

## Ekspansja Japonii



Opanowanie Azji i Oceanii



Idea Wielkiej Azji

## Konferencja w Monachium

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29 września 1938 w Monachium spotkali się czterej przywódcy: Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain oraz premier Francji Edouard Daladier. Delegacja czechosłowacka nie została zaproszona do rozmów. Uczestnicy konferencji zdecydowali o przyznaniu Sudetów III Rzeszy. Ustalenia z Monachium i dokonany

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Umiażdżenie →

## Deportacje



Tatarzy Krymscy



Balkarzy

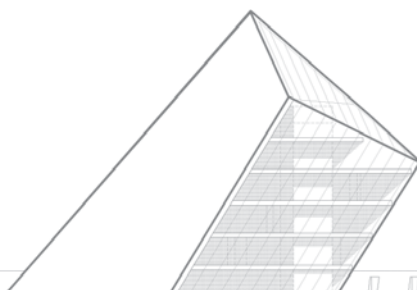


Niemcy Nadwiśla

Report on the activities of the  
Museum of the Second World War  
in 2013



Museum of the Second World War



# Report on the activities of the Museum of the Second World War in 2013

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G d a ñ s k 2 0 1 4





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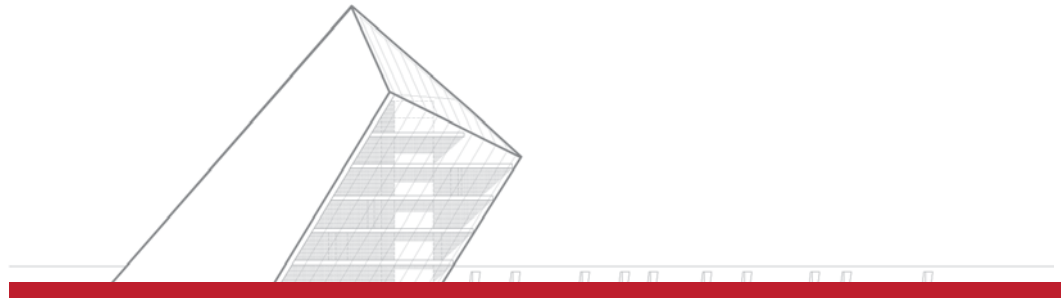
*Prof. Dr hab. Paweł Machcewicz,  
director of the Museum of the Second World War*

A museum's narrative is articulated through various dimensions and processes. The building's architecture, its spatial arrangement and, of course, the exhibition script speak to visitors' hearts and minds. Both the architect and the exhibition designers must from the outset incorporate the building's form and the artistic language of the exhibition into the museum's historical message, merging them harmoniously with the ideas it wants to convey about the past and, indirectly, about the present. The narrative created by historians and museum specialists fills the museum's space, which is enclosed in the framework constructed by the architecture and the script. The displayed artefacts, which allow visitors to communicate directly with the past, with individual people and events, are a pivotal part of this narrative. The Museum of the Second World War has been painstakingly collecting such vestiges of the past. So far, we have acquired some 30,000 items, many of them gifts, many of them family keepsakes associated with dramatic events. The museum must preserve their memory and use them to convey its message.

Images will also contribute to the story told by the exhibition. Visitors will see thousands of photographs, as well as about 400 films and multimedia. It will not be possible to see them all in a single visit, not even a very long one, or to read all the captions. But we do hope that people will return again and again to immerse themselves in new layers of the story. All its parts must form an engaging and cohesive whole, which, of course, will tell the historical truth. Creating it has been no less difficult than producing a large musical composition, a play or a film. In the end, it will be the visitors who will tell us whether we have been successful.

Paweł Machcewicz  
Director of the Museum of the Second World War





## Important events of 2013



**3 February** 'Ardennes '44'  
– educational re-enactment  
of the Battle of the Bulge

**20 February** our museum  
becomes a member of the In-  
ternational Council of Museums  
(ICOM)

**28 February** we sign  
a cooperation agreement  
with the Military History  
Institute in Prague

**1 March** we take part in  
organizing a public conference  
in Malbork on 'The "cursed  
soldiers" in Malbork District'

**5 March** announcement  
of the winners of the contest for  
the multimedia presentations  
and films in the museum's  
permanent exhibition

**14 April** 'Gdynia '45', an  
educational project about the  
history of Pomerania in 1945

>>>

**20 April** 'Operation N' tells the  
story of the Polish Underground  
State

**22 April** our museum takes  
part in a panel about culture  
during the 1st Regional Forum  
Poland–China in Gdańsk

**22 April - 9 October**  
'Westerplatte. Find the key to  
history', an outdoor educational  
game

**13 May - 19 June**  
'Outdoor School of Freedom'  
organized jointly with  
the European Solidarity Centre

**18 May** European Night  
of Museums on Westerplatte  
Peninsula

>>>

**21 May** first prize in the  
Jadwiga Chylińska Founda-  
tion's competition for the best  
scholarly work on the post-war  
underground in Poland goes to  
*Wojna po wojnie* [A war after the  
war], published by the Museum  
of the Second World War

**3 June** debate on 'Entangled  
lives... Wilm Hosenfeld and  
Władysław Szpilman', with Dr  
Halina Szpilman and Dr Jorinde  
Krejci participating, co-organi-  
zed by our museum

**7 June** third meeting of the  
Board of Trustees of the  
Museum of the Second  
World War

**7-9 June** our museum takes  
part in historical re-enactments  
during the Łabiszyn Meetings  
with History

**14 June** on the 70<sup>th</sup>  
anniversary of the Volhynia  
events, we co-organize  
a scholarly conference on  
'Volhynia 1943 – memory  
and the future'

>>>

**28 June** 'W naszej pamięci/ Emlékeinkben' [We shall remember] exhibition about Andrzej Przewoźnik (co-sponsored with the European Solidarity Centre and the European Network Remembrance and Solidarity) opens

**29 June - 3 July**  
11<sup>th</sup> Łupaszko Rally in the footsteps of Major Zygmunt 'Łupaszko' Szendzielarz's Fifth Vilna Brigade of the Home Army

**15 August** historical happening on Polish Armed Forces Day

**31 August - 1 September**  
historical re-enactments and outdoor game on Westerplatte Peninsula, part of the commemoration of the 74<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War

>>>

**5 September** Director of the Museum of the Second World War Professor Dr hab. Paweł Machcewicz is appointed member of the Polish foreign minister's Board of Historians

**8 September** 'Pogranicze '39' [Borderlands '39], educational re-enactment of September 1939 events in Poland's border areas, held in the outdoor museum in Olsztynek

**19 September** screening of the German propaganda film *Heimkehr* [Homecoming] launches a series of Second World War totalitarian films

**28-29 September**  
'Stutthof – in black and white' outdoor photography workshop

**22-23 October**  
our museum co-organizes a conference on 'The structure of crime. Research on the Third Reich's crimes' in Katowice

>>>

**15 November** Polish foreign minister's prize for best publication on the history of Polish diplomacy goes to Marek Kor-nat's *Polityka zagraniczna Polski 1938–1939. Cztery decyzje Józefa Becka* [Poland's foreign policy, 1938–1939. Minister Józef Beck's four decisions] published by the Museum of the Second World War

**29 November** seventh meeting of the museum's Advisory Board

**3 December** the museum co-sponsors a scholarly debate on 'The Second World War and its effects. Łambinowice – difficulties of coming to terms with history' to accompany the opening of the permanent exhibition of the Central Prisoner-of-War Museum in Łambinowice–Opole

**13 December** fourth meeting of the museum's Board of Trustees

■

## Romowie

### Obozy rodzinne w Auschwitz - Birkenau

Na początku roku 1943 stworzono dla Sinti i Romów specjalny obóz w Auschwitz, gdzie byli oni deportowani całymi rodzinami. W obozie rodziny żyły razem. Ogromna większość z 22 600 deportowanych czyli 19 300 osób zmarła, wśród nich 5 600 zostało zagazowanych. c.d.



← Prześladowanie Romów (...) →

Obozy rodzinne (...) c.d. →



### Jednostka 731 – program rozwoju broni biologicznej i doświadczenia na ludziach



Broń biologiczna i doświadczenia na ludziach



Shiro Ishii - założyciel programu



Eksperymentalne metody



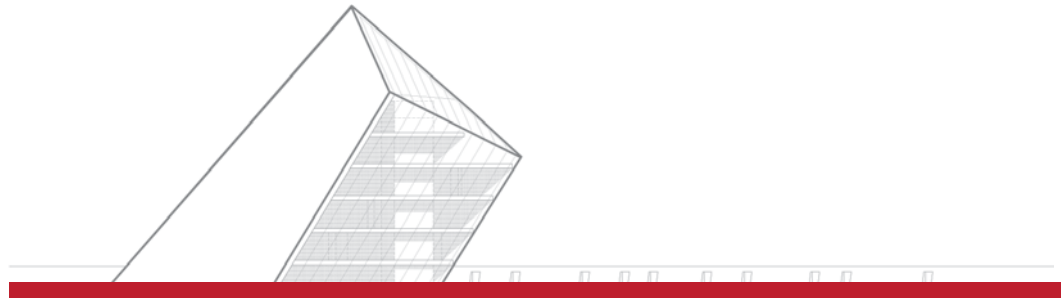
Inne ośrodki badań nad bronią biologiczną



Immunitet zamiast kary

Menu English





Work on the  
permanent exhibition



Work on the permanent exhibition continued in 2013. After Tempora completed the executive design of the scenography, the next stage of work, which included planning and producing the multimedia presentations, began. The competition for the multimedia and documentary films, an important component of the exhibition, was settled in March, and the winner was Cracow-based Nolabel. Working with the museum staff, the company will prepare close to 400 films and multimedia.

The texts for the permanent exhibition have been completed. They include labels for exhibits and notes of various lengths providing the historical context. They are currently being translated into English.



*Multimedia visualizations for the permanent exhibition of the Museum of the Second World War. Nolabel Ltd.*

Our permanent exhibition, which will occupy an area of nearly 7,000 sq. m., will be one of the largest historical exhibitions in the world. It will be divided into three narrative blocks. The first one, 'The road to war', will show the origins of the conflict. It will focus on Nazism, Italian Fascism, Communism and Japanese imperialism, all of which sought to overthrow the order established at Versailles and became forces that brutalized politics and public thinking, paving the way for the Second World War.

The narrative about Poland's defensive war of 1939 will mark the transition to the segment called 'The horrors of war'. It will be dominated by stories of ordinary people. The most universal and clear perspective on the war for visitors of all nationalities will be the experiences of individuals: soldiers, prisoners of war, camp inmates, forced labourers, as well as civilians – women, children, men.



Multimedia visualizations for the permanent exhibition of the Museum of the Second World War. Nolabel Ltd.

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The third section, 'The war's long shadow', will cover the end of the war and its consequences. It will show the fall of the Third Reich, the liberation of Europe and the dropping of the A-bombs on Japan, and also the colossal human and material losses, the changed frontiers in Central and Eastern Europe, the Sovietization of the lands to the east of the Elbe and the post-war resettlements of populations.

The closing item in the exhibition will be a large screen showing parallel images of key events on the two sides of the Iron Curtain up to the fall of Communism in Central Europe, culminating in the termination of the post-war division of the continent.

A separate area is being prepared for children's education.

An archaeological show, 'There once was Wiadrownia' will supplement the exhibition. It will add local flavour from the museum's location to the overall narrative. The Wiadrownia district was settled in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and its rich history was interrupted dramatically in March 1945 by the bombing of Gdańsk. This exhibition was prepared jointly with Agencja Dart, which conducted the archaeological excavations in 2011–2012.

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← Uczestnicy konferencji

Układ monachijski →

← →

## Zajęcie Czechosłowacji przez III Rzeszę



Czechosłowacja 1938-1939



Wkroczenie wojsk niemieckich



Protoktorat Czech i Moraw



Państwo Słowackie





## Romowie

### Prześladowanie Romów w III Rzeszy

Niemiecka wspólnota narodowa oparta była o rasistowską wiarę w czystość rasy. Element rasowo obcy miał być naukowo opisany i społecznie izolowany w celu ochrony czystości rasowej Niemców. Sinti i Romowie byli też przedmiotem naukowych zainteresowań Niemców. Niemcy próbowali w sposób medyczno-naukowe ustalić rasowe różnice pomiędzy Sinti i Romami oraz Niemcami – Aryjczykami. c.d.

← Dzieje rodziny Hołomków

Prześladowanie Romów (...) c.d. →

Multimedia visualizations for the permanent exhibition of the Museum of the Second World War. Nolabel Ltd.

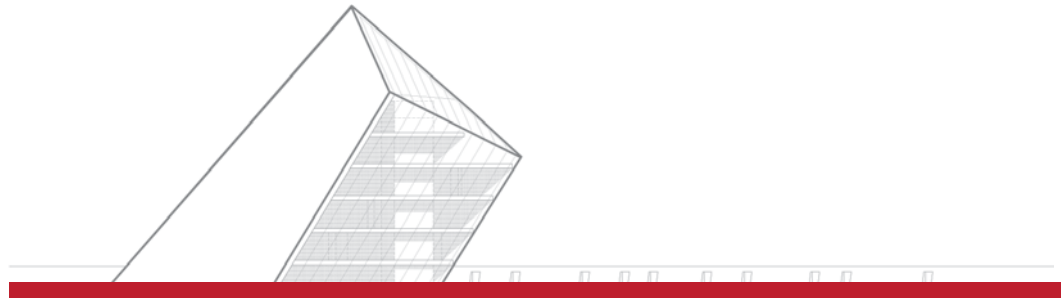


## Ekspansja Japonii

Opanowanie Azji i OceaniiIdea Wielkiej Azji







Museum construction



Construction site of the Museum  
of the Second World War.  
8 August 2013.  
Photo: Roman Jocher

The building's construction begun in July 2012 continued on the dry trench, the bottom foundation and the first level of the building. In August the installation of 300 anchors to stabilize the slurry walls of the future dry trench was completed. In September, the deepening of the trench began, at first with traditional excavators and then with special dredgers.

As expected, in the first two days, the 4-metre-deep trench filled with groundwater, creating a huge container of water in the museum's future foundations. This was intentional, since in this phase in the construction water naturally guarantees the stability of the slurry walls. Two barges were dropped into the pool, and they began desilting, or deepening, the hole by sucking out silt. This created a trench 16 metres below the building's ground level. December saw the start of drilling and the setting of 22-metre-long piles, which would stabilize the future concrete bottom plate, to be poured in the second quarter of 2014. After the water is pumped out, the ditch will become a real 'dry ditch', in which the building will be set.

Construction site of the Museum  
of the Second World War.  
8 August 2013.  
Photo: Roman Jocher



Construction site of the Museum  
of the Second World War.  
27 September 2013.  
Photo: Roman Jocher

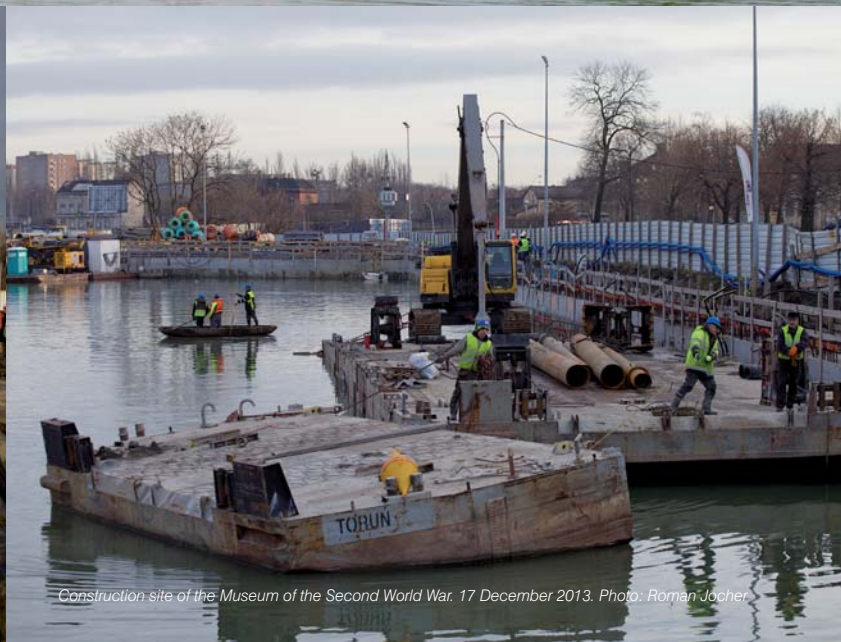




Construction site of the Museum of the Second World War. 7 October 2013. Photo: Roman Jocher



Construction site of the Museum of the Second World War. 17 December 2013. Photo: Roman Jocher



Construction site of the Museum of the Second World War. 17 December 2013. Photo: Roman Jocher

The general constructor of the building was chosen through a limited invitation to tender issued in December 2012. Of the three bidders, the Warbud S.A., Hochtief Polska S.A., Hochtief Solutions AG consortium made the most cost-effective offer.

The overground part of the building is a leaning prism, 40 metres tall at its highest point. It will house the library, classrooms and conference rooms, with a café and restaurant on the top floor opening onto a panorama of Gdańsk.

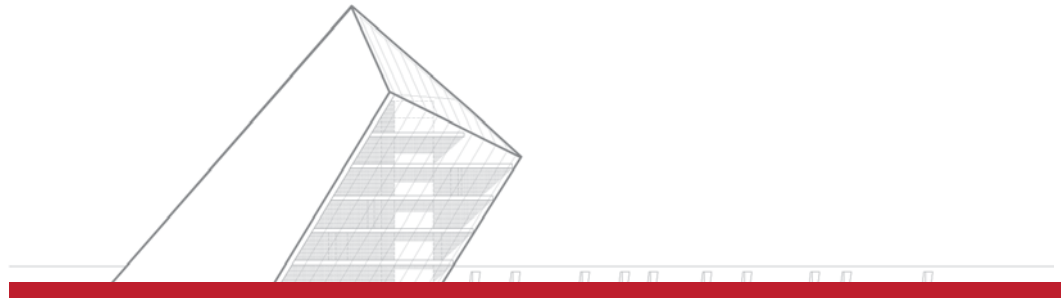
*Construction site of  
the Museum of  
the Second World War.  
7 October 2013.  
Photo: Roman Jocher*







*Replicas of figurines made by Slavko Brill, a sculptor of Jewish origin, in the concentration camp at Jasenovac (Croatia).  
The originals can be found in the collection of the Public Institution Jasenovac Memorial Area.  
Photo: Roman Jocher*



Collections



*Cross from the grave of Maria Tipeltowa (1855–1942) from the Polish exiles' cemetery in Ezhma. Photo: Ewelina Banach*

Replacement cross on Maria  
Tipeltowa's grave in Ezhma  
funded by the Museum  
of the Second World War.  
Photo: Dominik Jagodziński

Cross from the grave of Maria  
Tipeltowa from the Polish  
exiles' cemetery in Ezhma.  
Photo: Ewelina Banach



By the end of 2013, over 25,000 items had been catalogued. The acquisition of objects continues, as both purchases and donations, the latter an extremely important source of exhibits. Our dynamic relations with veterans and collectors, as well as connections to numerous institutions in Poland and abroad, have facilitated this process.

One of the most valuable acquisitions of 2013 is a cross that once decorated a grave in the Polish exile cemetery in Ezhma, Arkhangelsk Oblast in the Russian Federation. The 'Polonia' Polish Cultural-Educational Association in Arkhangelsk donated it. The Polish Consulate General in Saint Petersburg was responsible for its transport to Poland. The cross was in a catastrophic condition, and it would have disintegrated totally had it been left in the cemetery. Once in Poland, it was fully restored. In June the museum, jointly with these organizations, replaced it with a metal cross commemorating the Polish exiles.



Koch! Prześlijcie mi trochę więcej  
chleba, miodu, kawał sznurek, sznurówka  
tłuszczu nie przysyt. bo brzośy. Proszę  
o masę przeciw świerzbowi. Jesteśmy  
zdrowi, módcie się za nas. Szybki  
powrót do domu.  
Czekam:



The most noteworthy exhibits acquired in 2013 are:

Everyday life, life in exile

- Wedding dress made from a Japanese silk parachute brought to the United States by G.I. James (Jimmy) Brass for his fiancée, Betty, in February 1946. [1]
- British infant's gas mask produced in 1939.
- Fragment of a traditional Tatar decorative belt made by a jeweller in Uzbekistan, where he was living in exile with his family. They managed to survive the harshest time in exile by trading the belt for food. Aider Assanov, a Tatar expelled from Crimea in 1944, donated it. [2]
- Straw shoes with wooden soles made by hand by a Polish exile in Siberia. [3]
- Message smuggled out of prison, embroidered on cloth, whose author asks her family to send her some necessary items and to say a prayer for her. [4]
- Handmade cigarette case decorated with an imaginary emblem of Poland as a Soviet republic, which belonged to a member of the Communist underground. It combines Soviet and Polish themes: a star sits atop a crowned eagle placed inside a wreath of ears of cereals. [5]



6

### Pieces of soldiers' uniforms and equipment

■ Parts of British winter uniform worn by armoured units and by tank crews of the Polish Armed Forces in the West. The set includes hooded overalls, a beret, dark anti-dust goggles, tank headphones, Ammunition Boots with buckled uppers, sackcloth belt, sackcloth holster and a map case. [11, 12]

■ Full uniform and equipment of a Red Army private, September 1939 model. Soldiers in uniforms of this type took part in the 17 September 1939 attack on Poland. The set includes a tunic model 35, trousers model 35, coat model 1924/27, rucksack model 30, high leather boots, Mosin rifle model 91/30, leather, carbine loader and helmet model 36. [13, 14]

■ German 9-mm Parabellum semi-automatic pistol model 08 (P08) produced in 1936. We acquired this gun with the help of the Regional Prosecutor's Office in Kwidzyn and the Provincial Police Headquarters in Gdańsk. [6]

■ British Irvin parachute used in 1944–1945 by bomber squads conducting air raids over the Third Reich. [8]

■ German Akja light sleighs shaped like boats used to transport equipment and wounded soldiers, and a Satz Winter Bordnotausrüstung sleigh used to transport equipment. [9]

■ Polish field altar with paraphernalia and transport case of the kind used by the Polish Army in 1919–1939. [10]

■ Lighter given to Mieczysław 'Wrzos' Nawrocki (underground name Olgierd Wirgas) from the Nowogródek district of the Home Army, by 'Maharadża', a fellow partisan in his unit. The inscription on the lighter recalls their fighting the Germans in Vilna in July 1944. Its owner, like other Home Army fighters, was arrested by the NKVD immediately after operation 'Burza'. [7]



7



12



8



19



11



10



13



14





15

■ Signet ring worn underground by Olgierd Christa, who fought the Communists in Gdańsk Pomerania as a soldier of the Fifth Vilna Brigade of the Home Army commanded by Major 'Łupaszko'. Christa's pseudonym, 'Noc', is carved on the ring. [15]

■ Pre-war eagle of the type Home Army fighters wore on their caps in Nowogródek region and during operation 'Ostra Brama', this one by Stefan Nowaczyk 'Rybak'. [16]

■ Eagles used to decorate caps made by Polish partisans or in the Home Army's underground workshops. [17]



16

### Camps, the Holocaust

■ Caps worn by inmates [21] and prisoner-supervisors, kapos, in Nazi concentration camps. [22]

■ Cap worn by a member of the Jewish ghetto police. [23]

■ Prams confiscated from women brought to Auschwitz-Birkenau with their young children. [24]

■ Clothes worn by a slave labourer working for the Todt Organization. [19]

■ Mauser cartridge cases found during 1959–1971 exhumations in places of mass exterminations of Jews in 9<sup>th</sup> Fort in Kovno. Lithuanian collaborators, who assisted the Germans in executing Jews, used guns of this type. The shells were donated by the 9<sup>th</sup> Fort Museum in today's Kaunas. [20]

■ Fragments of matzevot from a Jewish cemetery in Mazovia, which were turned into a grindstone. Gift of Krzysztof Jaraczewski and Łukasz Suska. [18]





17



18



19



20



23



22



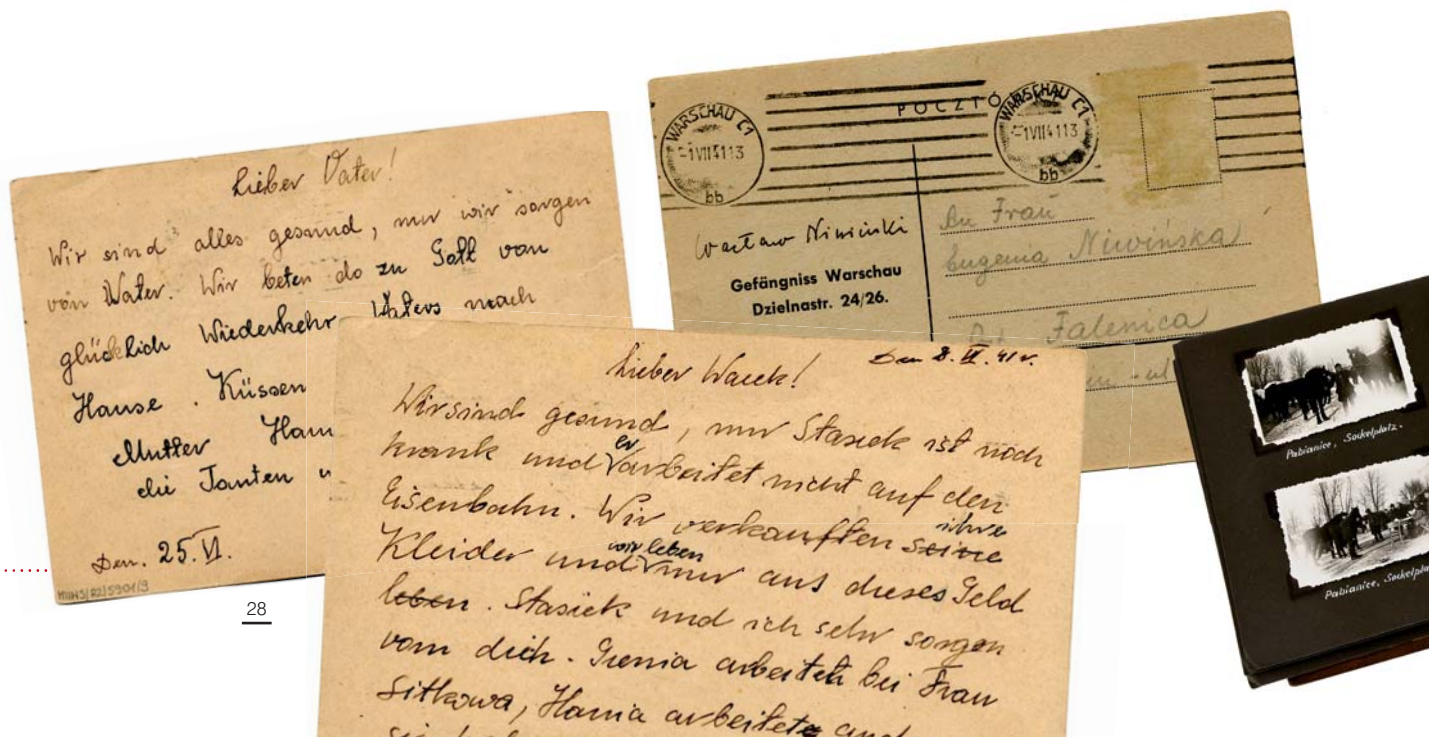
21



24

### Photograph collections, letters, prints

- Photograph album with 145 black-and-white prints taken around Zgierz, Łódź, Pabianice and Warta showing the resettlement of Germans from Volhynia to the Polish lands annexed by the Reich. [25]
- Collection of 35 black-and-white photographs showing the construction of the extermination centre in Kulmhof am Nehr (Chełmno nad Nerem). The camp was opened in late 1941. Most of the people killed there were Jews from the Warthegau. [26]
- Collection of black-and-white photos of the Japanese army in the Far East. They include shots of Japanese operations in Chinese cities, with the Nanking massacre probably one of them. [27]
- Collection of eight black-and-white photographs ordered by the German authorities in 1943 during the exhumations of Polish officers murdered by the Soviets in Katyn.
- Collection of the Niwiński family's letters written in 1941, which includes the correspondence of Wacław Niwiński, imprisoned at Pawiak, with his wife Eugenia. [28]





27



26



25



Photographs of exhibits:  
Dorninik Jagodzinski,  
Roman Jocher

## Conservation

The museum commissions the conservation of items it receives which are in poor condition. The conservation first of all aims to halt their corrosion and to make them exhibition-worthy. The conservators retain the objects' signs of age.

In 2013, 834 objects were conserved partially and 703 to prevent further corrosion.

The conserved objects included:

### ■ Container of an AB 250-2 SD cassette bomb

The conservation plan included smoothing out the container's dents, reconstructing it and inserting some missing elements, which included a hook to hang the bomb, the side tangs to lift up the container and parts of the ignitor. The last phase of the work, which intended to make it look attractive, consisted of restoring authentic-looking paint and markings, and covering the whole surface with a patina.

BEFORE



AFTER



*Photo: Dominik Jagodziński*

■ Soviet soft airdrop container. Containers of this type were used in 1941–1945 to bring supplies of equipment, arms and drugs to Soviet partisan units.

The container is an oblong khaki-coloured cotton sack. A team of specialists from the National Museum of History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945 Years in Kyiv, led by deputy director Lubov Legasova, conserved and reconstructed it, disinfected and cleaned it and doubled its damaged areas.

National Museum of History  
of the Great Patriotic War, Kyiv



■ Antique invalid chair from a hospital for the mentally ill in Kocborowo near Starogard, whose inmates were murdered by the Germans in 1939-1940.

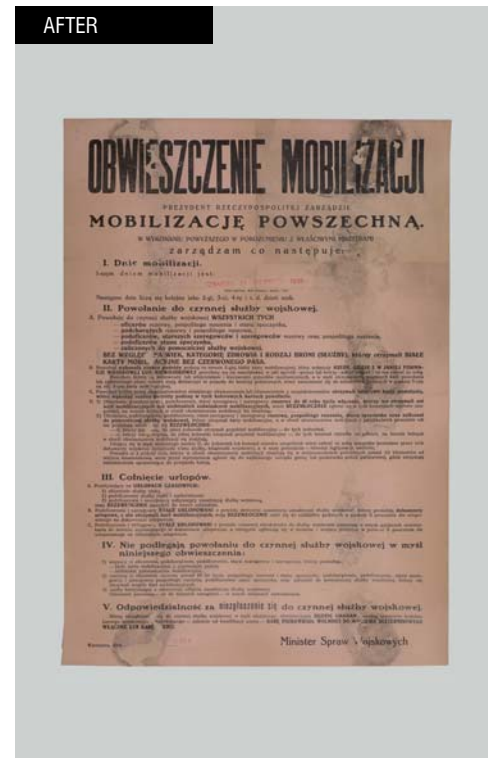
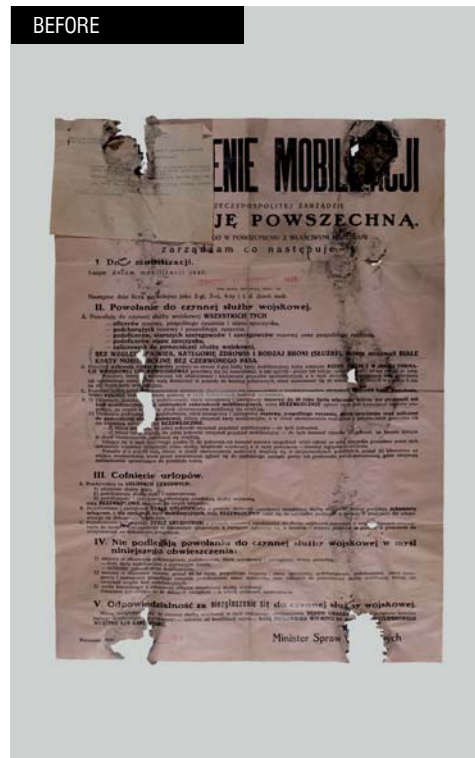
The wheelchair was coated with dust and dirt. The wheel bearings were especially grimy, covered with a thick, hardened layer of grease and other residues. Places where paint had come off exposed the metal surface, leading to corrosion. The wooden and rattan parts had been damaged by the other mechanisms while the wheelchair was in use. The conservators focussed on cleaning the wheelchair and halting the corrosion.



■ Conservation of paper objects

In 2013 our museum commissioned the conservation of 150 paper items, including documents, camp correspondence, posters, newspapers and information and propaganda posters.

The surface of most of the papers was covered with thick layers of dust and stained. Most were made of poor-quality paper, which became acidic and deteriorated. The conservators reduced the effects of the mechanical degradation and the natural aging of paper to prepare the items for exhibition.







Museum of the Second  
World War warehouse.  
Photo: Jacek Balk



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## Inventory of the collection

The collection is being inventoried in the ZEUS computer programme developed by Ksi.pl in 2010 and tailored to our needs. This programme was not initially used by museums, but we found that existing museum-specific electronic tools did not meet all our needs. ZEUS's functions could be customized and expanded (which was done jointly by Ksi.pl and our museum's Exhibition Department) into a complex database. It now describes objects in our inventory in accordance with Polish law, and has created filing cards for them, which register their topographic location and all conservation. The database will also be useful for future publications and exchanges of information about the collections on the Internet.

ZEUS is currently being used by other museums in Poland, including the Memorial-Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau.



Multimedia visualization for the permanent exhibition of the Museum of the Second World War. Nolabel Ltd.

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## Second World War eyewitness accounts

The museum has been collecting accounts from eyewitnesses of the Second World War. So far, 93 have been recorded on film. In 2013, 42 were recorded, covering the Polish defensive war of September 1939, everyday life under the German and Soviet occupations, German and Soviet terror, forced labour, pacifications, persecutions and forced deportations, underground organizations, partisan warfare, the Warsaw Uprising and the Communists' post-war repressions. The Home Army Film Foundation has given us a further nine film interviews with Home Army fighters.

The museum is also collecting memoirs, diaries and journals written by people alive during the war. This collection contains c. 70 items.

## Relacje deportowanych



**Ajder Asanow**



**Urije Wielilajewa**

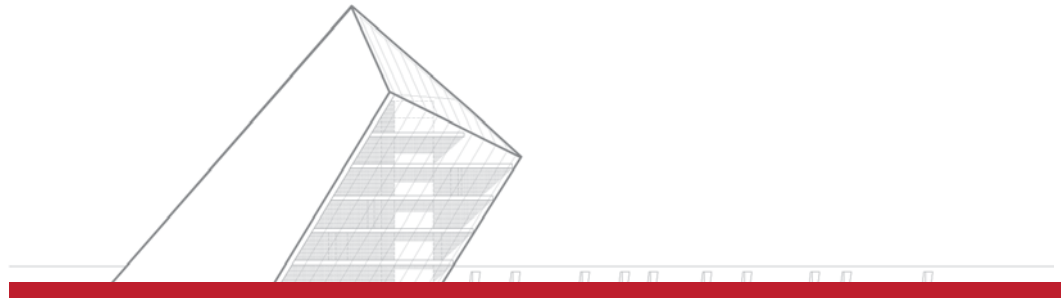


**Ismail Akkijew**



**Amikat Czofanowa**





Scholarly and educational  
activities



Museum of the Second World War 2013 publications.

## Publications

In 2013 our museum issued:

- Grzegorz Motyka, *Cień Kłyma Sawura. Polsko-ukraiński konflikt pamięci* [The shadow of Klym Savur. The Polish–Ukrainian conflict of memory]
  - Jarosław Pałka, Machteld Venken, Krzysztof Marcin Zalewski, *Żołnierze generała Maczka. Doświadczenie i pamięć wojny* [General Maczek's soldiers. Experiences and memories of the war]
  - Jerzy Kochanowski, *O jaką wojnę walczyliśmy? Teksty z lat 1984–2013* [What kind of war did we fight for? Texts originally published in 1984–2013]
  - Artur Wodzyński, *W odwrocie i walce. Codzienność żołnierzy polskich podczas kampanii 1939 roku* [In retreat and in battle. The everyday lives of Polish soldiers in the 1939 campaign]
- Artur Wodzyński's book is our third publication by a museum employee.

Marek Kornat's *Polityka zagraniczna Polski 1938–1939. Cztery decyzje Józefa Becka* [Poland's foreign policy 1938–1939. Józef Beck's four decisions] was awarded the Polish foreign minister's 2013 prize for the best publication on Polish diplomatic history published in 2012. *Wojna po wojnie. Antysowieckie podziemie w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej w latach 1944–1953* [A war after the war. The anti-Soviet underground in East-Central Europe in 1944–53] by Grzegorz Motyka, Rafał Wnuk,

Tomasz Stryjek and Adam F. Baran won the first prize in the competition for the best scholarly work on the post-war underground in Poland awarded by the Jadwiga Chylińska Foundation and organized jointly by the Jadwiga Chylińska Foundation and the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.

## Museum library

Since the founding of the museum, our library has been growing. Its collection now comprises **11,606** publications relevant to the Second World War and its consequences. It includes books, periodicals, audiovisual and electronic documents, and maps. In 2013 alone, our library acquired over **2,100** items.

The collection includes texts in Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, German, English, French, Italian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Czech, Slovak, Romanian, Serbian, Croatian, Finnish, Norwegian, Flemish, Luxembourgish, Chinese and Korean.

## Research projects

In 2013 staff of the Museum of the Second World War were involved in the following research projects:

- History of the Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation. It is to result in a publication about its structure, activities and significance in bringing justice for Nazi crimes in Poland after the Second World War and its role as a scholarly institution and a public voice. The project is headed by Łukasz Jasiński of the Research Department.
- An analysis of the legal and political settlement of accounts for Second World War crimes and collaboration in different European countries. It is a comparative study of coming to terms with the past after the Second World War, and analogous efforts following other historical watersheds, such as the First World War, the Spanish Civil War and the fall of Communist dictatorships. Paweł Machcewicz is in charge of this project, which also involves the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Professor Andrzej Paczkowski. It will conclude with a historical monograph.





*'W naszej pamięci/Emlékeinkben'  
[We shall remember] exhibition.  
Saint John's Centre, Gdańsk,  
5 June 2013.  
Photo: Marcin Oliva Soto/ENRS.*

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■ **'Zamość Province. A multi-ethnic region and the Second World War'**. This project tells the history of the province from the point of view of its people's experiences in the war, the German and Soviet occupations, resettlements and mass killings. It examines the stories of the area's national and ethnic groups, Poles, Jews, Ukrainians and Germans. Heading the project is Daniel Logemann of our museum's Research Department.

## Exhibitions

### **'Wolf's Lair. Crimes, war, memory'** permanent outdoor exhibition

Our museum completed the work on the conception and design of the permanent outdoor exhibition in Hitler's headquarters at Wolf's Lair in Gierłoż near Kętrzyn. The exhibition's guiding concept is to focus visitors' attention not so much on the details of military technologies and the buildings at Wolf's Lair, but on the real face of the totalitarian state that was the Third Reich, and especially on its crimes. The exhibition stems from a three-sided agreement between the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, the 'Wilcze Gniazdo' company and the Museum of the Second World War. The exhibition will use Polish, German and English. It will be completed in 2015.

### **'W naszej pamięci/Emlékeinkben' [We shall remember], a Polish-Hungarian exhibition**

The exhibition commemorates Andrzej Przewoźnik, for many years the secretary of the Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites. It gives an overview of the council's accomplish-

ments under his leadership and discusses Przewoźnik's special relationship with Hungary: he was its great friend and an authority on its history and culture. The exhibition's first stop was the House of Terror in Budapest. In Gdańsk it was shown at the Saint John's Centre from 5 to 23 June, and sponsored jointly by the Museum of the Second World War, the European Solidarity Centre and the European Network Remembrance and Solidarity.

Director of the European Solidarity Centre Basil Kerski, Director of the Secretariat of the European Network Remembrance and Solidarity Rafał Rogulski and Director of the Museum of the Second World War Professor Dr hab. Paweł Machcewicz, as well as Andrzej Przewoźnik's widow, Mrs Jolanta Przewoźnik, took part in the opening of the exhibition.

Following the opening, Józef Skrzek, a winner of the Golden Fryderyk prize, played a composition dedicated to the family of Andrzej Przewoźnik, *Viator znak Pokoju*.

Andrzej Przewoźnik served as the chairman of our museum's Board of Trustees in 2009–2010.

#### New exhibition in Guardhouse No. 1 at Westerplatte

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage contributed funding to the work on the exhibition. The grantee and manager of the project is the Gdańsk History Museum, which owns Guardhouse No. 1. The Museum of the Second World War was a partner in the project. The exhibition opened on 1 September 2013.

#### Repair work on Westerplatte Peninsula

In August 2013 we completed a major overhaul of the permanent outdoor exhibition 'Westerplatte: A spa – a bastion – a symbol' and the damaged parts of the educational path. Smashed glass and parts of the display boards were replaced.

With vandalism mounting, we have proposed installing monitoring cameras on the parts of the grounds of the Military Transit Depot that are accessible to the public.



Gdynia '45.  
Photo: Jacek Balk

Operation 'N'.  
Photo: Dominik Jagodziński



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## Outdoor events

### Ardennes '44, 3 February

The Battle of the Bulge, one of the best-known conflicts in the Second World War, was staged in a specially prepared area on the border of Gdańsk and Gdynia. Special effects and the participation of historical re-enactment groups combined to create a live mock-up of the battlefield. Museum staff served as guides.

### Gdynia '45, 14 April

In this project combining active tourism with a historical re-enactment, participants were able to learn about the history of the Polish Underground State and the Red Army's entry into Pomerania in 1945 thanks to positions organized by re-enactors in the Old Paper Mill in Łapino and presentations along the tourist route by museum staff.

### Operation 'N', 20 April

This historical happening told about one of the Home Army's most original anti-German operations of the war. Over 50 re-enactors dressed up as soldiers and civilians, moved through the streets of Gdańsk and Gdynia. The goal was to inform people about operation 'N', which aimed to weaken the Germans' morale. Wanting to draw attention to the Polish Underground State's non-military activities and to daily life during the occupation, the organizers staged the event in urban areas.



*The European Night of Museums on Westerplatte Peninsula.  
Photo: Malwina Jakóbczyk*

*Polish Armed Forces Day.  
Photo: Roman Jocher*

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#### European Night of Museums on Westerplatte Peninsula, 18 May

On the European Night of Museums, the Museum of the Second World War prepared a programme of visits to the peninsula and the outdoor exhibition 'Westerplatte: A spa – a bastion – a symbol'. As in previous years, we invited historical reconstruction groups to take part. The public was able to see positions created by the reconstructors, who showed arms and equipment used during the Second World War and by the post-war People's Army. Museum staff served as guides to the peninsula's buildings and the outdoor exhibition. Rides on trolleys on the peninsula's abandoned railway tracks, visiting the pre-war New Barracks with a guide and an outdoor screen that showed archival films about Westerplatte provided further attractions.

#### Polish Armed Forces Day, 15 August

Our museum put on rides through Gdańsk on a 1927 Bergman tram with re-enactors playing Second World War soldiers. This served as a 'living diorama' showing the Poles' contribution to fighting the occupying powers during the Second World War.

### Commemoration of the outbreak of the Second World War, 31 August–1 September

Our museum organized a series of staged scenes of the defence of Westerplatte Peninsula in September 1939 as part of the commemoration of the 74<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the beginning of the Second World War. Members of historical reconstruction groups and of the Spanish association Poland First to Fight, which promotes Polish history from 1920 to 1945, took part. Trolley rides on the unused railroad tracks were offered, during which the passengers learnt about the history of trains on Westerplatte.

On 1 September an active visit to the peninsula tailored to families was combined with an outdoor game, which used the 'Westerplatte: A spa – a bastion – a symbol' exhibition and the educational trail. Reconstructors' positions showed the life of Polish soldiers serving in the Military Transit Depot.

On 31 August the Museum of the Second World War co-organized a second reunion of the association of Westerplatte Families, who also participated in the commemoration of the anniversary of the outbreak of the war.

### Pogranicze '39 [Borderlands '39], 8 September

Our museum arranged the grounds of the Folk Architecture Museum and Ethnographic Park in Olsztynek, to illustrate the situation along the Polish-German border in September 1939. It showed some border skirmishes focussing in particular on the story of the civilian population, the wounded and auxiliary forces. Visitors were able to move around the grounds of the outdoor museum independently thanks to the specially prepared folders containing the event programme and information about the historical background. An archival film about Warsaw in the first days of the war was screened.

*Pogranicze '39.  
Photo: Roman Jocher*

*Commemoration of the anniversary  
of the beginning of the  
Second World War  
on Westerplatte Peninsula.  
Photo: Roman Jocher*





*'Outdoor School of Freedom' educational workshops.  
Photo: Grzegorz Mehring/  
ESC Archives*

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## Classes, projects, educational workshops

### *'Outdoor School of Freedom' educational workshops*

We co-hosted this project, launched in 2012, with the European Solidarity Centre. It includes the educational offer of a three-day trip to the Tri-Cities for secondary school pupils. Participants tour the European Solidarity Centre, the Museum of the Second World War and Westerplatte Peninsula, receive educational materials and publications, and attend workshops about key events in Poland's, and Pomerania's, contemporary history. The venture intends to tell the children about the mission and future educational offers of these two institutions, which are currently being created, the Museum of the Second World War and the European Solidarity Centre. In 2013 some 150 pupils took part.

### *'Westerplatte. Find the key to history', an outdoor educational game*

This project, put on with groups that recreate the Polish Army in 1939, was launched in April 2013. It targets 8- and 9-year-olds to teach them about the history of the Westerplatte Military Transit Depot. The children are assigned tasks that combine learning with play, and at the same time are taught teamwork in solving riddles about history. The re-enactors help the pupils with their tasks and tell them about the arms and military equipment used during the Second World War. They ride on trolleys on the peninsula's historical railway. In 2013, 749 pupils from 15 schools took part in this event.

*'Westerplatte. Find the key to history' educational game.  
Photo: Roman Jocher*

*'Stutthof – in black and white' photography workshops.  
Photo: Grzegorz Mehring*



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#### Active visits to the Westerplatte battlefield

Our museum has conducted this project since 2009. It aims to teach intermediate and secondary school pupils about the history of the defence of the peninsula in September 1939. A visit to the 'Westerplatte: A Spa, a Bastion, a Symbol' exhibition is an important part of the visit, as is a walk down the educational trail, which was created in 2011.

#### 'Stutthof – in black and white' photography workshops, 28–29 September

This project, put on jointly by the Stutthof Museum and our museum, targeted adults with experience in photography. Their task was to portray the attitudes of today's inhabitants of Sztutowo about living so near the site of the Stutthof concentration camp and about getting to know a space marked by war. The workshops were unique in that they returned to analog photography and asked participants to develop their work in the darkroom. The photos will be exhibited in 2014 in the Stutthof Museum.





*Rally in the footsteps of the Home Army's Major 'Łupaszko's' Fifth Vilna Brigade.  
Photo: Ewelina Banach*

*Łabiszyn meetings with history. Photo:  
Ewelina Banach*

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## Cooperation, patronage of educational projects

Our museum supports initiatives that cultivate the memory of the Second World War. This year was the fifth time that we co-organized the annual **rally in the footsteps of the Home Army's Major 'Łupaszko's' Fifth Vilna Brigade** in late June–early July, which helps to disseminate knowledge about the history of the Home Army unit commanded by Major Zygmunt 'Łupaszko' Szendzielarz and other pro-independence partisan units who fought in Vilna Province and in Pomerania in 1939–1946, as well as to shape ethics and civic principles. Our participation in 2013 consisted of preparing a series of workshops based on the biographies of the men of the Fifth Brigade. They included rescuing and conserving antiquities and promoting volunteerism, fire safety and first aid.

Our museum was also a partner in the 2013 round of the **Łabiszyn Meetings with History** in which a Sherman Firefly tank, an exhibit from our museum, was put on show as part of dioramas and stage productions. In August, our museum again was a patron of the **Regatta of the Defenders of Westerplatte Cup**, put on by the Northern Yacht Club. It also supported the Alternatywny Cypel Association in organizing the **orienteeing race Szperk Hel 2013**, a project that aims to teach about the history of the Hel Peninsula, and especially the remains of its fortifications.



On 12–16 August, employees of the Education and Research Departments of the Museum of the Second World War took part in a seminar on **'It all began in Gdańsk...'**, an initiative of the Saint Maximilian Kolbe House of Spirituality and the German-Polish Youth Office on history and civics education and the pedagogy of places of memory. It targets teachers who organize Polish-German pupil exchanges.



Presentation of Marek Kornat's book, *History Meeting House*, Warsaw, 10 April 2013.  
Photo: History Meeting House

Lecture on 'Deportations of Poles to Arkhangelsk Oblast, USSR': Gdańsk, 20 November 2013.  
Photo: Dominik Jagodziński

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## Public lectures and book presentations in the 'Meetings with History' series

Every year, the Museum of the Second World War sponsors a series of public lectures. The following took place in 2013:

- 20 January 2013, promotion of Grzegorz Motyka, Rafał Wnuk, Tomasz Stryjek and Adam F. Baran, *Wojna po wojnie. Antysowieckie podziemie w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej w latach 1944–1953* [A war after the war. The anti-Soviet underground in East-Central Europe in 1944–1953]
- 21 February 2013, book launch of Sylwia Bykowska's *Rehabilitacja i weryfikacja narodowościowa polskiej ludności w województwie gdańskim po II wojnie światowej* [Rehabilitation and national verification of the Polish population in Gdańsk Province after the Second World War]
- 20 March 2013, lecture by Dr Władysław Bulhak on 'Misja Retingera do okupowanej Polski' [Retinger's mission to occupied Poland]
- 10 April 2013, promotion of Marek Kornat, *Polityka zagraniczna Polski 1938–1939. Cztery decyzje Józefa Becka* [Poland's foreign policy 1938–1939. Józef Beck's four decisions]
- 18 April 2013, book launch for *Tajemnice Blizny. Wywiad Armii Krajowej w walce z rakietami V-2* [The secrets of Blizna. Home Army intelligence at war with V-2 rockets] edited by Rafał Wnuk and Robert Zapart
- 21 May 2013, book promotion of Dušan Segeš, *Partnerzy czy petenci? Słowacy i Słowacja w polityce rządu RP na obczyźnie podczas II wojny światowej* [Partners or petitioners? The Slovaks and Slovakia in the policy of the Polish government in exile during the Second World War]
- 3 June 2013 lecture 'Splątane losy... Wilm Hosenfeld i Władysław Szpilman' [The entangled lives... Wilm Hosenfeld and Władysław Szpilman], a discussion of the book by Wilm Hosenfeld *'Ich versuche jeden*

Left to right: Dr Jorinde Krejci and Dr Halina Szpilman during the meeting on 'Entangled lives... Wilm Hosenfeld and Władysław Szpilman'. Gdańsk, 2 June 2013. Photo: Roman Jocher



zu retten'. *Das Leben eines deutschen Offiziers in Briefen und Tagebüchern* [I try to save each one I can. The life of a German officer in letters and diaries] with the participation of Dr Halina Szpilman, Władysław Szpilman's widow, and Dr Jorinde Krejci, Wilm Hosenfeld's daughter. Also taking part in the discussion were Professor Dr hab. Eugeniusz Cezary Król, academic co-editor of the book's Polish edition, and Winfried Lipscher, the book's translator into Polish. The meeting was co-organized with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation

■ 10 July 2013, book promotion of Grzegorz Motyka's *Cień Klyma Sawura. Polsko-ukraiński konflikt pamięci* [The shadow of Klym Savur. The Polish-Ukrainian conflict of memory]

■ 19 September 2013, screening of *Heimkehr* [Homecoming], dir. Gustav Ucicky, production: Germany, 1941. Professor Dr hab. Eugeniusz Cezary Król introduced the film and spoke about its historical background; a discussion followed the screening

■ 11 October 2013, r. promotion of the book *Tajemnice Blizny. Wywiad Armii Krajowej w walce z raketami V-2* [The secrets of Blizna. Home Army intelligence at war with V-2 rockets], in the Faculty of Sociology and History of the University of Rzeszów

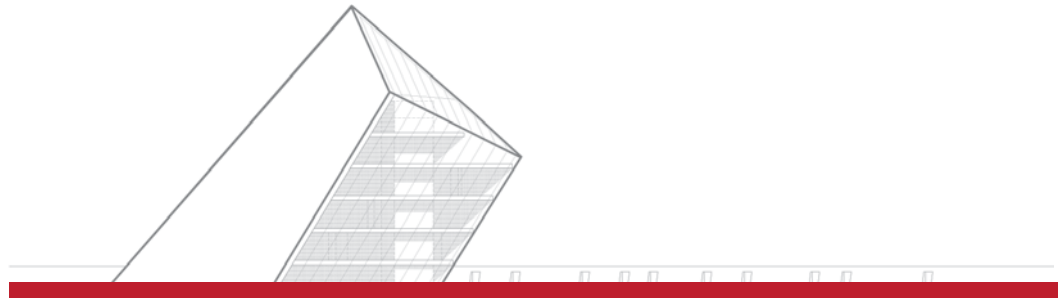
■ 30 October 2013, launch of book by Jarosław Pałka, Machteld Venken and Krzysztof Marcin Zalewski, *Żołnierze generała Maczka. Doświadczenie i pamięć wojny* [General Maczek's soldiers. Experiences and memories of the war]

■ 20 November 2013, lecture on 'Deportacje Polaków do obwodu archangielskiego ZSRR. W poszukiwaniu śladów' [Deportations of Poles to Arkhangelsk Oblast in the USSR. Serching for tracks] together with a showing of the film *Krzyż z tajgi* [A cross from the taiga], made during a visit to Arkhangelsk by staff of the Museum of the Second World War

■ 11 December 2013, book launch of Jerzy Kochanowski's *O jaką wojnę walczyliśmy? Teksty z lat 1984–2013* [What kind of war did we fight for? Texts originally published in 1984–2013]



'Routes of Liberation. European Legacies of the Second World War' exhibition. Photo: Liberation Route Europe Foundation



National and international  
cooperation



*'After the war. The work camp in Łambinowice (1945–1946)' exhibition. Photo: Sławoj Dubiel/ Central Prisoner-of-War Museum in Łambinowice-Opole*

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The Museum of the Second World War works together with many museums, research institutions and archives in Poland and abroad. The areas of their cooperation include the acquisition of exhibits and documents, and comparing notes on innovative techniques of preservation, conservation and exhibition. We also have specialized relationships focussing on scholarly and archival research and the organization of exhibitions, conferences and educational projects.

In 2013 a cooperation agreement was signed with the Military History Institute in Prague. New contacts were made with institutions including the LenDoc Studio in Saint Petersburg in an effort to obtain Soviet newsreels showing life in Leningrad during its blockade.

The Museum of the Second World War has also built up relationships with Balkan institutions, such as the Croatian State Archive, Museum of Yugoslav History, Institute of Contemporary History in Belgrade and the National Museum of Kraljevo, which have helped us to procure maps, photographs and documents and promised to help in filming witness accounts.

Apart from scholarly and archival research and exchanges of exhibits, the Museum of the Second World War engages in cultural-educational projects. In 2013 we helped to organize three conferences:

'Routes of Liberation. European Legacies of the Second World War' exhibition.  
Photo: Liberation Route Europe Foundation



■ **The doomed soldiers in Malbork District** (Malbork, 1 March 2013), devoted to the fighters in the anti-Communist pro-independence underground, jointly with the Malbork Castle Museum and the Kashubian-Pomeranian Association. The conference resulted in a publication, *Żołnierze Wyklęci na ziemi malborskiej* [The 'cursed soldiers' in Malbork region] co-published by the Malbork Culture and Education Centre, the Malbork Castle Museum and the Museum of the Second World War in Gdańsk.

■ **Poles and Ukrainians – 70 years after the Volhynia tragedy** (Gdańsk, 13–14 June 2013), focussing on Polish-Ukrainian relations during the Second World War. On the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the massacres of Poles in Volhynia, debates and film screenings were put on together with the Pomeranian Academy in Słupsk, Gdańsk branch of the Institute of National Remembrance, the Baltic Sea Cultural Centre in Gdańsk, Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, Faculty of History of the University of Gdańsk and Ukrainian Historical Society in Poland.

■ **The structures of crime. Research on the Third Reich's crimes** (Katowice, 22–23 October 2013), was devoted to the structural and organizational conditions of Nazi Germany's extermination policies. The conference was organized by the Katowice branch of the Institute of National Remembrance, Memorials Foundation of Saxony-Anhalt/Roter Ochse Memorial Halle (Saale), Saxon Memorial Foundation/Documentation and Information Centre Torgau and the Museum of the Second World War in Gdańsk.





*'After the war. The Labour Camp in Łambinowice (1945-1946)' exhibition. Photo: Sławoj Dubiel/ Central Prisoner-of-War Museum in Łambinowice-Opole*

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In December 2013 we co-organized a scholarly debate on **'The Second World War and its effects. Łambinowice – difficulties in coming to terms with history'**, which accompanied the opening of a new permanent exhibition in the Central Prisoner-of-War Museum in Łambinowice–Opole, 'After the war. The Labour Camp in Łambinowice (1945–1946)'. Taking part in the debate were Director of the Museum of the Second World War Professor Dr hab. Paweł Machcewicz, Professor Dr hab. Stanisław Jankowiak, Dr Bernard Link, Professor Dr hab. Piotr Madajczyk, Professor Dr hab. Edmund Nowak and Professor Dr hab. Krzysztof Ruchniewicz as moderator.

#### **Liberation Route Europe – international history-tourism project**

In June 2013 the European Commission General Directorate for Trade and Enterprise approved funding for an international team, which includes our museum, to conduct a project called **'Liberation Route Europe: Experiencing the diversity and unification of Europe through WWII Cultural Heritage Landscape'**. The team includes partners from the Netherlands, Germany, Britain and France (including Mémorial de Caen, Allied Museum in Berlin and the Arnhem Nijmegen Region Tourist Office). The project will develop Liberation Route Europe, a historical-tourist trail, which already runs through the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany and shows the Allied armies' advance in 1944–1945. Extending the trail and including partners from other European countries, Poland among them, will support international tourism, promote shared historical and cultural heritage, particular towns and regions, and spread knowledge about the Second World War and about the experiences of people living through it in different parts of Europe. By combining active tourism and historical education

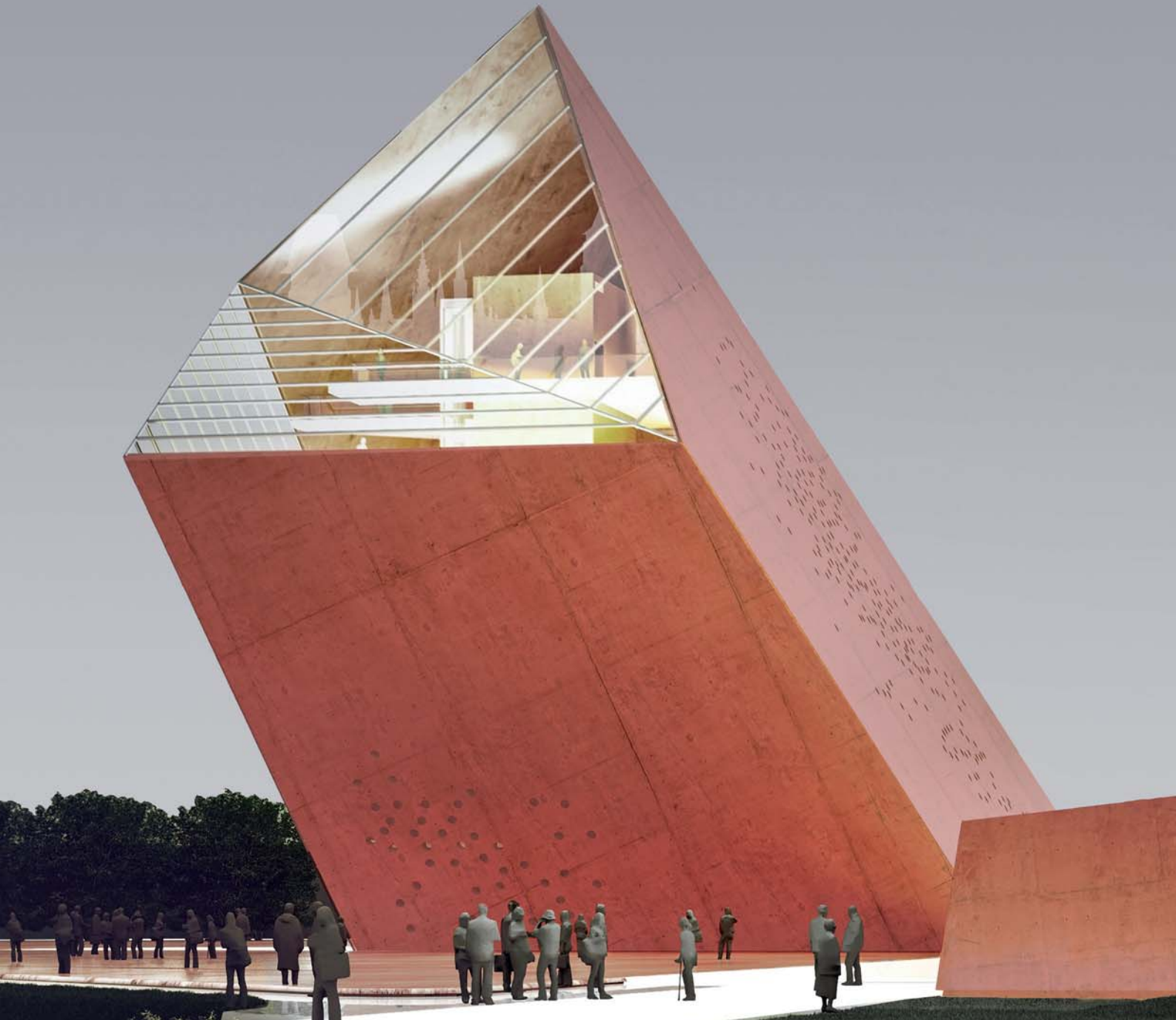
'Routes of Liberation' exhibition opening. Left to right: Director of the Museum of the Second World War Professor Pawel Machcewicz; Prime Minister of the Netherlands Mark Rutte and President of the European Parliament Martin Schulz. 13 February 2013. Photo: Jan Van de Vel/Liberation Route Europe Foundation

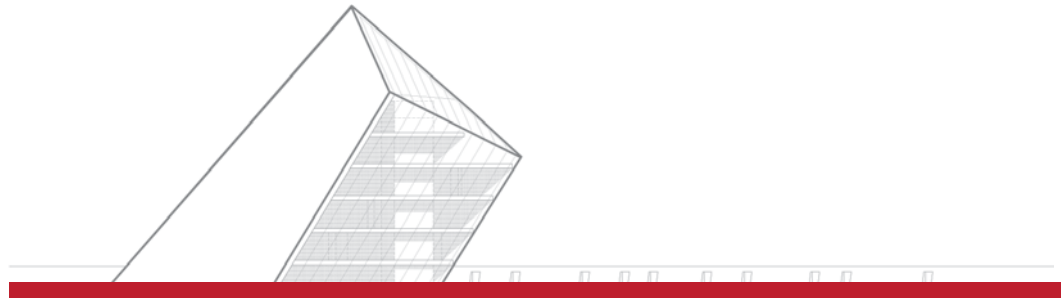


with new technologies (mobile applications), Liberation Route Europe is reaching out to younger generations. The project began in September 2013 and will take 18 months to complete. One of the goals of the Museum of the Second World War is to show that in 1945 not all of Europe became free: for Poland and the rest of East-Central Europe, the end of the war brought a new Soviet domination.

The cooperation between museum specialists and historians who met to work on this project also created the **exhibition 'Routes of Liberation. European Legacies of the Second World War'**. It recounts the causes, history and complex heritage of the Second World War and its consequences for Europe, which, as a result of the war, was split by the Iron Curtain. The exhibition is told in five languages, English, German, French, Dutch and Polish, and it will be put on by all the partner institutions. It was officially opened on 13 February 2014 in the European Parliament, and its president, Martin Schulz, took part.

Visualization of the building of the Museum of the Second World War. Kwadrat Architectural Team.





About the museum

## Its creation

It was Prime Minister Donald Tusk who articulated the idea of creating an institution that would present the Second World War from a combined perspective of Poland's and the other European nations' experiences. On 1 September 2008, he named Professor Paweł Machcewicz as his plenipotentiary for the Museum of the Second World War.

The Museum of the Second World War came into being on 26 November 2008 by a directive of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage Bogdan Zdrojewski, and Gdańsk was chosen as the city where it would be located. On 1 September 2009 on Westerplatte Peninsula, during ceremonies commemorating the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the beginning of the Second World War, Prime Minister Tusk signed the Museum's foundation act.

The Museum of the Second World War is a national cultural institution accountable to the minister culture and national heritage, listed in the State Museum Register.

## Management

Professor Dr hab. Paweł Machcewicz serves as the Museum's director. His deputies are Dr Janusz Marszałec and Dr hab. Piotr M. Majewski.

## Staff

In 2013, the museum employed a staff of 41. Five people took advantage of the internship and volunteer programme.

## Financial information

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage provides funding for the Museum of the Second World War. The museum's 2013 budget totalled **27,000,510 zlotys**, and its expenses were as follows:

Members of the Board of Trustees.  
Left to right: Professor Bogdan Chrzanowski,  
Professor Zdzisław Najder,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Tadeusz Filipkowski,  
Professor Jack Lohman,  
Dorota Zawacka-Wakarecy.  
Photo: Roman Jocher



- out-of-pocket expenses (exhibitions; enrichment of the collections; conservation, preservation and digitization of the objects in the collections; educational, research and publications activities; and public relations) **6,728,000 zlotys**
- ear-marked appropriations granted in accordance with the Council of Ministers resolution of 4 January 2011 on the establishment of the Multi-Year Programme on 'Construction of the Museum of the Second World War' **20,682,000 zlotys**
- subsidy for the remaining investments **100,000 zlotys**

## Board of Trustees and Advisory Board

Two mutually independent advisory bodies, the Board of Trustees and the Advisory Board, support the work of the Museum of the Second World War. Their members are eminent historians from Poland, Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Russia and Israel, as well as museum specialists, lawyers, journalists and veterans.

Minister of Culture and National Heritage Bogdan Zdrojewski appointed the Board of Trustees on 13 April 2012. Its current members are:

- **Professor Bogdan Chrzanowski**, lecturer, University of Gdańsk; curator, Stutthof Museum; chairman of the Board;



Members of the Advisory Board.  
Left to right: Professor Pavel Polian,  
Professor Andrzej Chwalba,  
Professor Tomasz Szarota,  
Professor Timothy Snyder.  
Photo: Roman Jocher

- 
- **Dr Piotr M. A. Cywiński**, director, Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and State Museum;
  - **Lieutenant-Colonel Tadeusz Filipkowski**, member of the Board, World Society of Home Army Soldiers; chairman of the Board, Home Army Film Foundation;
  - **Grzegorz Fortuna**, editor-in-chief, *30 dni* journal.
  - **Dr Jarosław Krawczyk**, art historian; editor-in-chief, *Mówią Wieki* journal of history;
  - **Professor Jack Lohman**, art historian; museologist; chief executive officer, Royal British Columbia Museum;
  - **Professor Krzysztof Mikulski**, lecturer, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń;
  - **Jacek Miler**, director of the Department of Cultural Heritage in the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage;
  - **Professor Zdzisław Najder**, historian of literature;
  - **Jacek Taylor**, Esq., representative of the minister of the treasury on the Board of the Foundation for Polish-German Reconciliation and
  - **Dorota Zawacka-Wakarecy**, chair, General Elżbieta Zawacka Foundation, Archive and the Pomeranian Museum of the Home Army and of the Polish Women's Military Service.

The Advisory Board was created on 18 May 2009 and is currently made up of:

- **Professor Władysław Bartoszewski**, the Polish prime minister's plenipotentiary for international dialogue;
- **Professor Jerzy W. Borejsza**, Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences;

Member of the Advisory Board  
Professor Henry Rousso.  
Photo: Roman Jocher

Meeting of the Advisory Board.  
Left to right,  
museum directors Dr Janusz Marszałec,  
Dr hab. Piotr Majewski,  
Professor Paweł Machcewicz  
and Advisory Board members  
Professor Norman Davies,  
Professor Władysław Bartoszewski.  
Photo: Roman Jocher



- **Professor Włodzimierz Borodziej**, Institute of History, University of Warsaw;
- **Professor Andrzej Chwalba**, Institute of History, Jagiellonian University, Cracow;
- **Professor Norman Davies**, British Academy;
- **Professor Ulrich Herbert**, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg; School of History, Freiburg Institute for Advanced Studies, Germany;
- **Professor Jerzy Holzer**, Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences;
- **Professor Pavel Polian**, Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences; Academic Library, Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow;
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- **Professor Henry Rousso**, Institut d'histoire du temps présent, Centre national de la recherche scientifique; Université Paris-Ouest Nanterre-La Défense
- **Professor Timothy D. Snyder**, Yale University and
- **Professor Tomasz Szarota**, Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences.

Professor Norman Davies has served as the chairman of the Advisory Board since June 2009.

Professor Israel Gutman, a member of our Advisory Board, died in Jerusalem on 1 October 2013. He was an eminent scholar of Jewish and Holocaust history and a fighter in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.





Publisher:

**Museum of the Second World War**

PL 80-831 Gdańsk, Długa 81-83

Tel: +48 58 323-75-20, Fax: +48 58 323-75-30

sekretariat@muzeum1939.pl

[www.muzeum1939.pl](http://www.muzeum1939.pl)

English translation:

Maja Łatyńska

Editors:

Alicja Bittner

Anna Kądziała-Grubman

Urszula Kwiatkowska

Graphic design:

Magdalena Błażków – Kreacja Pro, Art Director – Andrzej Pągowski

ISBN 978-83-63029-97-5

## Jednostka 731 – program rozwoju broni biologicznej i doświadczenia na ludziach



Eksperymentalne metody

Inne ośrodki badań nad bronią biologiczną

Immunitet zamiast kary

## Kryzys sudecki

### Edvard Beneš

Edvard Beneš, 1884-1948. Czeski polityk, prezydent Czechosłowacji w latach 1935-1938 i 1940-1948. Bezskutecznie usiłował osiągnąć kompromis z SGP i uniknąć konfliktu z III Rzeszą, wierząc w pomoc państw zachodnich. Po Traktacie Monachyjskim podał się do dymisji.

W trakcie drugiej kadencji starał się zapobiec popadnięciu Czechosłowacji w zależność od ZSRR. Zrezygnował ze słowniska i zmarł wkrótce po komunistycznym zamachu stanu z lutego 1948 r.



Konrad Henlein ←

→ Na krawędzi wojny

Menu English

## Romowie

### Prześladowanie Romów w III Rzeszy

Niemiecka wspólnota narodowa oparta była o rasistowską wiarę w czystość rasy. Element rasowo obcy miał być naukowo opisany i społecznie izolowany w celu ochrony czystości rasowej Niemców. Sinti i Romowie byli też przedmiotem naukowych zainteresowań Niemców. Niemcy próbowali w sposób medyczno-naukowy ustalić rasowe różnice pomiędzy Sinti i Romami oraz Niemcami – Aryjczykami. c.d.



← Dziejse rodziny Holokostów

Prześladowanie Romów (...), c.d. →

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