

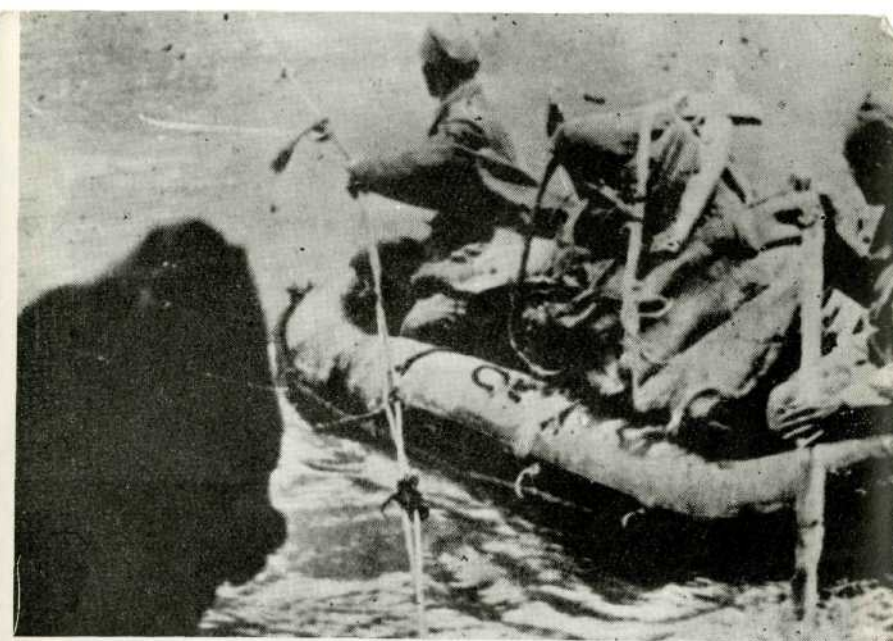
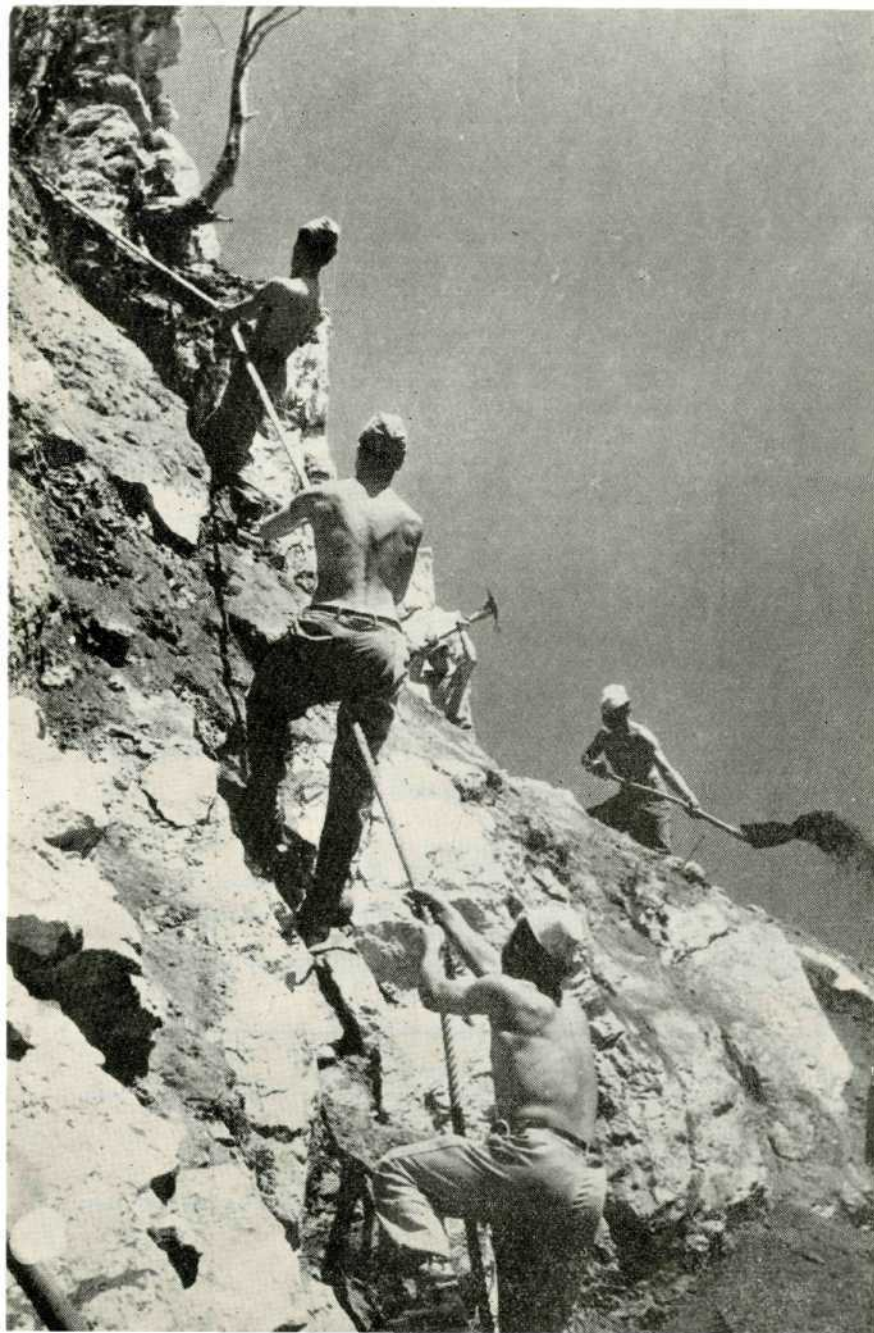
MUZEJ REVOLUCIJE NARODA HRVATSKE

DIVERZANTSKE

AKCIJE I

INŽINJERIJA

U NOB



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U čast 25 godišnjice ustanka naroda Jugoslavije, Muzej revolucije naroda Hrvatske želi da ovom izložbom prikaže diverzantske akcije u narodnooslobodilačkoj borbi kao jedan specifičan način borbe protiv okupatora, te formiranje specijalnih tehničkih jedinica Jugoslavenske armije u toku narodnooslobodilačkog rata.

Već u prvim danima okupacije, KPJ je u pripremama za oružani ustanak prišla organiziranju oružanih udarnih grupa, koje su vršile diverzije i sabotaže onesposobljavajući neprijateljske komunikacije i postrojenja i uništavajući živu snagu okupatora i kvislinga.

U prvim partizanskim jedinicama djelovale su i posebne grupe boraca za vršenje diverzija, koje su preko kurseva osposobljavane naročito za diverzije na komunikacijama. U formiranju i obučavanju diverzantskih jedinica i izvršavanju mnogobrojnih diverzija naročito se ističe Ivan Hariš, jedan od učesnika španjolskog građanskog rata, nazvan Ilija Gromovnik.

U toku stvaranja većih jedinica NOV i POJ 1942/43. g. Vrhovni štab prišao je i formiranju inženjerskih jedinica (minerskih, pontonirskih, pionirskih i dr.) pod rukovodstvom Ing. Vladimira Smirnova-Volodje. Uprkos nedostatka tehničkih sredstava inženjerske jedinice NOV i POJ za vrijeme IV i V neprijateljske ofanzive izvršile su niz akcija i radova kod prelaza rijeka i u izgradnji potrebnih komunikacija.

Na području Hrvatske pod rukovodstvom Glavnog štaba posebno su se isticale diverzantske jedinice na rušenju glavnih neprijateljskih komunikacija Zagreb—Beograd, Zagreb—Rijeka i Zagreb—Split koje su 1943. g. bile organizirane u tri diverzantska bataljona, a 1944. g. organizirane su kao tri diverzantska odreda sa više bataljona, kojima je rukovodio štab grupe diverzantskih odreda. Pored ovih većih diverzantskih jedinica u toku NOB-a djeluju i manje diverzantske grupe kod vojnopozadinskih vlasti. I narodnooslobodilački odbori organiziraju akcije na uništavanju neprijateljskih TT-veza, prekopavanju i zagrađivanju cesta i rušenju mostova, zaštićujući se od neprijateljskih prodora na oslobođen teritorij.

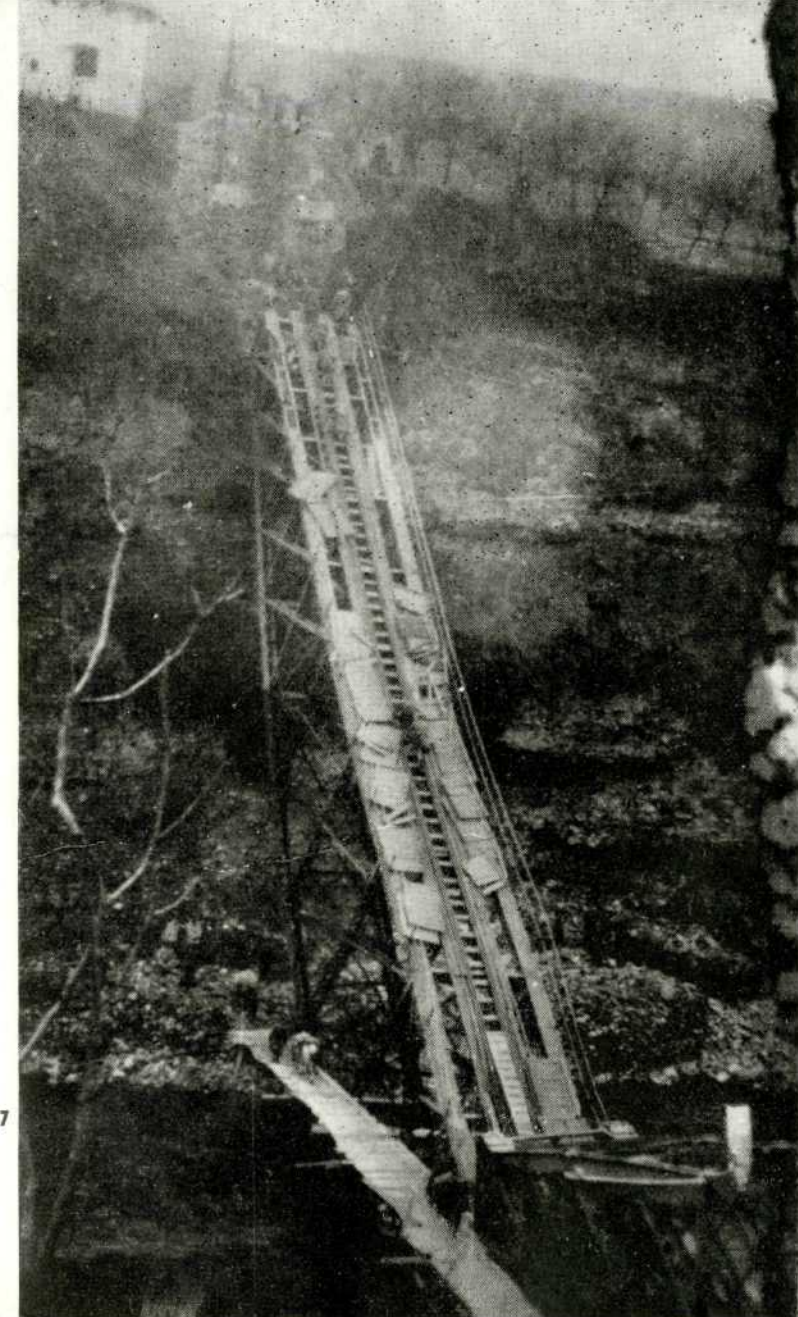
Uloga diverzantsko-inženjerskih jedinica, formiranih u sastavu brigada, divizija i armija, došla je posebno do izražaja u završnim operacijama za oslobođenje zemlje, izrastajući kao specijalni rod naše armije.

Poslije oslobođenja naše zemlje inženjerske jedinice ističu se u obnovi i izgradnji zemlje.

Tim sadržajima posvećena je i ova izložba razrađena po slijedećim temama:

- 1. Pripreme za oružanu borbu;
- 2. Diverzije i sabotaže u okupiranim gradovima;
- 3. Uništavanje neprijateljskih komunikacija 1941. g.;
- 4. Jačanje diverzantskih akcija 1942. g. usprkos bunkera i bodljikave žice;
- 5. Stvaranje inženjerije;
- 6. Inženjerci i diverzanti u vrijeme Četvrte i Pete neprijateljske ofanzive;
- 7. Formiranje diverzantskih bataljona;
- 8. Inženjerske brigade i diverzantski odredi;
- 9. Diverzanti i inženjerija u borbama za konačno oslobođenje zemlje;
- 10. Inženjerci na obnovi porušene zemlje.

1. Uništen vlak na pruzi Zagreb—Split 1941. g.
2. Prebacivanje dijelova 1. proleterske divizije pontonskim čamcima preko Pive 1943. g.
3. Diverzanti na kursu u Zvečevu 1943. g.
4. Radovi inženjeraca JNA na gradnji ceste.
5. Diverzije na Glavnoj pošti u Zagrebu 1941. g.
6. Narod Cetinske krajine postavlja kamene prepreke na cesti Sinj—Livno 1943. g.
7. Porušena konstrukcija mosta na Neretvi 1943. g.



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On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the revolution of the people of Yugoslavia, the Museum of Revolution of Croatia is staging this exhibition to show the history of sabotage during the People's Liberation War, as a specific method of struggle against the occupying forces which then gradually led to the formation of specialized technical and engineering units of the Yugoslav Army.

In the early days of occupation already, the preparation of armed resistance on the part of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia included the organization of special task units to sabotage the enemy's communication and supply lines and to destroy the occupying and quisling forces.

The first partisan units already had special groups of soldiers trained to sabotage communication lines. One of the most active organizers of such groups and courses, and one of the most successful saboteurs, was Ivan Hariš, who had taken part in the Spanish Civil War and was later called Ilija Gromovnik.

When the Supreme Command of the People's Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments of Yugoslavia began to organize bigger units, the decision was also made to establish engineering units (miners, umhw umlh umlh umlh umlh rdgov umlh Engineer Vladimir Smirnov-Volodja. In spite of the lack of proper equipment, these engineering units helped a great deal in crossing the rivers and building necessary communication lines during the Fourth and Fifth Enemy Offensives.

The most active demolition work in Croatia was done on the major enemy communication lines connecting Zagreb with Belgrade, Split and Rijeka. In 1943, it was decided in the Supreme Command that these units should form three sabotage and demolition battalions; in 1944, three regiments were formed with several battalions each, commanded by the General Staff of the Group of Demolition and Sabotage Regiments. In addition to these bigger units, there were also a number of smaller units operating behind the enemy's lines. The newly formed People's Liberation Committees also engage in destroying the enemy's telephone and telegraph connections, digging roads and putting up road blocks, pulling down bridges, thus preventing the enemy from breaking into the liberated territory.

The role of sabotage and engineering units within partisan brigades, divisions and armies became particularly significant during the final operations for the liberation of the country. It was then that they developed into a special branch of the army.

After the liberation of the country, engineering units made an important contribution to the reconstruction of the country.

These are all activities to which this exhibition is devoted.

- It covers the following fields:
- Preparation for the armed resistance;
- Sabotage and demolition in occupied cities;
- The destruction of enemy communication lines in 1941;
- Increase in sabotage activities in 1942, despite bunkers and barbed wire;
- The creation of engineering units;
- Engineers and saboteurs during the Fourth and Fifth Enemy Offensives;
- Organization of sabotage and demolition battalions;
- Engineering brigades and sabotage regiments;
- Engineers and saboteurs fighting for the final liberation of the country;
- Engineers at reconstruction work.

1. A destroyed train, on the Zagreb—Split line in 1941.
2. Units of the First Proletarian Division crossing Piva River in pontoon boats, in 1943.
3. A sabotage and demolition course at Zvečevu, in 1943.
4. Yugoslav Army Engineering Corps building a road.
5. Sabotage in the General Post Office in Zagreb in 1941.
6. People of Cetinska Krajina putting up road blocks between Sinj and Livno in 1943.
7. The destroyed bridge on the Neretva, in 1943.