al male, alla tortura, alla morte: avete Vinto.

Avete fatto irruzione alla luce del sole e della liberta, magnifici nelle vostre tenute di battaglia, i migliori della gente d'Italia.

Il popolo grato aspetta da Voi l'esempio della disciplina, del culto della liberta, del senso c. . . aponsabilità politica che deve condurre l'Italia, pacificata, verso la vera e sana democrazia.

Hodisto, 25 aprile 1942

IL CONCLUDE PROVINCIALE BEL PARTIES PARKAG

#### FRANCE



On June 18, 1941, "Free France" movement was created (from July 13, 1942, "Fighting France" movement). In 1941-1942 campaigning, sabotages were carried out. Partisan detachments - "Maquis" - were organized (autumn 1943 - from 25 to 40 thousand). In 1942, the "Normandy" squadron (72 people) was formed from French volunteers in the USSR, and in 1943 it was deployed in a regiment. On June 3, 1943, the Committee of National Liberation was formed, which created the French internal forces on February 1, 1944 (January 1944 - 100 thousand, June - 200 thousand, October - 400 thousand). At the beginning of 1944 there were up to 4 thousand Soviet citizens in 40 partisan detachments and groups. On August 25, 1944, the Paris Uprising took place (50-60 thousand participants).

Poster "Between the Hammer and the Anvil." France, 1944





Armband of B. N. Starikov (born 1919), a member of the French Resistance, a fighter of the "Alyar" detachment. France, 1944 from the State Central Museum of Contemporary heater of Residence Central

Pistol FP-45 Liberator was a single-shot smoothbore pistol manufactured in the USA for delivery to the Resistance forces. About 25 thousand units were transferred to the UK to supply the French Resistance. USA 1942



Un combast de 16 hourses \$1 contre 40

Fil for contre 20, puis \$1 contre 40

Fil for contre 20, puis \$2 contre 40

Fil for contre 40 per production to province debt de 12 f. 1 contre 40

Fil for contre 40 per production to province debt de 12 f. 1 contre 40 per production de 12 f. 1 contre 50 per production de 12 f.

Comment so buttont for France-Tireury of Partisans Francis

Leaflet, "14 hours battle ... special communiqué No. 3 of the Frantirers and Partisan (Southern Zone) of March 9, 1944," 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection





Beret of Ozerov O.N., the Resistance member in France, partisan of the detachment "Group Loretta". 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Fighters of the 12th Military-Partisan Formation of the French Resistance. France, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

#### FRANCE

Decorative plate with the image of the French Resistance fighter. Gift to I.V. Stalin on the occasion of his 70th birthday from the General Confederation of Labor. France, 1949

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection





Small-sized printing machine "Erica".
Belonged to L.A. Savitsky - a member of the Resistance, a member of the Union of Russian Patriots, editor of the newspaper "Russian Patriot". France. 1940-1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary
History of Russia collection

Diploma addressed to Albert Andonyan, confirming his service in the ranks of the French Resistance during the war for the national liberation of France. Paris, March 15, 1946

From the State Central Museum of Contempolary History of Russia collection



#### BELGIUM



The Resistance movement appeared in 1941. The movement had a disconnected character. The main activity of the underground groups was agitation, sabotage, intelligence gathering, assistance to prisoners of war, Jews and Gypsies. In 1941-1944, 16 resistance groups were formed with a total number of 167,680 people, the Secret Army (54,309 people), the Independence Front (35,152 people), the Belgian National Movement (30,511 people) were the largest. In 1941-1944 30 thousand members of the Resistance were arrested, 16 thousand of them were executed or died in captivity. About 500 Soviet citizens took part in the Resistance.



Leaflet of the Committee for Assistance to the Soviet Prisoners in Belgium. Brussels, September 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection Belgian partisans Arno Freter, Andre Bertulo, Maurice-Albert Rasken in court. They were sentenced to death for the murder of a traitor. Belgium, Brussels. May 1943

From the State Central Huseum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Todor Angelov Dzekov. 1940s

Todor Angelov Dzekov (1900-1943) -Bulgarian revolutionary, anti-fascist. In 1927 he immigrated to Belgium. In 1940, he was one of the organizers of the Resistance. He led the underground group in the Brussels region, committing sabotage and executions of collaborators. Arrested and executed on November 30, 1943.

The underground publication of the Belgian Resistance group "Frontier of Borinage Independence", 1944

Borinage is a region in the Walloon region, the center of the coal industry. On the eve of the liberation, from September 3 to 12, 1944, the partisan detachments of Borinage captured 23 thousand prisoners, 6 artillery pieces, more than a hundred trucks, while losing 85 people.



SOUTHWEN LA PREISE CLANDESTENE

## **75**победа!



G.D. Titov. Belgium, October 7, 1944
Titov Grigory Danilovich (1918-1995) senior sergeant of the Red Army. Participant
of Mozund defense. In October 1941, he was
captured. He fled, fought in the partisan
detachment in Lithuania. Re-captured in 1942.
In 1943 he fled, joined the Resistance
in Belgium, which he consisted of until 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Registration card of the partisan of the Belgian partisan army Alexander Balashov, Belgium, 1945 From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

> Cover of the notes "Songs of the Belgian Partisans" - the official march of the Belgian Partisans Association. Belgium, 1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection A group of Resistance fighters from the former Soviet war prisoners. Belgium, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection







M.A. Shafrova-Marutaeva. Belgium, 1930s

Marina Alexandrovna Shafrova-Marutaeva (1908-1942) the daughter of emigrants from Russia. In October 1940,
she joined the Resistance. Distributed leaflets, took part
in sabotage. On December 8, 1941, in Brussels, she
stabbed the deputy military commandant of the city,
Major Kruge, with a knife. Executed on January 31, 1942
From the State Central Museum of Contemporary.

From the State Central Museum of Contempora History of Russia collection

#### **NETHERLANDS**



The Resistance movement acting since May 1940 was fragmented. Sabotage, strikes were carried out, illegal literature was printed (1100 publications with a circulation of more than 100 thousand copies). In 1942, the National Organization for Assistance to Hiding was created (from 12 to 14 thousand people, 1 104 were killed), sheltering in 1942-1945s 350 thousand people, more than 25 thousand of them were Jews. In 1943, the National Combat Teams were created, carrying out sabotage (750 people in the summer of 1944) and the Resistance Council (2 thousand people). In total 45 thousand people, 800 of them were the Soviet citizens took part in the Resistance in 1940-1945s. 2 thousand people were killed.



Companied in colorage for an experience of an experience by the No.

Trage Shapker retreasely: selved

ADDITION OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

A STANDARD OF THE PARTY OF THE

The medicining gains do no bules committeeing approximation for VEXTERATION, for happing have been once, the publish, authorizes of public distance provided associations tracking to independent of the recordable in pages to the public of and their stacking, to been sensity began designing basine buildings by the busine as has been as diginal companion one of health or other.



Queen of the Netherlands Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria performs on "Orange Radio". London, 1941

In May 1940, she left for the Great Britain, where she led the Dutch government in exile. She regularly appeared on British radio broadcasting on the territory of occupied Europe, calling for the fight against Nazism.

Samples of seals used by the Resistance members in the manufacture of fake documents. Netherlands, 1940-1944





The Resistance member receives a message using a radio disguised as children's toys.



Resistance Council Bulletin No. 3. Netherlands, July 4, 1943





Resistance fighters and British troops. The Netherlands, The Hague, May 1945



The Resistance members in Winterswijk after its liberation by British troops. Netherlands, March 31, 1945



Resistance members on the streets of Breda during the battles for liberation from the German invaders. Netherlands, November 1944 Armband of the "Internal Army" fighter. Netherlands, 1944
The "Internal Army" (NBS) was a Resistance organization
created on September 5, 1944 to unite disparate
underground groups under the control
of the Government in exile.



Order
"Cross of Resistance".
Holland, 1946-1955
Award for participants
in the Resistance movement,
established by the royal
decree on May 3, 1946.
95 members of the
Resistance were awarded
the cross, 93 of them
posthumously.



#### DENMARK



The Resistance movement, acting since April 1940, was divided. Campaigning, strikes, sabotage (2801 acts), intelligence gathering, publication of illegal literature (538 items) were carried out. In the spring of 1942, the Communist Party created the organization of "Communists-Partisans" (300 people). On September 16, 1943, the Freedom Council was created to coordinate the Resistance. The Student Intelligence Service (500 people) and "Ring" (1 thousand people) were the large Resistance groups. In total, by the April 1, 1945, 42 thousand people took part in the Resistance movement; about 4 thousand people were killed.

### ortientering

HVORDAN STEMMER VI DEN 25 MARTS?

We would not be a second of the control of the cont

Newspaper "Orientering" ("Orientation") No. 3, an illegal publication of the Danish Council of Freedom. March 12, 1943

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection Member of the Danish Resistance at work with a radio transmitter. Denmark, 1943



Homemade grenade launcher made from bicycle parts. Weapons of Danish partisans. A gift from the Danish Council of the Resistance Movement to the Soviet people in honor of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia epilection

Novel of Vanda Vasilevskaya "Rainbow" (1942), illegally printed by underground activists Tony Hansen from Hillerad and Mogens Rahr from Copenhagen.

Denmark, 1944
From the State Central Museum of Contemporary

History of Russia collection



## ПОБЕДА! 1945-2020

Booklet dedicated the activity of the Freedom Council during the German occupation. Denmark, Copenhagen, July-August 1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



A submachine gun manufactured by the Danish Resistance member Berg Holder based on the British STAN submachine gun. Denmark, 1940-1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Dagger arbitrary sample. Weapons of the Resistance fighter. Denmark, 1940-1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



#### FRIHEDSRAADETS UDSTILLING

De bespel Daniel

PROBLEMS DOESN



Fighters of the Danish Resistance movement. May 1945



The armband of the Resistance fighter issued by the Freedom Council to the Resistance participants in the days after the liberation of Denmark, 1945 From the State Central Museum

of Contemporary History of Russia collection

#### NORWAY



The Resistance movement acted since April 1940. In May 1941, the Military Organization ("Milorg") was created; by 1945 it had 40 thousand people. From June 1941 to 1944, the Oswald Group (600 people), organized by the Communist Party, was engaged in armed resistance (carried out 110 sabotages). At the end of 1941, a Coordination Committee ("Sivorg") was formed to coordinate the actions of the Resistance. In1943-1944s on the territory of Sweden, there were formed the "police troops" (8 thousand people) from the Norwegian refugees who participated in the liberation of Norway. In 1940-1945s, 1433 members of the Resistance movement were killed. 100 Soviet citizens participated in the Resistance.



Resistance fighters from "Milorg" organization unpack weapons containers. 1945



Guide for conducting acts of sabotage on the railway.

Illegal publication of the Norwegian Resistance. 1944-1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Fighters of the Norwegian Resistance, 1940-1945 From the State Central Museum, of Contemporary History of Russia

of the ne.



Manual on the use of the English machine-gun "Bren", Illegal publication of the Norwegian Resistance, 1944-1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection





The Norwegian Resistance fighters clean their personal weapons. 1940-1945

NORWAY

Major Josef Nichterlein, commander of the German garrison, and his assistant captain Gamel surrender Akershus fortress to Terrier Rollem, officer of "Milorg" organization. Oslo, Norway, May 11, 1945



Resistance fighters from "Milorg" organization in Akershus Fortress on the day of its liberation from the German invaders.
Oslo, Norway, May 11, 1945

Illegal newspaper
"Norsk ungdom"
("Norwegian youth").
Norway, December 1944
From the State Central Museum
of Contemporary History
of Russia collection



Newspaper "Sabotoren" - organ of the

Party of Norway in 1944. February 1945

National Union of Saboteurs, an organization of Resistance created by the Communist

