

- 12) Vidi Zbornik dokumenata i podataka o NOR jugoslovenskih naroda, tom V, knjiga 18, dokumenat br. 57, str. 172—174.
- 13) Dokumentat o trećoj slavonskoj diviziji još nije objavljen, a nalazi se u Vojno-istorijskom institutu u Beogradu.
- 14) »Tehnikama« su nazivane štamparije s primitivnom štamparskom tehnikom.
- 15) Džepne novine bilogorskih bolnica iz 1943. godine, str. 1/2, inv. br. 4.631, pohranjene u Muzeju Slavonije Osijek.
- 16) Većina džepnih novina donosile su na posljednjim svojim listovima po nekoliko članaka koji su poticali nepismene borce da se što prije opismene, a također i prve pisane redove tek opismenjenih boraca.
- 17) Dokumentat je pohranjen u Muzeju Slavonije Osijek, inv. br. 1880.
- 18) Vinko Cević: Historija organizacije i političkih borbi grafičkih radnika Hrvatske (1870.—1955.), str. 292—297.
- 19) Snimanje fotografija izvršeno je u Muzeju Revolucije Slavonije, u Slav. Brodu.
- 20) Može se navesti čitav niz članaka koji su bili usmjereni u pravcu likvidiranja nepismenosti u Slavoniji u ovom periodu.
- 21) »Brigadir«, jubilarni broj XII Brigade, str. 44/47, pohranjen u Muzeju Slavonije Osijek.
- 22) Priručnik je pohranjen u Muzeju Slavonije Osijek, inv. br. 1789, a citat je sa str. 12.
- 23) Pogledati objašnjenje pod bilj. 16.
- 24) Izjava Čede Kekanovića nalazi se pohranjena u Muzeju Slavonije pod inv. br. 5131.
- 25) Vidi Osječki zbornik- br. IV iz 1954., str. 69, E. Spajić: Narodno kazalište na oslobođenoj teritoriji Slavonije.
- 26) Upute za vršenje dopisničke službe, str. 3, 1944., pohranjeno u Muzeju Slavonije Osijek, inv. br. 341.

SUMMARY

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MILITARY UNITS OF SLAVONIA DURING THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION STRUGGLE

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the course of World War II raised the whole nation to an armed fight against the invader and against the home traitors and began the Great National Revolution.

One of the first tasks of the National Revolution was the political, cultural and educational enlightenment of the combatants and of the people in the spirit of brotherhood, unity and social justice as well as in hatred against the invader. In the course of our struggle for liberation, the cultural education of masses meant in reality a revolutionary school for masses from which a great number of political and military leaders, out of ranks of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, developed.

The year 1943 was the turning-point in this revolutionary struggle because then partisans in masses joined our Liberation Army in Slavonia, as elsewhere in our country, and many more military units, brigades, battalions for our national minorities were formed, and an additional division to the great struggle.

While the number of partisans grew immensely, the cultural and educational necessities became larger and the duties more and more responsible. The means and forms of operation in carrying out these activities were (as elsewhere in Yugoslavia) as follows:

A) *The press*, containing newspapers, military reports, pocket newspapers, pamphlets, proclamations and different booklets covering current political events and problems, ideological disputes, news of successes in the war and items in fields of sciences. Some of the brigades created their own »Techniques«, i. e. primitive print-

ing presses although a Central Printing Press of the District Committee existed and operated. The author adds to this introduction a list of some of the booklets, reference-books, magazines and pocket-books which were preserved and are now deposited in the Museum of Slavonia.

B) *Activitis with the illiterates* comprised courses for illiterates which they had to attend in their own free time.

C) *Lectures* given by good lecturers who knew how to explain in a simple and accessive way questions from history, physics, chemistry, strategy and so on, were highly appreciated. Even in hospitals lectures were delivered for the sick and wounded.

D) *Dillettant groups* not only in military units but also in small places and villages on the liberated territory brought amusement, humour and a certain feeling of safety. With plays and acting many an important event was lively demonstrated and the partisans themselves were stimulated to write sketches and stage-plays in which heroism was highly praised and treachery bitterly branded. The actors had no wardrobe with them, but used, to the amusement of all concerned, to help themselves with hats, caps, sticks, coats, etc., taken from their own audience. The plays were always short but imbued with political ideals and ethics of our National Liberation Struggle.

E) *Recitals, choirs and oral news reports*. Recitals were carried out either solo in choirs. The latter were, if given in national costumes and accompanied by music, the most popular of all. Choral songs had to amuse and refresh the spirit of the partisans and to attain this aim the choirs had to be well trained and ready to appear before an audience at any given time. — Oral reports were small performances beginning with a short lecture on the political situation or on some important historical event, then followed by recital or sketch and ending with the inevitable discussions in which everybody could participate. — By written slogans military and political successes were proclaimed and thus the National Liberation Struggle popularized.

F) *The reporting of news* had also to be well organized and papers published all essentials in the best possible way so that the people could be informed as quickly as possible of the situation with us and abroad. The reporter had to appear everywhere and remain in close touch with the representatives of the people's authority and bring news from all walks of life and from all sections of activity on the Liberated Territory.

These statements of the author are followed by a number of texts taken from documents such as newspapers and periodicals printed at that time and now deposited in our museum.

Photos 1—8 show title-pages of periodicals, reference-books and pocket-books while 9 and 10 show a choice of newspapers which were published and in circulation at the time.