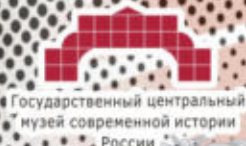




Ministry of Culture Russian Federation
State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia

PAGES OF THE HISTORY OF ANTI-NAZI RESISTANCE IN EUROPE

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



Государственный центральный
музей современной истории
России



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.

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ПОБЕДА!
1945-2020

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 Krajowa (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.

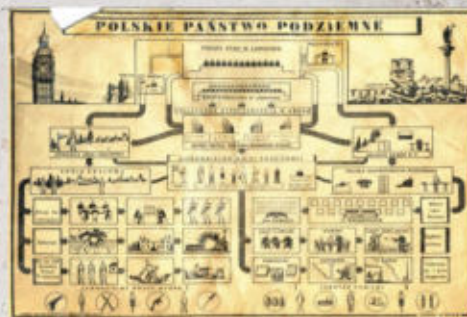
A bond issued by the People's Committee to raise funds for the acquisition of weapons for the Gwardia Ludowa (People's Guard) Poland, Krakow, 1942

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

DAR NARODOWY
50 RM.

Satirical magazine «Der Klabautermann», published by the Armia Krajowa (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

Michał Żymierski among the partisans of the Armia Ludowa, Poland, Parczew Forest, 1944
Michał "Rola" Żymierski - 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



75

ПОБЕДА!
1945-2020

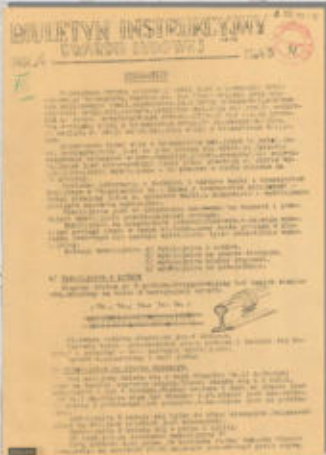
Member of the Warsaw Uprising from "Falcon" battalion in a street battle. Poland, Warsaw, August 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



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

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



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



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

RADA NARODOWA

ORGAN PRACOWNIKÓW I RYBNIKÓW NARODOWYCH

WYDANIE 22 MAJ 1944 R.

Do wszystkich żołnierzy Armii Krajowej!
Do wszystkich strażników Państw Polakowskich, strażników
strażników i policjantów państw obcych!

ORGANIZACJA
Za pomocą tej organizacji do waszemu państwu przesyłamy
dokumenty i broń.

Wielki sukcesem jest to, że w tym czasie nie ma już w naszym kraju
żadnych Niemców. Wszyscy Niemcy są już w obozach i w łagrowach. Wszyscy
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Bulletin "Rada Narodowa" - organ of the KRN. May 22, 1944

Kraiova Rada Narodowa (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



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).



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



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

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

Czechoslovak partisans for printing illegal leaflets. 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



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ПОБЕДА!
1945-2020

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



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



Cover of the Hungarian propaganda magazine "Képes frontujság", published in the USSR for distribution among Hungarian soldiers. May 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

Anti-war demonstration in Budapest, Hungary, March 15, 1942

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



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ПОБЕДА!

1945-2020

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!" 1943

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

SOLDAT! ANUNCA LEGATURA DEPE GAT, CAUTA DRAPTARI IN OGNI HITLER YA ANUNCA LA MOARTE SIGURA



INCITEAZA RAZBOIUL TIND IN PRIMA INOSTRA SI DUNA RAZBOI FERICIT TE SI INTORCIA LA FAMILIA TA.



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

<p>LEGITIMATIE No. 1008</p> <p>Gradul: <i>Captivan</i></p> <p>Este gradat in: <i>Grada de Captivan</i></p> <p>In functiunea de: <i>Comandant</i></p> <p>Comandantul: <i>Matyasha</i></p> <p>14.11.1944</p>	<p>Удостоверение личности № 1008</p> <p>Восное звание: <i>Капитан</i></p> <p>Состоит на военной службе в: <i>1-й Добровольческой Роты</i></p> <p>В качестве: <i>Командира</i></p> <p>Родился: <i>14.11.1904</i></p> <p>14.11.1944</p>
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Identity card of the 1st Romanian Volunteer Infantry Division named after Tudor Vladimirescu captain A.Z. Matyasha. March 31, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

Gratul liber

ZIAR AL PRIZIONERILOR ROMANI DIN ARMATA ROȘIE

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

Paterică lovitură dată trupelor germano-române

Un număr de 70.000 de soldați și ofițeri români s-au predat la Stalingrad Armatei Roșii. Acești prizonieri sunt acum în lagărele de detenție din Rusia și în cele din Germania. În prezent, se discută despre posibilitatea de a fi eliberați și de a fi repatriați în țară.

În ziua de ieri, Armata Roșie a primit din nou o mare victorie. În timpul luptelor pentru Stalingrad, un număr de 70.000 de soldați și ofițeri români s-au predat Armatei Roșii. Acești prizonieri sunt acum în lagărele de detenție din Rusia și în cele din Germania. În prezent, se discută despre posibilitatea de a fi eliberați și de a fi repatriați în țară.



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



**TOTUL PENTRU FRONȚI
PENTRU VICTORIE!**
ROMÂNII ȘI ROMÂNCE!

Pacea trebuie câștigată cât mai grabnic!
Trebuie să învingem știrăria noastră pentru război!
ROMÂNII ȘI ROMÂNCE,

DAȚI Totul pentru front!
Totul pentru victorie!



Fighters of the 1st Romanian Volunteer Infantry Division return to Bucharest, Romania, 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.

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

LA LUPȚA CU NOTĂRIE PENTRU SALVAREA PĂTRIIEI ROMÂNII!

ROMÂNII!

ROMÂNII ȘI ROMÂNCE!

ROMÂNII ȘI ROMÂNCE!

ROMÂNII ȘI ROMÂNCE!

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



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



ПОБЕДА!
1945-2020

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



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 авантюристична война!

Въпреки че в началото на Втората световна война България е окупирана от фашистите, тя остава в съюз с СССР и участва в борбата за освобождение на Европа. В началото на 1944 г. България е окупирана от фашистите и започва да се превръща в част от окупационната зона на Третия райх. Силите на окупацията са изключително жестоки и насилствени. Много български граждани са убити, а много други са изселени в концентрационни лагери. В началото на 1944 г. България е освободена от фашистите и започва да се превръща в част от окупационната зона на Третия райх.

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Док. ред. Димитров Г. М.



Иванов Иван И. И.

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Български издателство

- 1. За България е обявена война от фашистите.
- 2. За България е обявена война от фашистите.
- 3. За България е обявена война от фашистите.
- 4. За България е обявена война от фашистите.
- 5. За България е обявена война от фашистите.
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- 9. За България е обявена война от фашистите.
- 10. За България е обявена война от фашистите.

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

From the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History collection



The illegal publication "Down with the criminal adventure war". Bulgaria, December 1941. From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

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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
Gornodzhumaysky 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
through the streets of Sofia
on the day of the popular
uprising victory, Bulgaria,
September 9, 1944

From the State Central
Museum of Contemporary
History of Russia collection

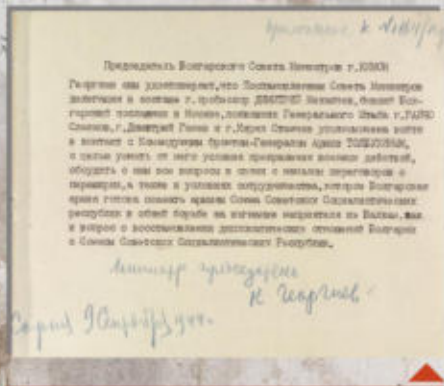


Mother of the Bulgarian partisan Hristo Karpachev hugs the Soviet
officer during the liberation of Bulgaria. 1944

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

BULGARIA



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



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

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ПОБЕДА!

1945-2020

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 Museum
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"

From the State Central Museum
of Contemporary History of Russia collection



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ПОБЕДА!

1945-2020



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

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



Leaflet of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia
"Narodima Jugoslavije".
Yugoslavia,
November 1943

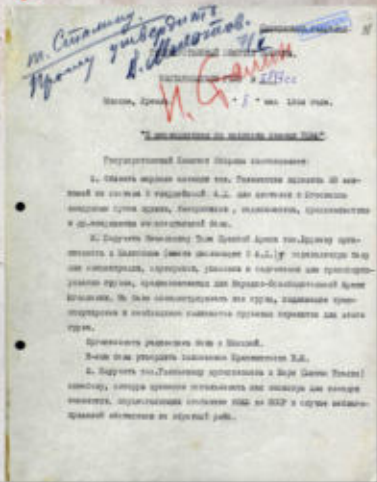
From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

YUGOSLAVIA VIA



Yugoslav partisans meet the Red Army.
Yugoslavia, 1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Narodima Jugoslavije

Narodi, seljaci, gradani!
Boriti, podizati, učiti i potpomagati Narodnooslobodilačke Vojske i Partizanskih Otrada Jugoslavije!

Nešto nam je bilo potrebno da se priključimo vojsci u Srbiji, stvarajući nepokorenu vojsku koja bori protiv neprijatelja.

Nešto nam je bilo potrebno da se priključimo vojsci u Srbiji, stvarajući nepokorenu vojsku koja bori protiv neprijatelja. Nešto nam je bilo potrebno da se priključimo vojsci u Srbiji, stvarajući nepokorenu vojsku koja bori protiv neprijatelja.

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Narodi Jugoslavije!

Nešto nam je bilo potrebno da se priključimo vojsci u Srbiji, stvarajući nepokorenu vojsku koja bori protiv neprijatelja. Nešto nam je bilo potrebno da se priključimo vojsci u Srbiji, stvarajući nepokorenu vojsku koja bori protiv neprijatelja.

Nešto nam je bilo potrebno da se priključimo vojsci u Srbiji, stvarajući nepokorenu vojsku koja bori protiv neprijatelja. Nešto nam je bilo potrebno da se priključimo vojsci u Srbiji, stvarajući nepokorenu vojsku koja bori protiv neprijatelja.

The play "Together with the Red Army."
Yugoslavia, February 1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

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ПОБЕДА!

1945-2020

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



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).

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).



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.

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ПОБЕДА!

1945-2020



Greek partisans on the march. 1944

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



Poster "Tragedy of 1944." Greece, 1984

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑΝΗΣ - Π.Ε.Α.Ε.Α. - ΦΟΙΝΙΚΑΣ



Partisans of the Crete island. Greece, 1941-1945



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.

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ПОБЕДА!
1945-2020

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 Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia 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 Museum 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



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ПОБЕДА!

1945-2020

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.



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.

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.



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



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ПОБЕДА!

1945-2020

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.



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.

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ПОБЕДА!

1945-2020



Italian partisans after the liberation of Florence.
August 1944

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



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 partisan groups, called "Justice and Freedom."



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

I CADUTI DEL DISTACAMENTO "ALDO "



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 affetto.

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 libertà, 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 libertà, del senso c... sponsabilità politica che deve condurre l'Italia, pacificata, verso la vera e sana democrazia.

Modena, 23 aprile 1945

IL COMITATO PROVINCIALE
DEL PARTITO D'AZIONE



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

Decorative plate with the image of the French Resistance fighter. Gift to I.V. Stalin on the occasion of his 70th birthday by 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 Contemporary History of Russia collection



FRANCE



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.



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 Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

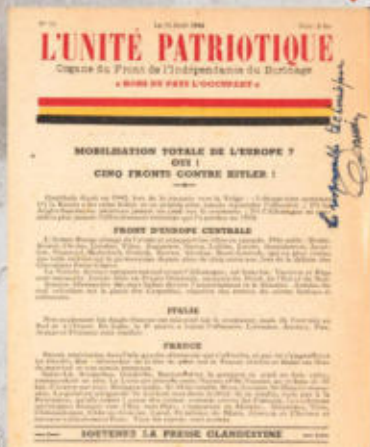
The underground publication of the Belgian Resistance group "Frontier of Borinage Independence". 1944

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.



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.



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

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ПОБЕДА!
1945-2020



G.D. Titov. Belgium, October 7, 1944
Titov Grigory Danilovich (1918-1995) - senior sergeant of the Red Army. Participant of Muzund 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

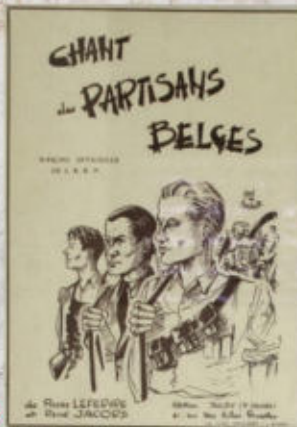


Registration card of the partisan of the Belgian partisan army Alexander Balashov. Belgium, 1945

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 History of Russia collection



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.



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. Netherlands, 1942





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

NETHERLANDS



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.



75

ПОБЕДА!
1945-2020

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.

Member of the Danish Resistance
at work with a radio transmitter.
Denmark, 1943



Novel of Vanda Vasilevskaya "Rainbow"
(1942), illegally printed by underground
activists Tony Hansen from Hillerød and
Mogens Rahr from Copenhagen.
Denmark, 1944

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary
History of Russia collection



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



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 collection





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 kongelige Danske

FRIMMERLOSEN

JULI-AUGUST 1945



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

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ПОБЕДА!
1945-2020

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. In 1943-1944s 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.



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

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



Fighters of the Norwegian Resistance. 1940-1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

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





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



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

Newspaper "Sabotoren" - organ of the National Union of Saboteurs, an organization of Resistance created by the Communist Party of Norway in 1944. February 1945

From the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



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

