

**The Home Army
in the DAG Fabrik Bromberg**

A history of one of the largest units of the Home Army, which was active in the area of today's Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship as well as a story about its accomplishments, dispatches and sabotage campaigns. But first of all, it is a story about the heroic Bydgoszcz residents, who were fighting with the occupying forces, endangering their lives. In addition, the exhibition shows a story about Leszek Biały aka "Jakub" and "Radius," who during the war served as Home Army communication manager in Pomerania. After the war, he was captured by the Security Office and was executed after severe torture.

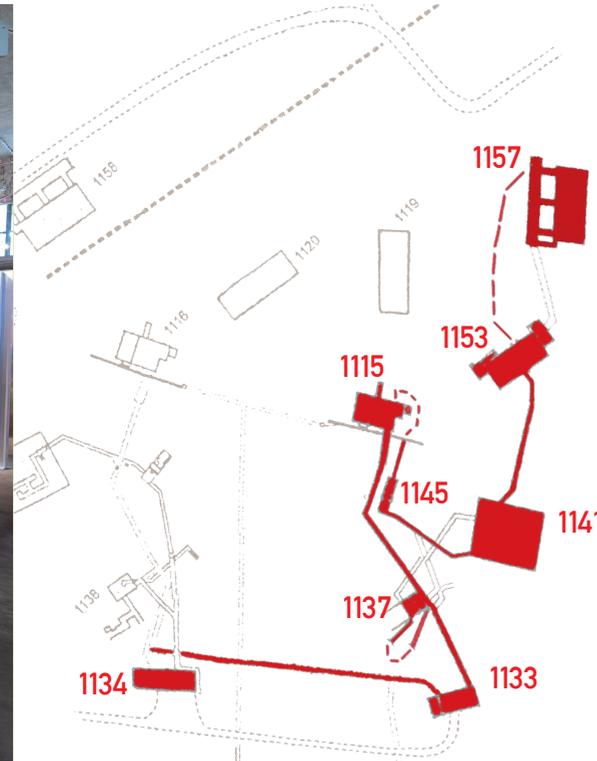
Building No. 1157 – Railroad platform



Part of the exhibition

The Red Army

This exhibition is an attempt to show the contribution of the Red Army to the victory over the Nazis. It presents - on the one hand - propaganda photographs of the Red Army, and - on the other hand - crimes committed by its soldiers on the Polish nation. In addition, there are original photographs depicting the liberation of Bydgoszcz, standard equipment of a Red Army soldier and a 1942 map of the world, on which the Americans along with the Russians planned a new, postwar order. There are also original drawings and inscriptions left on the building walls by forced laborers, Polish and Soviet soldiers.



The exhibition is open from Wednesday to Sunday, between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. The tour lasts approximately two hours and can be arranged ahead by calling the following number 883 366 056.

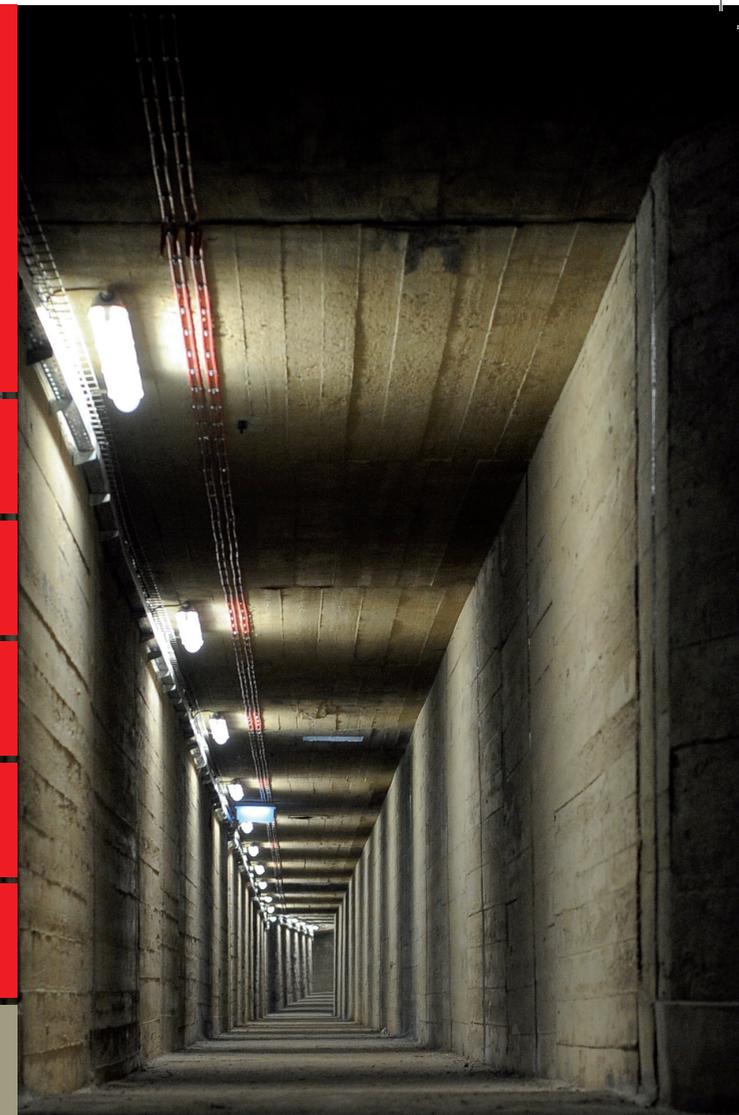


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Exploseum
DAG Fabrik Bromberg

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photo: Łukasz Maklakiewicz



Exploseum

DAG Fabrik Bromberg
War Technology Center



In 1939-1945, one of the biggest armaments factories designed for the military activities of the Third Reich was built in the Bydgoszcz Forest. The conglomerate of secret production of gunpowder and ammunition, built by forced labor, was one of the companies of the enterprise *Dynamit-Aktien Gesellschaft* (DAG), which roots date back to the 1860s. During that time, Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite and smokeless powder, the later founder of the famous Nobel Prize, established a company, which became the biggest manufacturer of explosive materials in Germany. The company had its heyday during the years of the Nazi regime. It manufactured such products as nitrocellulose, smokeless powder, dinitrobenzene, trinitrotoluene and – in the NGL Zone – nitroglycerine.

The Exploseum, operating in the area since July 2, 2011, presents technology of explosive materials, the history of this site, an atmosphere of that period, but first of all it documents slave labor of thousands of people, the heroic fight of the underground and acts of sabotage.

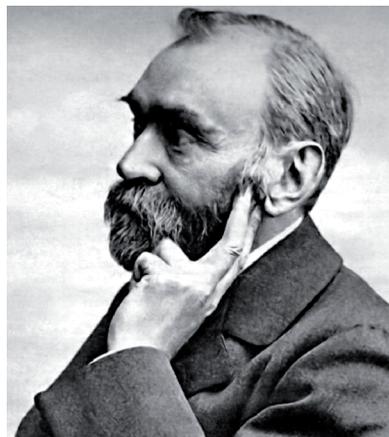
The Exploseum is a modern blend of a narrative-type museum, in which multimedia coexist with traditional forms of exposition. This unique example of industrial architecture has been preserved practically unchanged since the period of World War II. Visitors tour a route that surprises with various historical contexts, mysterious rooms and tunnels, filled with exhibits and "Explonats," visiting a multilayered exhibition, divided into the following topics:

Building No. 1153 - Gelatinization



Alfred Nobel

A story about the history of the DAG enterprise starts with presentation of the founder of the company. The exhibition features family portraits and a multimedia genealogical tree dedicated to the Nobel dynasty and its contemporary descendants. An important component of this part of the exhibition is the history of the Nobel Prize. There are also exhibits presenting the content of the inventor's testament and less known *Polonica* related to this most important award in science.



Alfred Nobel (1833-1896), photo: Gösta Florman (part)

Dynamit Aktien-Gesellschaft Concern

A history of the foundation, expansion and development of the company. The exhibition traces the history of the concern, starting from its establishing, through its takeover by the Third Reich and development under the supervision of IG Farben, and finally the influence of the DAG Concern on World War II. The exhibition presents information on various DAG companies, their productivity and location.

DAG Fabrik Bromberg

A story about the people, who worked here, designation of individual buildings and interesting facts related to the factory. The exhibition also features replicas of the original documents related to the DAG Fabrik Bromberg, aerial photographs taken in 1944, showing the vastness of the factory and "Explonats," which are the original objects found during archeological works conducted on the premises of DAG.

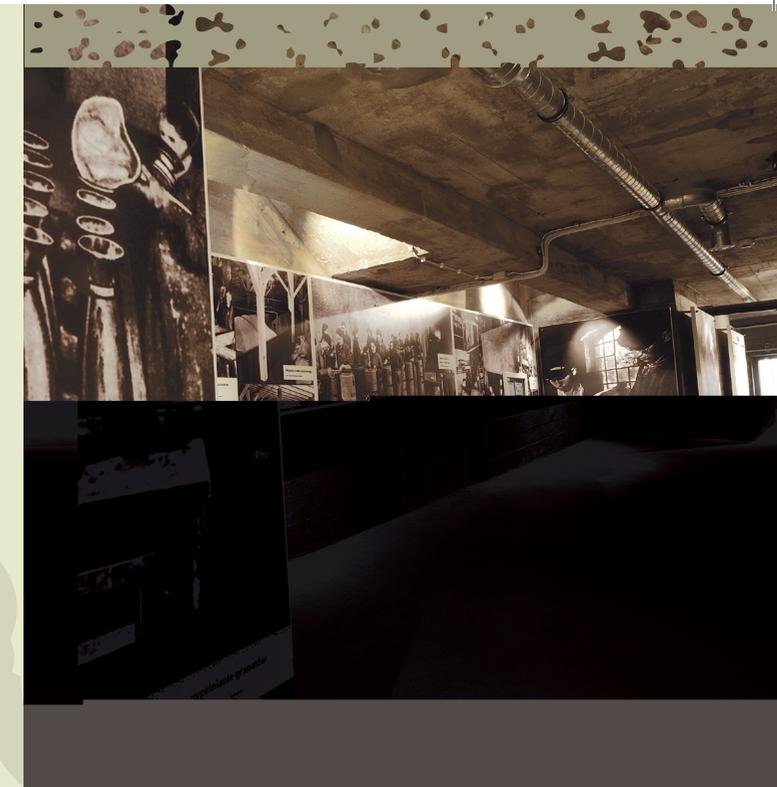
History of weaponry

The biggest building of the 2nd zone of NGL allows to describe in detail the evolution of weaponry, starting from cold steel and siege weapons through firearms and explosives to the most powerful and deadly arms of ABC type (atomic, biological and chemical). In addition, one can see mockups of historical siege weapons, a film showing nuclear weapon testing and presentation of the most important battles of the 19th and 20th centuries with interesting facts related to World War II. It is an interactive exhibition – visitors can get familiar with replicas of cold steel and arms (ranging from fuse arms to modern firearms).

History of explosive materials

Development of explosive materials in the 19th and 20th centuries was depicted by presentation of the most important accomplishments in this field – from the use of black powder, invention of nitroglycerin and nitrocellulose, to contemporary explosive materials such as hexogen and octogen.

Part of the exhibition



Part of the exhibition

Forced labor in the Third Reich

A shocking history of people, who worked in the Nazi industrial plants of DAG concern factories. It is an attempt to show the scale of forced labor, working conditions, the system of penalties and nutrition of laborers working for the Third Reich. The exhibition shows scans of original documents related to forced labor (e.g. workers' *ausweises*, personal cards of Bydgoszcz residents working in DAG Allendorf, a set of penalties for forced labor, and a ticket for speaking in Polish), photos from a round-up in the area of Bydgoszcz as well as propaganda information and materials distributed by the Third Reich. A multimedia presentation accompanying the exhibition consists of, among others, reminiscences of the former workers of DAG.