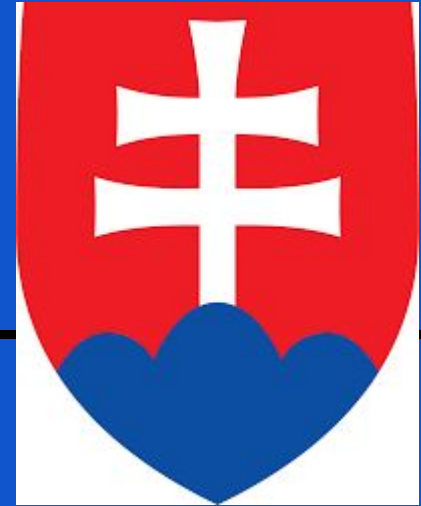


WE ARE VISITING THE SURROUNDINGS



SLOVAKIA



SNP



The Slovak National Uprising was an armed insurrection organized by the Slovak resistance movement during World War II. This resistance movement was represented mainly by the members of the Civic democratic movement, but also by representatives and members of the pre-war Social democrats and Communists albeit on a smaller scale. It was launched on 29 August 1944 from Banská Bystrica in an attempt to resist German troops that had occupied Slovak territory and to overthrow the collaborationist government of Jozef Tiso. Although the resistance was largely defeated by German forces, guerrilla operations continued until the Soviet Army, Czechoslovak Army and Romanian Army liberated Slovakia in 1945.

Vypálené obce na Slovensku



Nemecká: The village Nemecká was sadly famous for mass executions in the limestone, where around 400 men, women and children, were murdered by the special unit Einsatzkommando during the Second World War

Tokajik: 34 men from the village and for help partisans gathered about 1 km north of the village. Only survived two injuries. The following day, the municipality of the Nazis

Kalište: For the help of the partisans of the national village on March 18, 1945, they overpassed and killed 13 inhabitants. They also burned 42 homes with economic buildings

Kľak: Kľak - The special unit of Abwehr Edelweiss and the Heimatschutz auxiliary section killed 84 inhabitants of the village (of which 36 were children) and fired all 132 houses and economic buildings. Several victims were burned alive in their own homes.

Ostrý Grúň: Anti-Partisan units were brutally destroyed by the majority of residents of the village and subsequently fired. 64 men, women and children were killed. There were 128 homes burned down.

Baláže: Fascists avenged the help of the partisans, and on March 18, 1945, the village fired.

Prochot:

Vojnové zločiny



- Nazi crimes: burning 95 Slovak municipalities, men and people who were suspected of helping partisans brought to concentration camps, Dolnom Turcek found a mass grave with 182 bodies • October 26, 1944, the entire Nazi week killed murderers in a local prison
- forced 27 criminal prisoners and 3 racially persecuted to dress for civilian dresses, then imported them to the Mičinska Valley where they shot them • The Germans completely burnt 285 homes, partially another 120, 15 residents were deported to concentration camps
- Nazis were shot in Ponies by 31 residents. On November 1, Nazis under Suspasia murdered 44 people whose bodies exhumed after the war. Three more mass graves with 25 victims were later uncovered
- From January 5, 1944 to 5 January 1945, 747 people were murdered (including 211 women and 58 children) who were shot in an anti-tank trench
- Municipalities Kalište and Prochot defeated partisan units 18. March 1945 In the village and its surroundings, 131 civilians, sick and wounded partisans were shot dead or alive, another 28 civilians and partisans were shot dead at Moštenice. They dragged one man to Turčianske Teplice, where they tortured him, and eventually spat on the joiner's work. They left the village before leaving and fired. Of the 42 homes left only 6.

More mass graves pointing to Nazi crimes were found after the war in Slovenská Lupča (40 victims), Bánovce nad Bebravou (35 victims), Handlová (19 victims), Prievidza (92 victims), Trenčín (69 victims), Žilina), Novy mesto nad Vahom (27 victims), Dubnice nad Vahom (62 victims) and elsewhere

Partizánske skupiny



Partisans from western Slovakia

In Western Slovakia, the guerrilla movement began to develop more dynamically after the advent of partisan units that formed from the desantant groups of Teodor Polu and I.D. Dibrow. In Strazovske Mountains, the T. Polu group has been active in the area of Bánovce nad Bebravou - Ilava - Dubnica - Valaská Belá and Rudnianská dolina since mid-September. At that time, the various companies were overwhelmed by small occupation units, gendarme stations, and diversions. Another element in the activation of the anti-fascist resistance and in the development of its armed forms was the unit of I. Dibrova, from which in the beginning of October 1944 was created the 2nd Czechoslovak Republic. the partisan brigade of J. V. Stalin

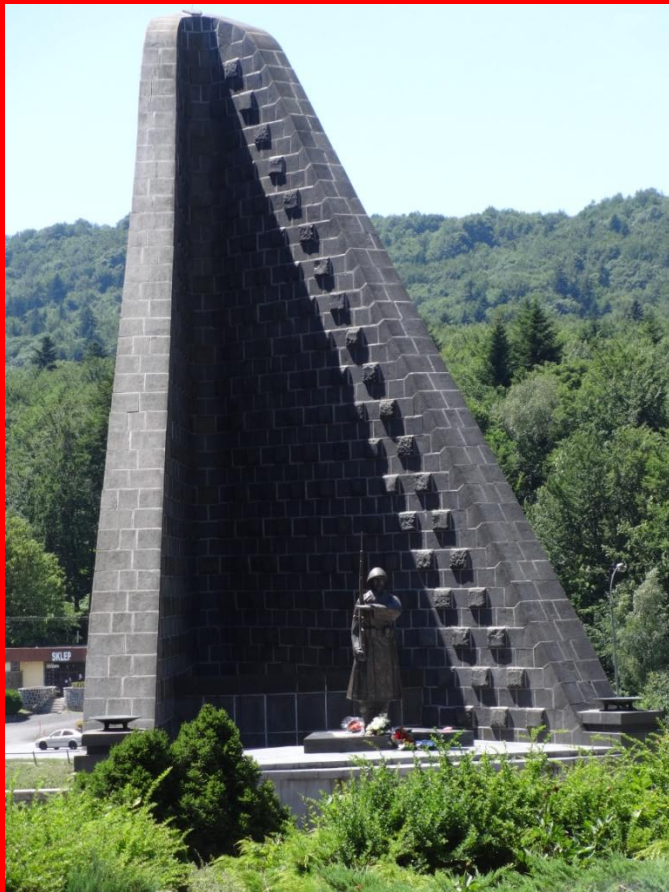
Operating in the East of Slovakia

In Eastern Slovakia The actions organized and carried out by the partisan units of Čapajev were focused not only on destructive activity but were also the main form of acquisition of equipment and equipment. Local, district and county authorities, military and intelligence agencies have been concerned about partisan actions in the east of the country. As early as December 1943, the county office ordered to tighten border guards and financial guard buildings. The revival of the anti-fascist resistance and partisan movement was closely monitored by the Nazi security authorities. Officer Abwehr Lieutenant Colonel Kroha registered for the first four months of 1944 18 cases related to partisan activity in eastern Slovakia.

Partisans from Central Slovakia

The partisans also played a significant role in the occupied parts of Central Slovakia. The insurgents in Liptov after the retreats in early September 1944 gradually consolidated their advice and formed several partisan sections. The Liptov Partisans have made a number of successful combat or diversified actions. Due to the good cooperation with the military units of the partici- pants from the Votincev Division, the 9th liptovsky section, in the middle of October 1944, the Liptovský Peter airport collapsed for the contribution of the Kosatec artillery defense department (commander: Martin Kučera). The action was successful: Hangars and two observation aircraft were lit.

DUKLA



Dukla

Dukla is a town in the southeastern part of Poland, in today's Carpathian Voivodeship. There live 2 126 inhabitants. The total area of Dukli is 333.04 km²

The Dukla Battlefield and Memorials at Dukla and Svidnik are national cultural monuments dedicated to the Carpathian-Duklian operation, which took place during World War II in the Dukla Pass and the monument to the fallen soldiers. . Territory is divided into two locations: Dukla - Memorial of the Czech-Slovak Army Corps in the cadastral area Vyšný Komárnik - Soviet Army Memorial in the cadastral area Svidník.

ÚDOLIE SMRTI



The Valley of Death is an indication of the territory in the valley of the Kapišovka stream, which spreads between the nine municipalities in the Svidník district. In this space, in the period of World War II, during the period from 21 to 27 October 1944, the heavy struggles that were part of the Carpathian-Duklian operation took place. Fighting directly affected villages: Dlhoňa, Dobroslava, Havranec, Kapišová, Kružlová, Nižná Pisaná, Svidnička, Vápeník and Vyšná Pisaná.

In this 1944 battle, which led to the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Nazi German troops, the tank units and the infantry of the 305th Red Army Red Cross attempted to penetrate the German defense of the 357 Division.

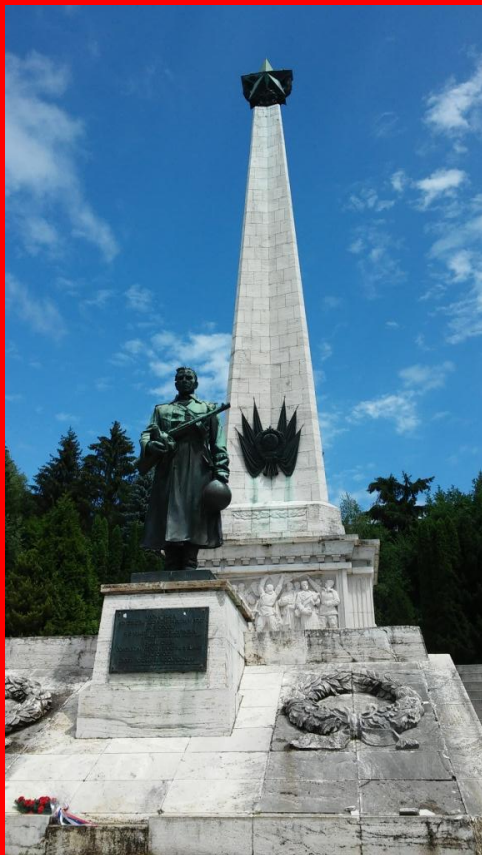
Prvá oslobodená obec



First liberated village in Slovakia

Kalinov in the district of Medzilaborce is the first liberated village on the territory of the former Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Army freed her on September 21, 1944. During the fighting, the village suffered losses only on the civilian population, but also on property. The war history in the village is commemorated by the Liberation Monument in the middle of the village. In 1967 he was built by Fraňo Gibal. It depicts the Soviet soldier as a freedman holding a child in his hands. Every year there are memorial ceremonies in the village.

SVIDNÍK



Oct. 19, 1944, the 38th Army commander decided to transfer a shot south-east of the Pass in the direction of Kapišová - Svidník. The 67th Tank Support Corps of the 67th Task Force attempted to move to main communications from the Duklian Pass.

Memorial of the Soviet Army in Svidník was discovered in 1954. The monument is 37 m high and the star on its top measures 3.5 m. On the right side of the monument stands the relief of the Partizan patrol in the SNP, on the left-hand side of the Soviet Army. The Military Museum in Svidník was founded in 1965 and was open to the public on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the struggles for the Dukliansky Pass on October 4, 1969. The original name was the Dukel Museum.

TOKAJÍK



The Tokajka tragedy or massacre in Tokajak was a massacre, which was held on 19 and 20 November 1944 in the cadastral territory of the village of Tokajík, as a retaliation action of German units for helping the local population with partisans. On November 19, German troops first concentrated men from the village at a local church and drove them north of the village where they shot them. In this crime 32 men died, 2 wounded managed to survive the masaker survive. The following day (November 20), the Nazis fired and sacked.

NEMECKÁ



Nemecká

The village was sadly famous for mass execution in the limestone, during which during World War II, in January 1945, men were killed by men and women and children by a special unit called Einsatzkommando 14, about 400 (more than 800 or 900). Since dead bodies were burned in lime, the exact number of victims has not yet been determined. Their death is commemorated by the memorial and memorial site of the Slovak National Uprising in Germany.

BALÁŽE



The participation of the inhabitants of the Balázs village in the Slovak National Uprising provided assistance to the citizens of the Partisan units, especially the Death of Fascism and the Avenger during the partisan war in the winter of 1944/1945, and the attention of the Criminal Command from the support point in Banská Bystrica. Their efforts to liquidate and cure one of the centers of the Partisan Republic have long been unheard of thanks to the heroic and oppressive defense of the region by partisans. The members of the German front units, who, along with the Hungarian gendarmes (after burning the village of Kalište on March 18, 1945), on March 20, 1945, after the departure of the partisan units from this area, the village was captured, devastated and fired. 34 homes and economic buildings have been destroyed. They were blaming Sch. The Liberator and his new-born son Jank. They shot Alberta and Roberto Reis. During the liberation of the village on March 26, 1945, three other citizens died. The balance of wartime damage was scorched, rummy ruins, chimney remnants, and only six homeless homes, dormitories and a chapel. The families remained without shelter. The village was liberated on March 26, 1945 by Romanian army soldiers.

KALIŠTE



At the tragic morning of March 18, 1945, the settlement was surrounded by more than 300 German soldiers. This day he enlisted in the history of the village as its last and the most tragic. The German soldiers occupied the southern and eastern outskirts of the village and shot the main road. Many people fired coldly, others burned alive directly in their homes. On that day, 13 people died, and 36 houses were destroyed with economic buildings. Altogether 46 people were killed in Kalište village and many others were taken to captivity. Fortunately, 58 families survived, living there in difficult conditions and fears before the return of the Germans. Soon, a liberating group arrived in the village and new houses were built for the survivors at the Fončorda estate in Banská Bystrica.

KLAK



The two poor mountain villages in the Vtáčnik, Klak and Ostrý Gruni Mountains (then Nová Baňa district) were also particularly visited - on one side and on the other. Several partisan sections have just built up their base from these communities, which could not be kept secret. After a group of partisans in Klak was shot in on January 18, the occupants organized a brutal reprisal: burning both "partisan" villages and killing their populations. The bloodiest event in the history of Klak village is "Bloody Sunday" January 21, 1945. The village was aided by partisan groups operating in the Vtáčnik Mountains during the SNP (132 homes and economic buildings), ravaged and 84 citizens killed by the SS units, the EDELWEISS anti-partisan unit and the HEIMATSCHUTZ unit, Klak was liberated in March 1945.

OSTRÝ GRUŇ



In the early Sunday morning on January 21, 1945, the Abwehrgruppe officers and probably the Dirlewanger penitentiary troops invaded, first in Ostrý Grúň and then in Kl'ak, where the murders began. Several people were still in the beds where they were pulling, shooting, and not only the shotgun, but still alive in the fire of their own homes, which the soldiers lit up in the meantime. The armed partisans, who have stayed shortly before and in their neighborhood, have not tried to protect the population that has fed them until then. In the Grun Island, the murder killed 62 people,

PROCHOT



January 21 and March 18, 1945, when the village was burned. Only five homes and several economic buildings remained. The inhabitants were left with no living quarters and they were very difficult to live with. Even after the war began with the construction of life in our village, it has been marked by this difficult period for many years. In these war years, the local arcidekan parish priest, Ján Skladan, was greatly supported by citizens, who made a great deal of effort to release our citizens from the German Gestapo prison in Kremnica. He also deserved the moral and cultural flourishing of the village.

SLAVÍN



Slavín is a memorial to the Soviet soldiers in Bratislava during the Second World War on the territory of Western Slovakia. Together with the cemetery died in the First World War in Petržalka, the only military cemetery in Bratislava. The memorial was built between 1957 and 1960 and was officially unveiled on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the liberation of the city by the Soviet Army on April 4, 1960. The author of the art solution of the monument is the Slovak sculptor and architect Ján Svetlík. In 1962 Slavín was declared a national cultural monument. In six mass and 278 individual graves, there are 6,845 Red Army soldiers buried here who fell during the conquest of the city during the World War II battles in April 1945