

TOTALITARIANISM IN EUROPE

Fascism - Nazism - Communism

Om het bestand niet te groot te laten zijn, hier alleen de landen Estland, Nederland, Slovenie en Roemenie.

INTRODUCTION

It is to be hoped that the 21st century will see the worldwide demise of extremist movements and ideologies aimed at destroying other people. Radical fanaticism or fanatic radicalism based on racial, political, religious or other beliefs has always been, and continues to be, a threat to humankind.

In the 20th century, Europe tragically became the birthplace and territory of most devastating totalitarian regimes based on radical belief - Communism, Fascism and Nazism - which caused the extermination or immeasurable suffering of countless millions of innocent people.

This exhibition, created in international cooperation of members of the Platform of European Memory and Conscience, public and non-governmental institutions and organisations working in the field of coming to terms with the legacy of totalitarianism in Europe, wants to improve public awareness and education about the gravest crimes committed by the totalitarian dictatorships of 20th century Europe and to illustrate their historical interrelations, with the goal of upholding fundamental human rights and preventing the recurrence of any form of totalitarian rule in the future. The shared twofold totalitarian experience of the countries of the Visegrad group (Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and the Czech Republic) has been a driving force in this endeavour.

There still exists a difference between the common perception of the Fascist and Nazi dictatorships on the one side and the Communist dictatorship on the other. The first two are held responsible for grave crimes leading to the unparalleled tragedy of the Holocaust and World War II with its atrocities. Their international condemnation after the end of the war in Europe in May 1945 was enabled by the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg in 1945-1946 and a series of national war crimes tribunals set up by the victorious Allied forces which prosecuted and sentenced the political, military and economic leadership of the defeated Nazi Germany. The justice done has been a precondition for the moral restitution of the victims and reconciliation within society.

In contrast, it has not yet become part of public knowledge that Communist totalitarianism, during the course of its rule starting from the 1917 Bolshevik revolution in Russia and surviving in some countries until today, is responsible for much larger losses in human lives than World War II. The main reasons for this lack of awareness are that the Communist dictatorships committed the majority of their atrocities against their own subjects during peacetime and that the collapse of the Communist bloc in Central and Eastern Europe in 1989-1991 was not followed by any significant process of legal condemnation of the perpetrators responsible for the gravest crimes on the national, let alone the international level.

In a totalitarian dictatorship, one political group exercises complete control of state and society, denying its citizens practically all fundamental freedoms and human rights, and perpetrating heinous crimes. The international community has formulated its commitment to protecting the basic human rights and freedoms in a number of instruments, among the first being the UN Charter of 1945 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the European Convention on Human Rights of the Council of Europe of 1950 and a list of further treaties. Conversely, international agreements began prohibiting war crimes starting in the second half of the nineteenth century. Genocide and crimes against humanity were added to the list and outlawed by the statutes of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, the Genocide Convention of 1948, the Geneva Convention of 1949 and later instruments.

This exhibition is conceived as an album dedicated to the countries which suffered under totalitarianism. An imaginary temporal axis runs through its middle where the pages of the book are bound by coarse thread, delimiting the duration of the regime.

Each page in the book carries a sheet with statistics on the civilian victims of international crimes committed on the orders of the leadership of the totalitarian regimes - Holocaust and other genocide, war crimes, mass killings, deportations and relocations, ethnic cleansing, executions and imprisonment for political reasons, slave labour etc.. The nature of the totalitarian power structures is demonstrated, where available, by the number of members of the totalitarian party and of the secret police. The number of people who managed to flee the countries is also shown where available. Finally, the prosecution of perpetrators after the end of the regime is summarised on each page. Framing the statistics are the faces of some of the main political leaders and executive officials bearing the responsibility for international crimes.

This exhibition is a cooperative project; the content of the individual panels was contributed by the partners listed and does not represent the opinions of other project partners. The data mirror the current state of knowledge, based on research in the countries presented. They are often incomplete because research on the victims has not been carried out yet or is still ongoing. In other cases there is a lack of, or difficult access to, historical records. Also, due to the range of methodologies used by different authors, victims may be sometimes listed in overlapping categories.

Although we might never know the exact numbers of victims of totalitarianism in Europe, the available data demonstrate several important aspects. First of all, the totalitarian regimes committed practically the same categories of international crimes. Secondly, there is a clear historical connection between Nazism and Communism and their crimes in Europe. Based on the treaty of non-aggression between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union of 23 August 1939 (the so-called "Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact") and its secret additional protocols, Hitler and Stalin started occupying countries and dividing Europe into their respective spheres of influence during World War II. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union, which became an Ally of the West after being attacked by Germany in 1941, continued to establish the Communist bloc after the war. The Communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe came to power through the perpetration of grave crimes against the civilian population, election fraud and political coups, with the ethnic cleansing after WWII also playing an important role. Here again, a parallel exists with the non-democratic seizure of power by the Fascist and Nazi regimes. Thirdly, Communist totalitarianism in Europe continued to perpetrate international crimes throughout the Cold War, until the very end of its existence. Fourth, there was armed resistance by courageous people against the totalitarian regimes practically in every country. Fifth, the impact of totalitarian rule on society is devastating. The 20th century has shown that the consequences of terror, lawlessness and the denial of fundamental human rights exercised over a long period of time last long after the end of the regime. The consequences include the depletion of democratic elites, widespread corruption and malfunctioning democratic institutions.

In the free and democratic Europe of today it is our duty to preserve the memory and legacy of those who fought against and resisted the totalitarian regimes, those who were killed and were to be erased from memory, those who suffered oppression, political persecution and humiliation under Communism, Fascism and Nazism.

It is the obligation of democratic states and of every one of us to uphold and promote the fundamental human rights of all citizens, and beware of any signs that they might be violated again. It is our wish that this exhibition contribute toward the international condemnation of all forms of totalitarianism, including Communism.

Neela Winkelsmann-Heyrovská
Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes
Prague, Czech Republic

Project Coordinator

This exhibition is dedicated to the memory of the human lives and ethnic and cultural diversity of 20th century Europe lost to totalitarianism.



ESTONIA

Population in 2011: 1.34 mil.

1905

1915

1925

1935

1940

1941

1944

COMMUNISM

In the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 23 August 1939, with its secret additional protocols, Estonia, together with the other Baltic countries, was assigned to the Soviet sphere of influence. In June 1940, the Soviet army occupied Estonia and the country was annexed to the Soviet Union. In July 1941, Nazi Germany invaded Estonia. The Soviet army reconquered the country in the autumn of 1944. Upon Soviet occupations, mass political arrests and deportations followed. Estonia regained independence in the "Singing Revolution"; it was declared on 20 August 1991.

Totalitarian power structure responsible for war crimes and/or crimes against humanity:

Soviet occupation (1940-1941 and 1944-1991)

Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Estonian branch

Soviet State Security structure (NKVD, NKGB, Smersh, MVD, MGB, KGB)



Johannes (Ivan) Kabin
(1905-1999)

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian branch of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (1950-1978), Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR (1978-1983)



Nikolai Karotamm
(1901 - 1969)

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party (1944-1950)



Johannes Vares (Barbarus)
(1890-1946)

Prime Minister of puppet government of Soviet-occupied Estonia (1940), Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR (1940-1946)

CATEGORIES OF CIVILIAN VICTIMS:

Mass killings:

.....>300

Mass deportations:

deportedappr. 33,000¹

- of those, killed or diedappr. 9,000²

Prisons and forced labour camps, Gulag :

imprisonedappr. 44,500

- of those, killed or diedappr. 6,000

fighters of the resistance killed or died in combat

.....appr. 2,800

sentenced in political trials>43,500

executed for political reasonsappr. 2,100³

escaped the country - emigrated>70,000

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE RULING TOTALITARIAN PARTY:

- at the beginning of the totalitarian rule130⁴

- at the end of the totalitarian rule100,000⁵

¹ On 14 June 1941, up to 10,000 people were gathered and sent to distant areas of the Soviet Union. More than 3,000 men from among them were arrested afterwards and sentenced to the Gulag. These individuals are included also in the categories "Executed for political reasons" and "Sentenced in political trials".

² Most of the men from the 1941 deportation were executed, killed or died as a result of torture, inhumane treatment and denial of medical care. Therefore they are included in four subchapters of the table.

³ In 1940-1941, about 600 people were executed in Estonia, about 600 in Gulag camps. During the second Soviet occupation, about 900 people were executed by quasi-judicial bodies of Soviet political justice.

⁴ Underground Estonian Communist Party, a section of the Comintern.

⁵ Estonian branch of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; up to 50,000 members of Estonian origin.



August Pork

(1917 - 2002)

Minister of Internal Affairs (1959-1961), Chairman of the Soviet State Security Committee (KGB) in Estonia (1961-1982), Major General (1964)



Boris Kumm

(1897-1958)

People's Commissar of the Interior (1940-1944) and State Security (1941, 1944-1950, Minister from 1946)

PROSECUTION OF PERPETRATORS AFTER THE END OF THE REGIME:

accused27

charged and tried in court11

sentenced to suspended sentences10

Sentenced to unsuspended sentences1



Andrei Zhdanov

(1896-1948)

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (1939-1948), Stalin's emissary to Estonia and the Baltics (1940)

1991

1995

ESTONIA

Population in 2011: 1.34 mil.



1910

1920

1930

1941

1944

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

NAZISM

In July 1941, Germany occupied Estonia. At the same time, more than 30,000 Estonians were forcibly mobilised into the Soviet Army. The Germans were initially perceived as liberators of Estonia from the USSR, however the country was occupied and incorporated into the province Ostland. Up to 70,000 Estonians joined voluntarily or were recruited (in 1943-1944) into the German armed forces, including Waffen-SS. Thousands fought the Soviets in Finland with the Finnish army. The Soviet army re-occupied the country in the autumn of 1944.

Totalitarian power structure responsible for war crimes and/or crimes against humanity:

Nazi German occupation (1941-1944)
German SS and Police structures



Martin Sandberger
(1911-2010)
SS-Obersturmbannführer,
Commander of Sonderkommando
1a of Einsatzgruppe
A (1941), Commander of the
Security police and SD in
Estonia (1941-1943)



Ain-Ervin Mere
(1903-1969)
Major, Commander of the
Estonian branch of the
Security police and SD
in Estonia (1942-1943)



Julius Ennok
(1899 - ?)
Head of the Political
Police Department (1942-1943)
and Commander (1943-1944) of
the Estonian branch of the
Security police and SD in
Estonia

CATEGORIES OF CIVILIAN VICTIMS:

Holocaust, annihilation of Roma:

Jews killedappr. 1,000¹
Roma killedappr. 300

Prisons, concentration camps and forced labour camps:
imprisoned<15,000²

sentenced in political trials<15,000
executed for political reasonsappr. 6,500³

escaped the country or evacuatedappr. 25,000⁴

- ¹ During 1942-1944 more than 12,000 Jews from the ghettos of Terezin (Czechoslovakia), Kaunas and Vilnius, as also from Germany and France were transported to the camps founded by the Nazis in Estonia. More than 8,000 of them were executed or died in Estonia.
- ² Including those executed and the victims of the Holocaust and the annihilation of Roma
- ³ Without Jews and Roma listed above
- ⁴ Including unknown number of people brought to Estonia from the Soviet Union in 1940-1941

PROSECUTION OF PERPETRATORS AFTER THE END OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION:

Between 1944-1991, more than 35,000 individuals were sentenced based on political sections of the Soviet Criminal Code. Besides victims of Soviet political justice, they certainly included a number of true perpetrators from the years of German occupation. However, the nature of the Soviet political justice makes the establishment of their exact number impossible.

After 1991, some cases were initiated against suspected perpetrators, but they did not reach the court due to insufficient evidence or because these persons had passed away before the completion of the investigation.



Karl-Siegmund Litzmann
(1893-1945)
SA-Obergruppenführer,
Commissioner General of the
Generalkommissariat
Estland (1941-1944)



Hjalmar Mäe
(1901-1978)
Head of the Estonian
self-administration
(1941-1944)



Alfred Ernst Rosenberg
(1893 - 1946)
Racial theory ideologist,
Minister of the Eastern
Occupied Territories (1941-45)



NETHERLANDS

Population in 2011: 16.85 mil.

NAZISM

On 10 May 1940, Germany attacked the Netherlands. About 75% of the Jewish population of the country was exterminated in the Holocaust. There was significant Dutch collaboration with the German Nazis, as well as a resistance movement. The only legal political party during the occupation was the National Socialist Movement (NSB) which played an important role in local administration. Part of the country was liberated in the second half of 1944. The population in the western part of the Netherlands suffered a famine in the winter of 1944-1945 caused by a blockade. On 5 May 1945, the entire country was liberated by Allied Forces.

Totalitarian power structure responsible for war crimes and/or crimes against humanity:

German Nazi Occupation (10 May 1940 - 5 May 1945)

Nationaal Socialistische Beweging (NSB) - National Socialist Movement (1940-1945)



BArch, Bild 183-V01059-3

Arthur Seyss-Inquart
(22.7.1892 - 16.10.1946)
Reichskommissar for the Netherlands (1940-1945)



Nationaal Archief/Spaarnestad Photo

Johannes Hendrik Feldmeijer
(30.11.1910 - 22.2.1945)
member of the NSB, founder of the Mussert guards (1939), SS - Standartenführer and Hauptsturmführer of the Waffen SS, commander of the "Sonderkommando Feldmeijer" and "Landstorm Nederland" (1945)



Nationaal Archief/Spaarnestad Photo/
Fotograaf onbekend

Meinoud Marinus Rost van Tonningen
(19.2.1894 - 6.6.1945)
President of the Dutch Bank (from 1940), Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance (1941), founder of the Dutch SS, officer of the first battalion of "Landstorm Nederland"

CATEGORIES OF CIVILIAN VICTIMS:

Holocaust and genocide:

deported to concentration camps107,000
- of those, killed and died102,000

Prisons, concentration camps, forced labour in Germany:

political prisoners killed or died in Germany18,000
prisoners killed or died in Dutch concentration camps2,500
deported to forced labour in Germany654,800
- of those, killed or died30,000

civilians killed or died due to military activities20,400
died in the famine of 1944> 20,000
fighters of the resistance killed or died in combat2,000
executed for political reasons2,800

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE TOTALITARIAN PARTY NSB:

- at the beginning of the totalitarian rule32,000
- at the height of the totalitarian rule (1943) ...100,000



BArch, Bild 183-561074

Anton Adriaan Mussert
(11.5.1894 - 7.5.1946)
founder and leader of the NSB (1931-1945)



BArch, Bild 183-1982-1021-509

Hanns Albin Rauter
(4.2.1895 - 24.3.1949)
highest SS and Police leader in the occupied Netherlands

PROSECUTION OF PERPETRATORS AFTER THE END OF THE REGIME:

accused140,000
charged and tried in court14,000
death sentences pronounced154
death sentences carried out42



CTA/Frank Augustijn, AP

Herbertus Bikker
(15.7.1915 - 1.11.2008)
member of the NSB and the Waffen SS, guard at the Erika concentration camp near Ommen ('the tyrant of Ommen')



SLOVENIA

Population in 2011: 2.05 mil.

1905

1915

FASCISM / NAZISM

After Benito Mussolini came to power in Italy in 1922, violence was practiced against the Slovenian minority in the regions of Trieste, Gorizia and Istria. The Axis forces invaded the Kingdom of Yugoslavia on 6 April 1941, dividing Slovenian territory among Germany, Italy, Hungary and Croatia. A strong Communist partisan liberation movement was formed. From 1942, the war extended into a civil war between partisans and anti-Communist forces, leading to massacres carried out around the end of the war by the partisans.

1922

Totalitarian power structure responsible for war crimes and/or crimes against humanity:

Coastal region of Slovenia: Partito nazionale fascista - National Fascist Party (1922 - 1943) (Italy)

Nazi German occupation, together with military units of the Independent State of Croatia and Hungarian forces (April 1941 - May 1945)

Italian Fascist occupation (April 1941 - 1943)



Mario Robotti
(1882 - 1955)
Commander of the Italian
15th Army corps in
Ljubljana

CATEGORIES OF CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF SLOVENIAN NATIONALITY:

Killed or died as a result of inhumane treatment:

	Nazism	Fascism
in labour camps	8,841 ¹	1,722
as hostages	2,095	255
in prisons	334	112
other form of repressive methods	4,300 ²	1,478

Deported to concentration camps:

.....appr. 63,000^{3,4}21,000⁵

Prisons and forced labour camps:

.....appr. 30,000⁶

escaped the country - emigrated17,000



Siegfried Uiberreither
(29.3.1908 - 29.12.1984)
Chief of the Civil Administration
in the occupied areas of
Yugoslavian "Lower Styria"



Emilio Grazioli
(1899 - 1969)
Italian fascist politician
and first High Commissioner
of the Province of Ljubljana

- 1 among those, 504 Jews
- 2 among those, 54 Jews
- 3 including Jews
- 4 only 251 prisoners survived (Mauthausen)
- 5 Slovenians from the Ljubljana region to Italian concentration camps
- 6 mostly labour camps on Yugoslav islands



Odilo Globocnik
(21.4.1904 - 31.5.1945)
prominent Austrian Nazi
and SS leader



Friedrich W. Rainer
(28.7.1903 - 19.7.1947)
Austrian Nazi politician

PROSECUTION OF PERPETRATORS AFTER THE END OF THE REGIME:

sentenced to death7



**Erwin Friedrich
Karl Rösener**
(2.2.1902 - 4.9.1946)
SS General

1945

1955

1965

1975

1985

1995

SLOVENIA

Population in 2011: 2.05 mil.



COMMUNISM

At the end of WWII, appr. 130,000 people were killed by Tito's Yugoslav Army without any trials, among them appr. 15,000 Slovenians. Many of them were civilians. More than 620 hidden mass graves have been found in Slovenia so far. After WWII Slovenia became part of Communist-led Yugoslavia. Concentration camps, secret political police, religious persecution, forced exile, collectivisation, nationalisation, show trials and censorship were part of everyday life. Demos, a democratic coalition, won the first free elections in April 1990. Slovenia became independent on 25 June 1991.

Totalitarian power structure responsible for war crimes and/or crimes against humanity:

Communist Party of Yugoslavia and its subsidiary, Komunistična partija Slovenije - Communist Party of Slovenia (1945-1990)



Josip Broz Tito
(25.5.1892 - 4.5.1980)
leader of the Communist partisan movement and the Communist party of Yugoslavia, President of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia (1945 - 1980)

CATEGORIES OF CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF SLOVENIAN NATIONALITY:

Killed or died as a result of inhumane treatment:
in labour camps359
in prisons66
other form of repressive method1,291
unknown cause of death222
executed for political reasons4,161

Deported to concentration camps:
.....338

Prisons and forced labour camps:
.....> 8,500

escaped the country - emigrated> 10,000

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE TOTALITARIAN PARTY:

- 19411,280
- 1977124,000

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE SECRET POLICE:

- 195024,193

- 1 killed after WWII by the Communist regime and by partisan units under Communist leadership
- 2 further victims of mass killings after WWII were 13,292 disarmed members of the Slovenian National Army
- 3 954 died; 337 missing
- 4 by partisan units under Communist leadership



Ivan Maček Matija
(12.3.1908 - 1.4.1993)
Chief of secret political police OZNA



Boris Kidrič
(10.4.1912 - 11.4.1953)
high ranking Communist political leader, first president of the Slovenian Communist government (1945)



Mitja Ribič
(19.5.1919 -)
high ranking leader of the political police

PROSECUTION OF PERPETRATORS AFTER THE END OF THE REGIME:

sentenced0



Edvard Kardelj
(27.1.1910 - 10.2.1979)
leading ideologist of the Yugoslav Communist party



ROMANIA

Population in 2011: 19.04 mil.

PRO-NAZI REGIME

From 1938 onward, Romania was a dictatorship. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939 stipulated a Soviet interest in Romanian Bessarabia. Romania joined the Axis in 1940, losing territories to Bulgaria, Hungary and the Soviet Union. Its troops fought on the Eastern front. The fascist party Garda de Fier (Iron Guard) ruled together with Ion Antonescu from September 1940 to January 1941, when it staged an unsuccessful coup d'état. Antonescu dissolved the Garda de Fier and instated a military dictatorship which lasted until August 1944. He was arrested by King Michel I on 23 August 1944, several days before Soviet troops entered Bucharest.

Totalitarian power structure responsible for war crimes and/or crimes against humanity:

Ion Antonescu's regime (4 September 1940 - 23 August 1944)



AGERPRES

Ion Antonescu
(1882 - 1946)
Prime Minister and Chief
of the Romanian Army (1940
- 1944)

CATEGORIES OF CIVILIAN VICTIMS:¹

<u>Holocaust and genocide:</u>	290,000
<u>Mass killings:</u>	110,000
<u>Mass deportations:</u>	
deported	150,000
- of those, killed or died	101,000
<u>Prisons, concentration camps and forced labour camps:</u>	
imprisoned	117,742
- of those, killed or died	>22,000
fighters of the resistance killed or died in combat	>100
sentenced in political trials	>1,000
escaped the country - emigrated	4,000
- of those, died	2,000

¹ The statistics are partial due to the limited access to archives.



AGERPRES

Mihai Antonescu
(1904 - 1946)
Deputy Prime minister,
Minister of Propaganda
and Minister of Foreign
Affairs (1941 - 1944)



Nicolae Macici
(1886 - 1950)
Chief of the First Army
(1941 - 1945), responsible
for the massacres in
Odessa and Balnic (October
1941)



**Constantin Z.
Vasiliu**
(1882 - 1946)
Chief of the Romanian
Gendarmerie (1940 - 1944)



Gheorghe Stavrescu
(1888 - 1951)
General of the Romanian
Army, responsible for the
Iasi Pogrom (June 1941)

PROSECUTION OF PERPETRATORS AFTER THE END OF THE REGIME:

tried and sentenced in court
1,714¹

¹ Data available from 1945-1949; however,
trials continued until 1955



CKK/allsteia bild

Horia Sima
(1906 - 1993)
President of the fascist
party Garda de Fier (Iron
Guard), Deputy Prime
Minister of Romania
(1940 - 1941), responsible
for the Bucharest Pogrom
(January 1941)

ROMANIA

Population in 2011: 19.04 mil.

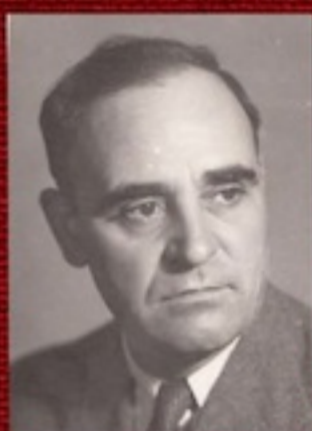


COMMUNISM

On 6 March 1945, Communist Petru Groza was appointed Prime Minister with Soviet support. In 1946, the Communists falsified elections and constituted the government. In 1947, all other political parties were dissolved, King Michel I was forced to abdicate and in 1948, the Romanian Constitution stipulated the Communist Party to be the only political force in Romanian society. Communism in Romania was marked by severe human rights violations and brutality of the Securitate (secret police). The regime collapsed violently in the Romanian revolution of December 1989.

Totalitarian power structure responsible for war crimes and/or crimes against humanity:

Partidul Comunist Român - Romanian Communist Party (1945 - 1948 and 1965 - 1989),
Partidul Muncitoresc Român - Romanian Labour Party (1948 - 1965)
Soviet military forces present on Romanian territory (1944 - 1958)



Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej
(1901 - 1965)
General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party



Alexandru Drăghici
(1913 - 1993)
Chief of the Securitate (1952 - 1957), Minister of Interior (1957 - 1965)



Iulian Vlad
(1931 -)
Chief of the Securitate (1987 - 1989)

CATEGORIES OF CIVILIAN VICTIMS:¹

Mass deportations and relocations, ethnic cleansing:
deported350,000
- of those, killed or died50,000-100,000

Prisons, forced labour camps:
imprisoned681,000
-of those, killed or died>2,137

fighters against the totalitarian regime killed in
combat10,000
killed at the borders / the Iron Curtain>400
killed in the Romanian revolution of 19891,104

sentenced in political trials>93,000
executed for political reasons>90

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE TOTALITARIAN PARTY:
- at the beginning of the totalitarian rule2,000
- at the end of the totalitarian rule4,000,000

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE SECRET POLICE:
- at the beginning of the totalitarian rule10,000
- at the end of the totalitarian rule14,392 + 144,289²

¹ The statistics are partial due to the limited access to archives.
² official employees + unofficial collaborators



Nicolae Ceaușescu
(1918 - 1989)
General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (1965 - 1989), President of Romania (1974 - 1989)



Alexandru Nicolschi
(1915 - 1992)
Deputy Chief of the Securitate (1948 - 1953), Deputy Minister of Interior (1953 - 1961)



Emil Bodnăraș
(1904 - 1976)
Minister of Defence (1947 - 1955), member of the politburo of the Romanian Communist Party (1948 - 1976)

PROSECUTION OF PERPETRATORS AFTER THE END OF THE REGIME:

sentenced112

PROJECT PARTNERS



Genocide and Resistance
Research Center of
Lithuania



Warsaw Rising
Museum

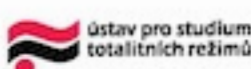


INSTITUTE
OF NATIONAL
REMEMBRANCE

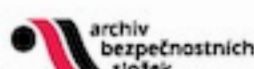


Federal Commissioner for the Records
of the State Security Service of the former
German Democratic Republic

Hannah Arendt Gesellschaft



Ústav pro studium
totalitních režimů



archiw
bezpieczeństwa



National
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Holocaust



Saxon Memorial
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Remembrance of
Victims of Political
Tyranny



Vereinigung Sozialistische
Totalitäre Regime an
den Staatsoberhäuptern

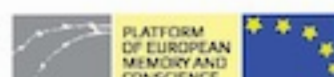


Study Centre for National
Reconciliation



Institute for the Investigation of
Communist Crimes and the Memory of
the Romanian Exile

Hannah Arendt
SOFIA, BULGARIA center



PLATFORM
OF EUROPEAN
MEMORY AND
CONSCIENCE



INSTITUTE OF HISTORY
HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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TOTALITARIANISM IN EUROPE Fascism - Nazism - Communism

An international travelling exhibition

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