

The Bicycles at Storskog

Gudmund Valderhaug
Oslo Metropolitan University







Front page

Have applied

Protection (asylum)

What happens to your application?

interviewed by the UDI. The UDI will decide your application on the basis of all the information you have given to the police and the UDI, and the documents you have submitted.

Questions and answers

What happens during the asylum interview?

- You will be summoned for an asylum interview with the UDI.
- You will meet the [interpreter](#) and the person who is going to interview you.
- If you are under 18 years of age, you are entitled to bring your [representative](#).
- You are responsible for explaining what has happened to you in your home country and why you left your home country.
- You have an obligation to tell the truth.

Please note: Providing incorrect information is a criminal offence. If you provide incorrect information, it can have a bearing on your application and subsequent applications from you or your family.

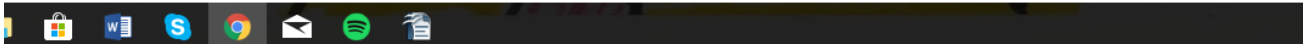
> How do you submit your documents?

> [How is your application assessed?](#)

Important messages

23.01.2018

Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers will have their cases re-assessed >



[Home](#) > [Population](#) > [Persons with refugee background](#)



Persons with refugee background

UPDATED

20 June 2017

NEXT UPDATE

21 June 2018

4.1%

of the Norwegian population has refugee
background

“ ... the limitation of the archive – the fact that the power, and often the social and political power of the archive, which consists in selecting the traces in memory, in marginalising, censoring, destroying, such and such traces through precisely a selection, a filter, and which, of course, is made possible by, let’s say, the finitude, the limitation, let’s say of human power, of space, the place where to accumulate the archive and so on. And we have a number of such problems today of the economy of accumulation ...”

- Jacques Derrida

“The archivisation produces as much as it records the event ...”

- Jacques Derrida

“Archives are not passive storehouses of old stuff, but active sites where social power is negotiated, contested, confirmed ...”

- Terry Cook and Joan Schwartz

“Memory, like history, is rooted in archives. Without archives, memory falters, knowledge of accomplishments fades, pride in a shared past dissipates. Archives counter these losses. Archives contain the evidence of what went before. ... Archives validate our experiences, our perceptions, our narratives, our stories”

- Terry Cook and Joan Schwartz

**BURNED TO THE GROUND:
SWEDES TORCH
MUSLIM REFUGEE CAMPS**





DocNow

DocNow is a tool and a community developed around supporting the ethical collection, use, and preservation of social media content.

Photo by Neil Cooler

The Oslo Multicultural Archives Project in Oslo City Archives

Looted, lost or hidden

Oslo, February 27th 2018

Ellen Røsjø



**Spor
etter
OSS** «Oslos multikulturelle arkiver»

En utstilling fra

Oslo byarkiv

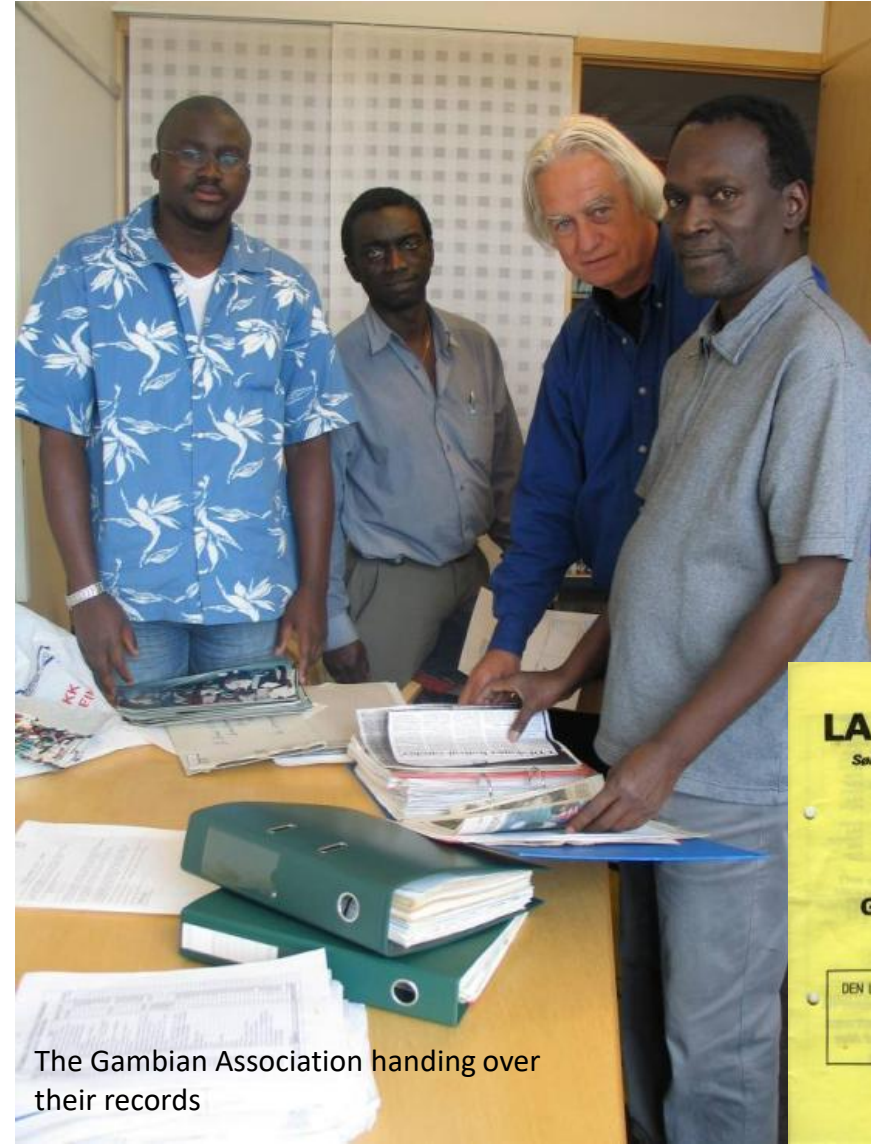
24.mai - 26.juni

Sted: IKM Internasjonal Kultursenter og Museum

«Quod non est in actis, non est in mundo»

(If you're not in the archives, you don't exist)

- Archives are unique
- Records are created as a result of the activities of an agency, a company, an association - to meet their own needs
- When the record is no longer part of daily business, it may be preserved in an archival institution
- The archive is a selective memory
- Automatic preservation of all public archives (by law)
- Private archives are rather randomly preserved
- Result: a distorted societal memory



The Gambian Association handing over their records

«Quod non est in actis, non est in mundo»

(If you're not in the archives, you don't exist)

- The Norwegian Archives Act, mission statement:
 - *to secure archives of considerable cultural or research value or that hold legal or important administrative documentation, so that these can be preserved and made accessible for posterity*
- Major weakness: The relationship between purpose and measures only applies to public records



Cliff Moustache, me and Otto Meijer looking through NBT's first scrapbook



Nordic Black Theatre. Drama i hukommelsen

Oslo City Archives (1992-):

- ✓ Advisor in record keeping for the municipality
- ✓ The city's memory
- <https://www.oslo.kommune.no/natur-kultur-og-fritid/byarkivet/#gref>
- <http://oslobilder.no/>
- <https://www.oslofilmer.no/>
- <https://www.oslo.kommune.no/OBA/tobias.asp>
- <http://blogg.oslobyarkiv.no/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/oslobyarkiv/>

- 21 kilometres (1103 archives in total, 379 private archives)
- Oldest document 1651
- 650 000 photographs
- Films (160 documentaries, and 1100 News Reels)
- Interrogations, The Commission of the Poor, on the Norwegian documentary heritage list



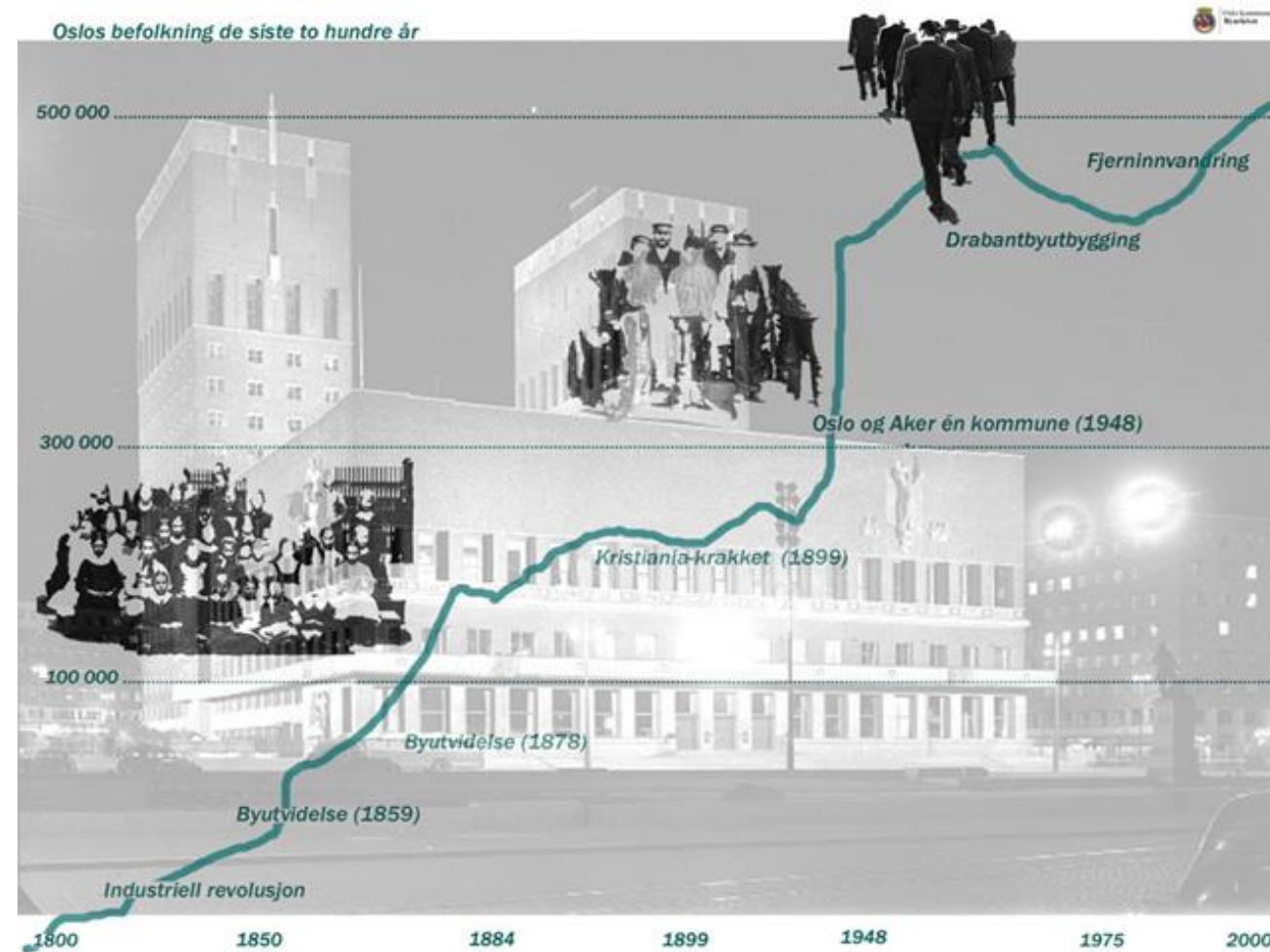
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



• **Kristiania- og Aker fattigvesens arkiv**
• **fra perioden 1832-1930**
• Norges dokumentarv 2012
• **Memory of the World**

Oslo – city of migrants and immigrants

- 1855-1900: Europe's fastest growing town
- 1905: 7.6 % foreign nationals
- 1930: 4.6 % foreign nationals
- 1970: 1.6 % foreigners - 0.6 % "Guest workers"
- 1995: 15.5 % immigrant background (= immigrants and persons born in Norway with immigrant parents)
- 2005: 22.4 % immigrant background
- 2017: 32.8 % of total: 666 759
 - Pakistan 23 010
 - Poland 16 624
 - Somalia 15 136



Population growth in Oslo 1800 – 2000

Of 230 000 inhabitants in Oslo in 1900:

Almost 8 % were born abroad.
6 % were born in Sweden.
The rest in at least 35 countries in
Europe, America, Africa, Asia and
Australia mentioned especially

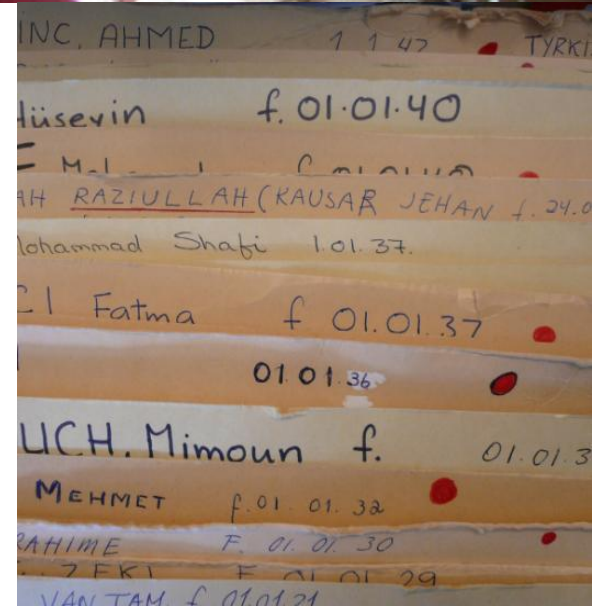
Around 1900 - as now – the city was
dependent on immigrant labour, ranging
from specialists in crafts to assistants,
musicians and artists

Arbeidere og
funksjonærer
samlet foran en av
bygningene på
Nydalens
Compagnies
fabrikkområde. Fra
omkring 1900.
Foto: Nydalens
Compagnies arkiv,
Oslo byarkiv



40 % of pupils in Oslo have an immigrant background

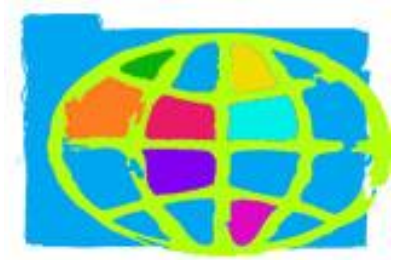
- What can they find out about the first generation?
- Who can they identify with?
- Oslo City Archives – the city's memory... But:
- 330 registered ethnic and multicultural organizations in Oslo 2004
- Which traces of their activities will be preserved here in 100 years?
- Awareness: if you don't leave a trace...



The Oslo Multicultural Archives Project

- motto: *Everyone has the right to a past!*

(Edvard Bull, Norwegian historian)



- Purpose: to collect, preserve and make available a number of key archives from new minorities in Oslo
- Aim: Oslo City's cultural diversity should thus become part of the city's memory
- Project period March 2004 – 2007
- Funding by The Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority, Arts Council Norway and The Fritt Ord Foundation





MiRA Resource Centre Ruth Reese - "The Black Rose"



Ruth Reese fotografert på Hotel Atlantic i går mens hun smaker på en sardin.

Mørk hudet sangerinne griper ordet

Ruth Reese taler om rasehat og demokrati i 27 folkeakademier i Rogaland

Den amerikanske sangerinnen Ruth Reese er kommet til Stavanger, og skal ha sitt standkvarter her et par ukers tid. Hun skal tale i folkeakademiene

Hun er sangerinne, stemmen hennes er mørk som huden, en utpreget alt. Men denne gang er det raseproblemen som ligger henne på hjertet, og i fo-

„The Black Rose” til Rogaland: Taler og synger om rasehat i folkeakademiene

«The Black Rose» — den berømte amerikanske sangerinnen Ruth Reese, kommer til Stavanger i morges, og i kveld starter hun sin foredragssturne i alle Rogalands folkeakademier på Sola. — Formannen i Rogaland Folkeakademier, Rangvald Motland, sier at Ruth Reese skal besøke hele 30 steder fra Flekkefjord i sør til Haugesund i nord under oppholdet i Rogaland.

«Vår hud er sort»

Tilfellet gjorde at den berømte amerikanske sangerinnen Ruth Reese forsøkte seg som foredragsholder. Under en konsert i Nord-Norge ble hun flere ganger intervjuet i de nordnorske avisene, og hun uttrykte seg meget åpent når det gjaldt raseproblemen i sitt eget hjemland. Da hun kom til Harstad ble hun bedt om å holde et foredrag i Rotary-klubben. — Avisene la ikke skjul på hennes evner til å fengsle et publikum, og Ruth Reese måtte gjenta foredraget for flere av Rotary-klubbene i de store byene nordpå.

Etter noen måneders konsertvirksomhet i Sverige kom Miss Reese tilbake til Norge og fikk leilighet i Oslo. I juli 1959 bragte Dagbladet hennes mektige artikkel «Vår hud er sort» som vakte voldelig oppsikt og ble gjenstand for polemikk i flere aviser. En kjent journalist i en konkurrerende Oslo-avis betegnet hennes artikkel som «Sommerens overlegent største begivenhet i vår hjemlige avisverden».

Rasehat og demokrati

Artikkelen var grunnen til at hun, noen måneder senere ble bedt om å holde et foredrag i Oslo Folkeakademi. — For første gang talte hun for en fullsatt sal på norsk, og interessen var så stor at hun måtte foredraget noen uker etter i Universitetets Aula. Foredraget het: «Rasehat og Demokrati», og Oslo-avisenes reaksjon var nesten sensasjonell med store overskrifter på forstedene. Siden har tilbudene om foredrag strømmet inn, men Ruth Reese har jo først og fremst sine konsert-

Morgenavisen
Stavangeren
HANDELENS HUS
Stavanger



Den verdensberømte sangerinnen, Ruth Reese, også kvass foredragsholder.

likegyldige tilhører. Den kullsvarte sangerinnen hadde den fullsatte salen så fullstendig i sine hender at det nesten var uvirkelig da hun avsluttet sitt intelligente foredrag med den gripende sangen «Strange Fruit» i sin egen norske oversettelse. Aldri vil vel noen av oss glemme denne stund, og ingen av oss vil lenger kunne føle stolthet over hvit hudfarge.

Brutale overgrep fra den hvite mobben

Ruth Reese er født i Alabama, en av de sørstatene i USA hvor rasehatet har vist de mest brutale utslag. Ruth's egen familie fikk føle det på kroppen da de over hals og hode måtte renne fra Alabama for å unngå brutale overgrep fra den hvite mobben i småbyen Haynesville hvor de bodde. Kori tid i forveien var Ruth's egen onkel blitt lynsjet.

Derfor bør en lytte til hennes tolkning av «Strange Fruits» — i



12 OSLO FOLK PARKS AUGUST 1959

Park evening in Oslo, august 1959 with a big audience. From Ruths own photo album in the MiRA archive.

Archives collected in the project:



- Nordic Black Theatre
- Fremmedarbeiderforeningen
- Aud Korbøl
- Cosmopolite
- Primærmedisinsk verksted
- Tove Andersson
- The Gambian Association
- MiRA-Senteret
- Ruth Reese
- Pakistan Norwegian Welfare Organisation
- Pakistan Workers Welfare Union
- Bazm-e-Ahbabe Pakistan Norway
- Soofi, Muhammad Anwar
- Pakistan Advisory Council
- All Pakistani Workers Organisation in Norway
- Nederlandse Club Oslo
- Ungarsk venneforening
- VINOOF Vietnamesisk-norsk forbund
- Islamabad/Rawalpindi Welfare Society Norway
- Central Jamaat-eAhl-e-Sunnat Norway
- Damini house of Culture
- Frauentreff
- Avisa Utrop

Results from the project

- About twenty collected archives
- Four interviews (immigrant organizations and multicultural institution)
- A booklet and the exhibition "Our traces" / "[Spor etter oss](#)"
- A play about immigration - in our repository - in 2005 in cooperation with Nordic Black Theatre
- Performances and introduction for pupils 2006-2008
- A study package for pupils in Oslo (Robert Levin f. eks.)
- Digital stories:
 - Ayesha: http://www.digitaltfortalt.no/show_single.aspx?art_id=111516&fylke_nr=
 - Ruth Reese: http://www.digitaltfortalt.no/show_single.aspx?art_id=113467&fylke_nr=
- [Nordic Black Theatre at oslobilder.no](#) - photos, posters



Multiple voices – minority women in organizational life



Fakhra Salimi,
MiRA

Follow-up:
Leaders of eight women's
organizations interviewed
in cooperation with the
MiRA centre in 2010

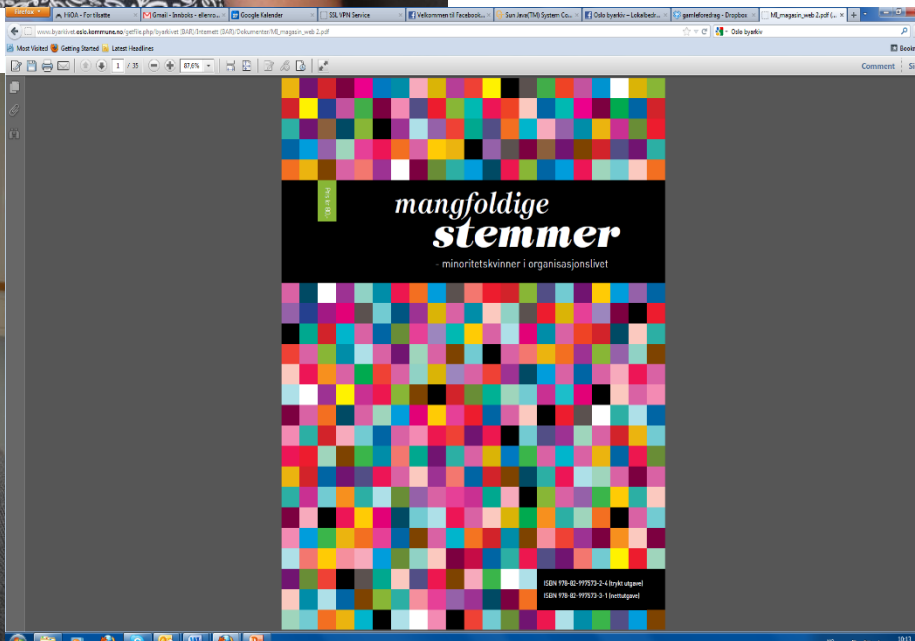
Funding: Arts Council Norway &
The Fritt Ord Foundation



Regina Adahada,
PAWA



Ayesha
Iqbal
Khan,
Minhaj
kvinne-
forum



Kadra
Noor
Ahmed,
Somalisk
kvinne-
forening

Research project:
**Majority and minority perspectives
in archives selection and preservation**

- I examined the content of public agencies' records that dealt with immigrant organizations with some private records collected
 - Funding: Arts Council Norway
- Theory:
 - Classical archival theory
 - Hans Booms - a more societal approach
 - Function based archival appraisal methodology (Canada)

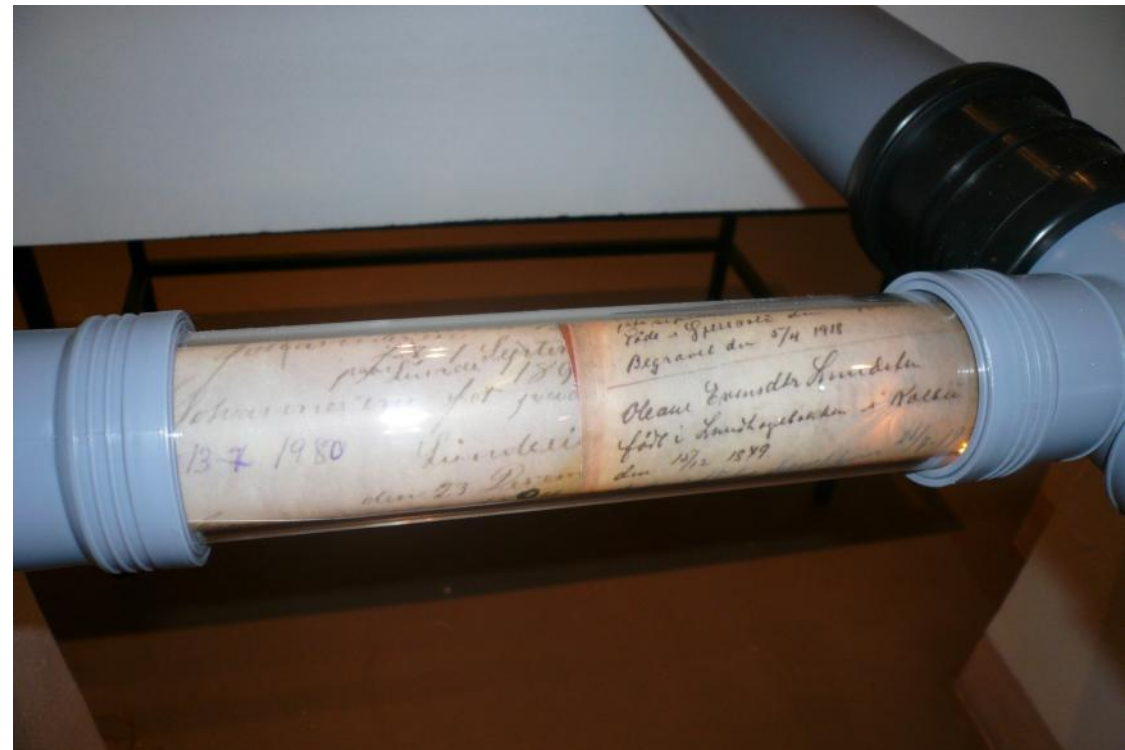


Appraisal - the archivist's “first responsibility”

- Terry Cook: “Appraisal is the critical act by archivists. Helen Samuels and Richard Cox have called it the archivist’s “first responsibility”, upon which everything else depends. As archivists appraise records, they are determining what the future will know about its past: who will have a continuing voice and who will be silenced. Archivists thereby co-create the archive.”

Cook, Terry (Ed.): Controlling the Past. Documenting Society and Institutions. Essays in Honor of Helen Willa Samuels. SAA 2011

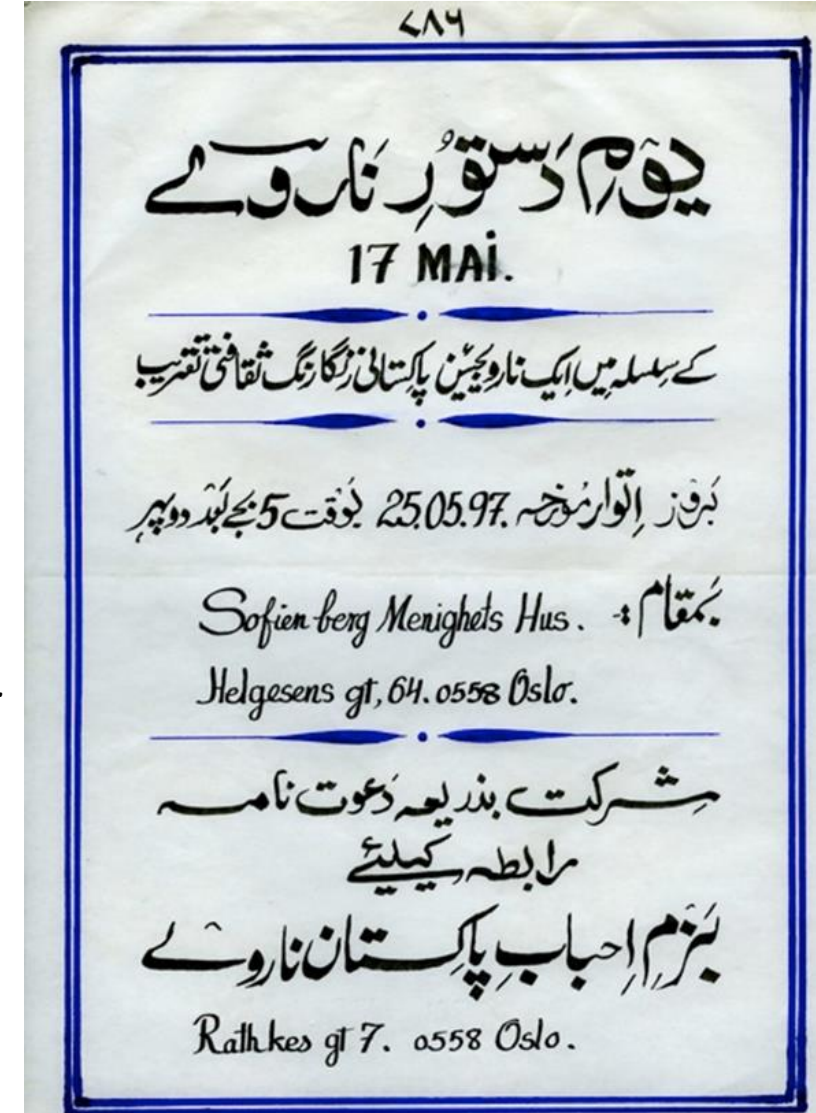
Bodil Lundsten Buchacz: Hvorfor er du så sinna oldemor / Why are you so angry great grandmother? Detail.



Helen Samuels I

- A model including both public and private archives in the selection process
- Both types of records are needed, they support and complement each other. They must be examined in an integrated approach.
- What is to be documented - the function - the location of the record, which office or individual actually holds the material, becomes a secondary issue

Samuels, Helen W. (1991-92): *Improving Our Disposition: Documentation Strategy*.
Archivaria 33 (Winter 1991-92), p. 133



Samuels II - archivists' responsibility

- (...) the intervention to create or ensure the creation of records must also be an integrated part of their documentary activities.
- Archivists need not be the people who actually create records. Create an awareness about documentary problems.
- Archivists can then work with others to carry out other documentary activities as needed.
- Archivists must do archival research sufficient to articulate a coherent documentary plan.

Samuels 1991-92, p. 137



Cook 2011 archival appraisal - phases



1. Curatorial guardian – no appraisal
2. Historian archivist – appraised on values derived from trends in historiography
3. Archivist as expert – appraisal based on analyzing and assessing societal functionality
4. Now beckoning...:
 - participatory appraisal – ready to share the appraisal function with citizens
 - community archives initiatives - with various communities of citizens
 - a more visible role in co-creating the archive

Terry Cook: *We Are What We Keep; We Keep What We Are»: Archival Appraisal Past, Present and Future* in *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, Vol. 32, No. 2, 2011

Majority and minority perspectives – the contents of public and private records

Questions:

- What do records of public agencies dealing with immigrant organizations, hold about these?
- Were the public records a one-sided expression of the government's perspective?
- What do private archives document?

Hypothesis:

- That the public archives expressed the government's vision and a top-down perspective
- That we would find these people's own perspective and voices in their own archives



Some results – Public archives I

- The Oslo Refugee and Immigrant Agency managed funding that immigrant organizations can apply for. My review of the records largely confirms the thesis
- The Local Government and Labour Ministry's material – reports, controversies, some unique material
- Created from the public offices' own needs
- The Agency's processing of applications reveals a variety of associations
 - which of these succeeded in obtaining funds
 - which activities the Agency supported or rejected to fund
- Their policy influenced the financial solidity of the organizations



Public archives II

- In a sense, public records are narratives of power and powerlessness

Maliniemi, Kaisa: *What did the archives hide. An examination of Kven and Sami in the public records in Kistrand (Porsanger) and Nordreisa 1865 to 1948*, (ABM media as 2010)

- Majority and minority perspective is important –
 - Central focus: the majority's view of the minority, and its expectations and assessments of the minority
 - Would minorities have organized themselves formally to the same extent without the government's system for funding?
 - Or would this have come later as a result of integration?
 - The minority meets in a way the majority's desire to form an organized society that mainstream society can relate to



Private archives I

- What is found?

- We find their correspondence, minutes, reports, posters, magazines, photos and newspaper clips
- We can often trace a far more multifaceted material that spans a much longer period of time
- We can meet their own thoughts about their status and follow the shift in mentality

- It's about fulfilled dreams and shattered hopes
- It is their thoughts and perspectives, their point of view and their opinions

(Khan 2007)



Private archives II

- May consist only of fragments
- The records of a dance group and a theatre don't fully reflect their artistic activity
 - This can be supplemented by other documentation
- Private archives can be much richer and give a more complete picture than any traces you may find of the same phenomenon scattered in different public archives



Private archives III

- Uniqueness?

The archive, the information, the process behind, the context of the documents

(O'Toole, James (2008): *On the Idea of Uniqueness*. I Archives & Social Studies: A Journal of Interdisciplinary Research Vol. 2, no. 2 (September 2008)

- In my material:

- Unique content
- Unique process
- Unique context
- Unique guide
- Unique identity marker



If we *only* preserve public records, What are the consequences?

- We create a fairly distorted picture of the new minorities
- Largely excluding their own voices from our collective memory
- This will have consequences for:
 - the users' opportunity to search information of relevance to their own identity
 - for society's understanding of history
 - for the archives' outreach work



Cooperation and participation

- We need documentation plans – acquisition strategies - but they are no guarantee for success
- In order to collect private archives:
- Outreach and communication work, cooperation and contact with organizations, institutions and individuals are essential
- Advice private records creators we want to get documentation from, if needed
- Continual contact and exchange gives mutual benefit and better results



Nordic Black Theatre in the repository



Everyone has the right to be part of the collective memory!

Instead of hidden...

Marit Hosar:
Quod non est in actis,
non est in mundo. Detail



- “The result should be archives reflecting multiple voices, and not by default only the voices of the powerful, an archival legacy shaped by an appraisal respecting diversity, ambiguity, tolerance, and multiple ways of archival remembering, celebrating difference rather than monoliths, multiple rather than mainstream narratives, the personal and local as much as the corporate and official.”

Cook, Terry: *We Are What We Keep; We Keep What We Are»: Archival Appraisal Past, Present and Future* in *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, Vol. 32, No. 2, 2011

«Looted, lost or hidden. Archives and Politics»

Norwegian Labour Records during German occupation
Loss and reconstruction

Ole Martin Rønning

ole.martin.ronning@arbark.no



ARBEIDERBEVEGELSENS ARKIV OG BIBLIOTEK



German invasion, April 9th 1940



Reichskommissar Terboven and Norwegian Nazi leader Quisling, 1940

The Rosenberg Special
Command – ERR
(*Einsatzstab Reichsleiter
Rosenberg*)

Reich Security Main Office
– RSHA
(*Reichsicherheitshauptamt*)



Alfred Rosenberg (1893-1946)
Photo: FF Bauer, Berlin

Geheim!

Russisch-deutsches Projekt zur Digitalisierung deutscher Dokumente in den Archiven der Russischen Föderation

Sign in
Deutsch / Русский



Startseite

Kontakt



Дело 223. Материалы из досье* гестапо
[“Годовщина Октябрьской революции” (“Jahrestag
der Oktoberrevolution”), лист 115



Im Ergebnis des Sieges der Länder der Anti-Hitler-Koalition wurden während und nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg Akten des Deutschen Reiches in verschiedene Länder, einschließlich Russland verbracht. Die umfangreichsten Sammlungen dieser sogenannten Trophäendokumente befinden sich in den verschiedenen Föderalen Archiven der Russischen Föderation (Staatsarchiv der Russischen Föderation – GARF, Russisches Staatsarchiv für sozialpolitische Geschichte – RGASPI, Staatliches Militärarchiv der Russischen Föderation – RGVA) sowie im Zentralarchiv des Verteidigungsministeriums der Russischen Föderation – CAMO Auf Initiative der Administration des Präsidenten der Russischen Föderation wurde 2011 ein wissenschaftliches Projekt zur Digitalisierung der in Russland aufbewahrten deutschen Dokumente begonnen. An dem Vorhaben sind die Föderale Archivagentur der Russischen Föderation, das Verteidigungsministerium der Russischen Föderation, die Russische Historische Gesellschaft sowie das Deutsche Historische Institut in Moskau beteiligt. Das Projekt wird unter der Leitung eines

Koordinierungsrates umgesetzt, an dessen Spitze der Vorsitzende der Staatsduma der Russischen Föderation Sergej J. Naryschkin steht.

Digitalisierte Dokumentensammlungen



Deutsche Beuteakten zum Zweiten Weltkrieg im Zentralarchiv des Verteidigungsministeriums der Russischen Föderation (CAMO)

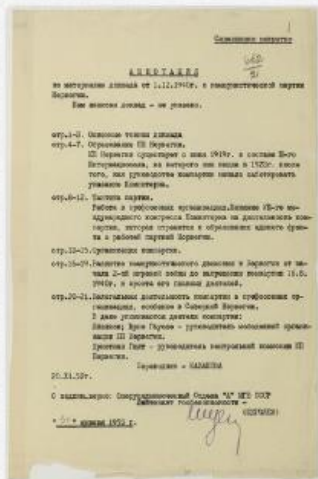
Im Rahmen der online-Veröffentlichung von deutschen Beuteakten aus dem Zentralarchiv des Verteidigungsministeriums der russischen Föderation wurde Findbuch 12480 freigeschaltet.

In den 1960er Jahren wurden die deutschen Trophäenbestände der sowjetischen Streitkräfte beim Zentralarchiv des Verteidigungsministeriums der Sowjetunion (CAMO) zentral erfasst und gelagert. Gegenwärtig umfassen die bekannten Bestände 50 Findbücher, in denen ca. 28 000 Akten mit rund 2-2,5 Millionen Blatt zusammengefasst sind. Gegenwärtig digitalisieren das Zentralarchiv des Verteidigungsministeriums der Russischen Föderation, die Russische Historische Gesellschaft und das DHI Moskau diesen, den wohl letzten der Weltkriegsforschung bislang nicht zugänglichen, Bestand schrittweise und stellen die entsprechenden Digitalisate Online der Forschung und Öffentlichkeit ohne Beschränkungen und kostenfrei zur Verfügung. Das Projekt soll bis 2018 abgeschlossen werden.

Dokumentensammlung der deutschen Sicherheits- und Geheimdienste, 19... > Akte Nr. 214. Denkschrift des Gestapa: "Die Kommunistische Partei N...

Akte Nr. 214. Denkschrift des Gestapa: "Die Kommunistische Partei Norwegens". Teile der Denkschrift: Die Gründung der Partei; Die Taktik der Partei; zur Auflösung; Ausblick., Verfasser der

▼ Beschreibung



Signatur	Bestand 458 Findbuch 9 Akte 214 (1)
Aktentitel	Denkschrift des Gestapa: "Die Kommunistische Partei Norwegens". Teile der Denkschrift: Die.. (1)
Annotation	Denkschrift des Gestapa: "Die Kommunistische Partei Norwegens". Teile der Denkschrift: Die Gründung der Partei; Die Taktik der Partei; Die Organisation der Partei; Die Entwicklung von Kriegsbeginn bis zur Auflösung; Ausblick., Verfasser der Denkschrift unbekannt. Annotation des MGB der UdSSR vom 30. Januar 1953 zum Inhalt der Akte. Rotaprinttext mit Originalstempel "geheim" (1)
Enddaten	12/1/1940 (1)
Blattzahl	22 (3)
Sprachen der jeweiligen Schriftstücke	Deutsch (373)
Ortsindex	Norwegen (17)
Abschnitt des Findbuches	1. Dokumente deutscher Ministerien und Behörden zu internationalen kommunistischen, Arbeiter-, Gewerkschafts- und Jugendbewegungen (286)
Unterabschnitt 1 des Findbuches	5. Dokumente der Geheimen Staatspolizei (Gestapo) (164)
Unterabschnitt 2 des Findbuches	5.2. Kommunistische und antifaschistische Bewegungen (nach Ländern) Akten 138-284 (148)
Unterabschnitt 3 des Findbuches	Norwegen (10)
Anmerkung	E-Nr. 3637 vom 29.01.1960, Nr. 60. Zentrales Staatliches Sonderarchiv, Bestand 500, Findbuch 3, Akte 170. (1)



PROLETARIER ALLER LÄNDER
VEREINIGT EUCH!

DIE KOMMUNISTISCHE INTERNATIONALE



N^o.

MOSKAU
KREML



PETROGRAD
SMOLNY

3



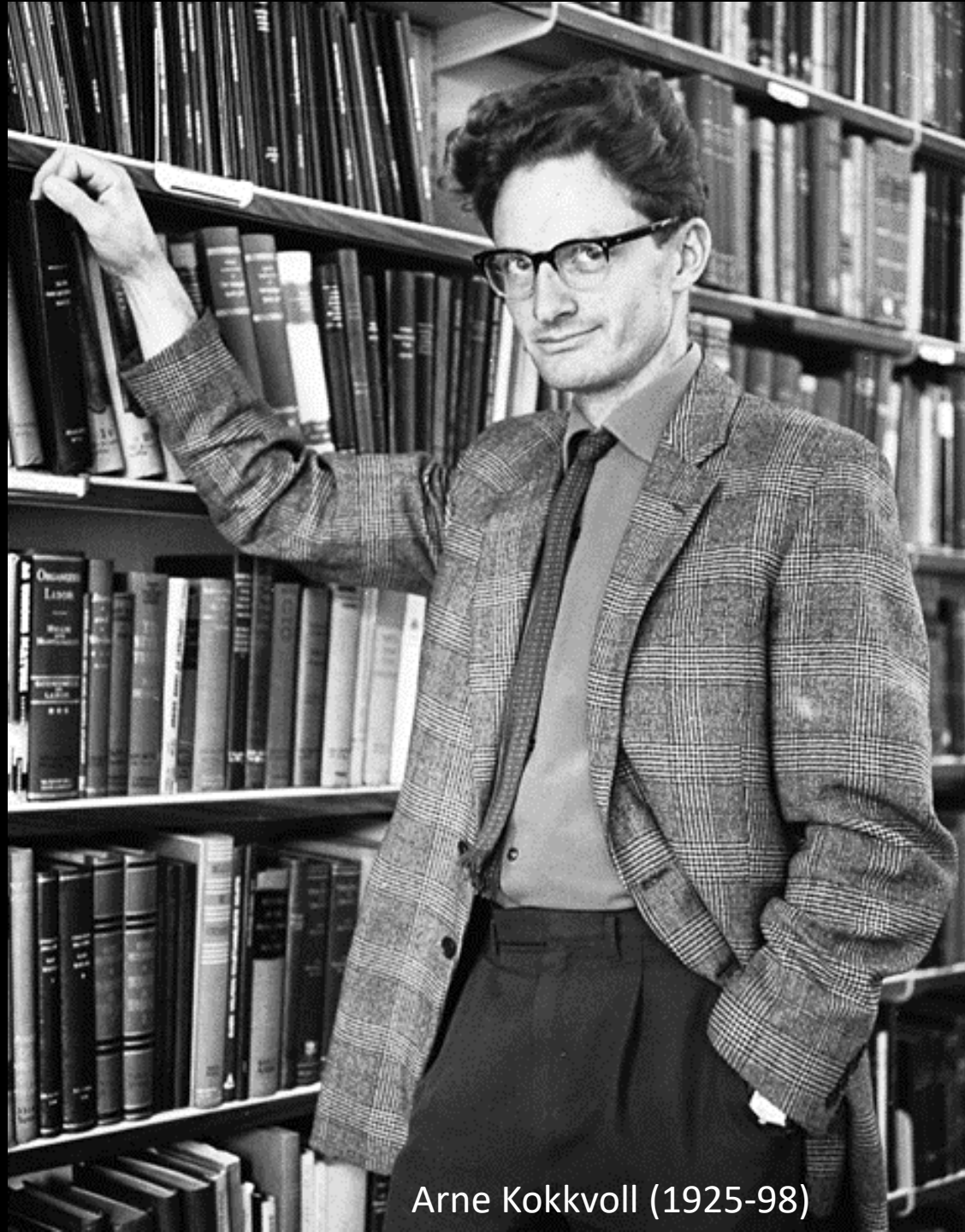
Norwegian delegation, Comintern's 4. World Congress, 1922



The Lenin Institute Building, 1931. Photo: Branson DeCou (1892-1941)



Just Lippe (centre) with Lise Lindbæk and Arne Gauslå, Stockholm 1938



Arne Kokkvoll (1925-98)



*Посольство
Союза Советских
Социалистических Республик*

Drammensveien 74

Oslo, den 17. august 1964.

Ærede Arne Kokkvoll,

Instituttet for marxisme-leninismen i Moskva henvendte seg til Sovjet-Unionens Ambassade i Norge med anmodning å melde Dem at Instituttet inviterer Dem å besøke Sovjet-Unionen for å i løpet av en uke gjøre bekjentskap med arbeidserfaringen av Sovjet-Unionens arkiver og studere det arkivstoff som Sovjet-Unionen disponerer over hva Det Norske Arbeiderpartiets historie angår.

Instituttet påtar alle omkostninger under Deres opphold på sovjetisk territorium.

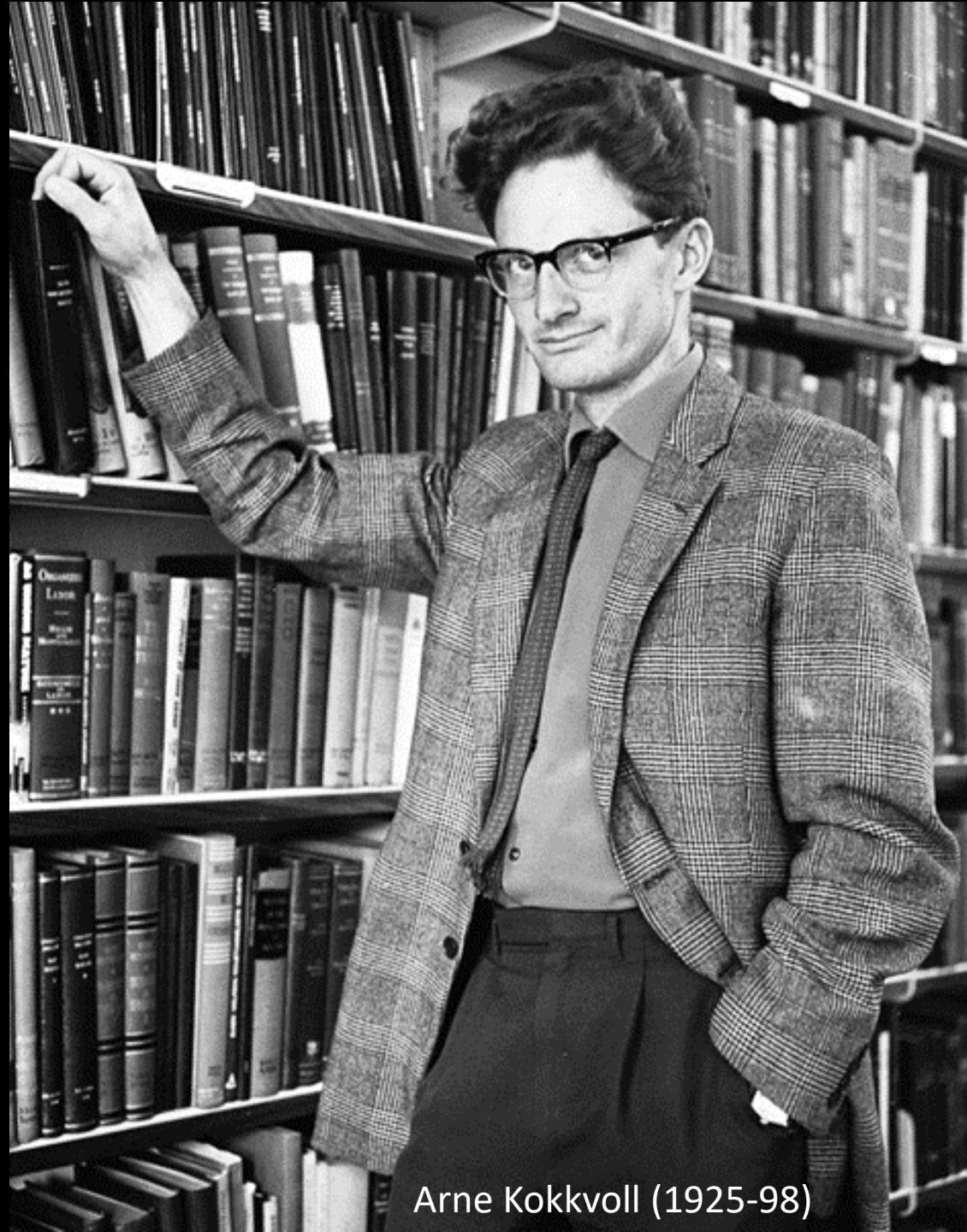
Med hilsen

N. Lunjov

N. Lunjov

Sovjet-Unionens Ambassadør i Norge

Arkivsjef Arne Kokkvoll
Arbeiderbevegelsens arkiv
Youngsgt. 11c
Oslo.



Arne Kokkvoll (1925-98)



Khrushchev visiting Oslo, 1964



1. May Parade, Oslo 1969



Электронные ресурсы

Интербригады Республиканской армии Испании (1936-1945)



В документальных материалах фонда 545 отразилась деятельность интернациональных бригад и соединений, сражавшихся в рядах Республиканской армии Испании во время войны

1936-1939 г.

[→ Подробнее](#)

Об архиве

РГАСПИ был создан в соответствии с постановлением Правительства Российской Федерации от 15.03.1999 г. № 283 путем объединения Российского центра хранения и изучения документов новейшей истории (РЦХИДНИ) и Центра хранения документов молодежных организаций (ЦХДМО). Объединившиеся архивы, в свою очередь, были созданы в 1991 и 1992 годах на базе прекративших свою деятельность Центрального партийного архива Института марксизма-ленинизма при ЦК КПСС (ЦПА) и Центрального архива ВЛКСМ.

[→ Подробнее](#)

Новости и Объявления

15 февраля 2018 г. Уважаемые пользователи! Представляем вашему вниманию виртуальный тур по историко-документальной выставке "БОЛЬШОЙ ТЕРРОР" Автор идеи и концепции проекта: Андрей...
[Подробнее](#)

12 февраля 2018 г. Книги, подготовленные при участии сотрудников РГАСПИ, стали лауреатами Национальной премии "Лучшие книги и издательства года-2017". В номинации "Энциклопедии":- ...
[Подробнее](#)

[→ Все новости](#)

Обращения граждан

Социально-правовые запросы в РГАСПИ можно направлять по обычной почте, электронной почте, с сайта РГАСПИ, по факсу.

Организации на своем бланке должны указывать фамилию и инициалы, номер контактного телефона должностных лиц, готовящих запросы к подписанию.

Граждане в своих запросах должны указывать фамилии, имена и отчества, домашний адрес, номер контактного телефона. В первую очередь данное требование относится к запросам, поступающим в РГАСПИ по электронной почте.

[→ Подробнее](#)

Читальные залы

Читальный зал № 1 (общий читальный зал)

Адрес: Москва, ул. Большая Дмитровка, 15, 5 этаж

Телефон: +7 (495) 694-40-34

График работы:

- понедельник – с 12.00. до 20.00.
- вторник – с 11.00. до 17.00.
- среда – с 10.00. до 17.30.
- четверг – с 11.00. до 17.00.
- пятница – с 9.30. до 16.30.

[→ Все залы](#)



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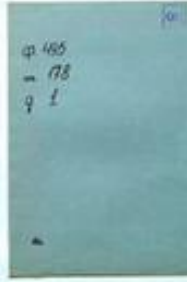
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Protokoll
für
Kriegs-kommunistische Partei
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