



Dzieje najnowsze

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the territory of the
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1940-1941
FATE exiles

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The nationality structure VICTIMS OF REMOVAL OF SOVIET from the eastern territories of the Second Republic between 1939-1941

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The most massive form of repression were deported, though they also have a deterrent effect (as a way to disintegration of society and deprive him of his leadership groups, elements dangerous to the regime, etc.) And economically.

The main difficulty when you try to analyze the problem stems from the need to appeal to the documents produced by the Soviet security apparatus at the ignorance of the mechanism for the determination of their ethnic affiliation of the victims of repression. It is not known whether the officers were guided by the declarations of Soviet repression, records or documents in their own assessment, and if the latter, it is based on what? This results in the need to maintain a far-reaching precautions, and the results achieved blamed degree of uncertainty.

1. The first deportation



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The first mass deportation of Polish citizens in the USSR took place in February 1940. And took military settlers, colonists and civil servants forests. The operation was preceded by actions of the police and the propaganda and political ongoing since October 1939. And attacks mainly the settlers. Their political meaning Beria laid out concisely: "Members of *Źwiązku Osadników* in Western Ukraine and Western Belarus were military-police agency of the Polish government and continue to represent a major base for counter-

Gulag History**Mass deportations in the USSR****Deportations of Poles to USSR****Poles in Kazakhstan****Eastern fate of Poles****Eastern Borderlands****Resettlement of Poles in the USSR****The history of political thought****With modern Polish history****The history of Wrocław**

revolutionary activities". In February of 1940. It deported from the so-called. Western Ukraine 89062 people, and called. Western Belarus 50732 people, therefore so a total of 139,794 people. The ethnic composition of this group at the time of deportation is not known. On the other hand there are documents showing the national structure in this category exiles in mid-1941. Among the 133,658 people included in the quota of "settlers" registered 109,223 Poles (81.7%), 11,720 Ukrainians (8.8%), 10,802 Belarusians (8.1%) and 1913 (1.4%) representatives of other nationalities. Because it does not appear that at this time the phenomenon occurred which could significantly distort the structure OWA, you can venture to guess that it was similar to that of February 1940. Here you can make that in February 1940. It was taken around: 114.2 thous. Poles, 12.3 thous. Ukrainians, 11.3 thousand. Belarusians and nearly 2 thousand. representatives of other nationalities. In the vast majority were villagers.



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2. The second deportation

The scope of the other great mass deportation operation is specified in the resolution of the CC CPSU (b) of 2 March 1940. It included the family, "former Polish army officers, policemen, prison guards, gendarmes, intelligence officials, former landowners and industrialists and high officials of the former Polish camera state, repressed and kept in the camps of prisoners of war ". In the process of defining the scope of the deportation criterion of nationality it did not appear, and the documents relating to the planning process, the ethnic composition was recorded repeatedly subject to repression from which it could conclude that it awakened interest. In the course of deportations, however, this interest has not confirmed and documents related to its conduct did not contain an any information.

According to information NKVD April 7, 1940. Ethnic composition envisaged for deportation (determined by nationality repressed head of the family) as follows:

- In the western regions of the Ukrainian SSR - 25335 people, including 17884 Poles (70.6%), 6 321 (25.0%) of Ukrainians, 194 Russians (0.8%), 768 Jews (3.0%), 60 Germans (0.2%), 108 others (0.4%)

- In the western regions of Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic - 28417 people, including 18637 Poles 65.6%), 7216 Belarusians (25.4%), 279 Ukrainians (1.0%), 659 Russians (2.3%), 1,557 Jews (5 5%), 59 Lithuanians (0.2%), 4 Armenians, 6 Germans.

In total, therefore, they expected the resettlement of 36,521 Poles (67.9%), 12.3% of Ukrainians 6600), 853 Russians (1.6%), 2,325 Jews (4.3%), 66 Germans (0.1%), 7216 Belarusians (13.5%) and 171 others (0.3%).

A more detailed report from the eve of deportation referring to the western district of Belarus indicated the intention to export 26,999 people, including 19,811 Poles (66.7%), 7239 Belarusians (24.4%), 279 Ukrainians (0.9%), 682 Russians (2.3%), 1,618 Jews (5.5%), 60 Lithuanians (0.2%), 4 Armenians, 6 Germans. In the last days of preparation for export lists appended therefore mostly Poles and their percentage in the population intended for deportation has increased at the expense of other ethnic groups. Unfortunately we do not have the statement nationality of the eve of deportation in relation to Ukraine.

April 15 Canawa informed that Belarus deported 28,112 people, and the final check in Serov April 14, it is known that the western regions of Ukraine deported 31 332, and thus a total of 59444 people. Subsequent information includes data differ by at most a few hundred people, so the number of 59.5 thousand. It can be considered reliable. If displaced from the western regions of Ukraine refer trend that has become apparent in Belarus differences between the structure of nationalities subject to deportation in the early stages of planning and on the eve deportation, it can be assumed that among those deported in April 1940. The percentage of Poles amounted to approx. 69% Belarusians approx. 13% of Ukrainians approx. 12% of Jews approx. 4% of Russians approx. 1.5%. In relation to 59.5 thousand. deportees gave it 41.1 thousand. Poles, 7.7 thousand. Belarusians, 7.1 thousand. Ukrainians, 2.4 thousand. Jews, 0.9 thousand. Russians. In the earlier literature usually treated this deportation as an almost purely Polish in the sense of nationality. This opinion was gradually verified in-depth analysis memoir of growing resource materials. However, the figures quoted Soviet indicate if one considers the relevance of extrapolations made that the prevalence of Poles in this group was significantly smaller than in the case of deportations carried out in February 1940.



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3. The third deportation

The third in the order was the deportation of refugees of war who hit the eastern lands in 1939. September 1939. Fear of persecution by the Germans on the Eastern Borderlands was a large, numbering probably approx. 300 thousand. people throng of refugees from western and central provinces, most of them Jews. The decision to resettle these "bieżeńców", who were not allowed to return to places of residence as part of the population exchange with the Third Reich, and who refused to accept Soviet passports, he had fallen already on 2 March 1940. Originally planned as the simultaneous action of deportation of families victimized. But it was postponed due to ongoing population exchange with the Germans and was conducted in June 1940. The number of refugees who have become victims of deportation is uncertain due to the differences in the Soviet documentation. According to data provided by the Belarusian and Ukrainian authorities deported 22,879 people NKVD of the Byelorussian SSR and 57,774 people from the Ukrainian SSR, and thus a total of 80,653 people. In the light of the calculations based on census commanders of 57 echelons of deportation, were displaced 76,246 people, including 52,617 people from the western regions of Ukraine (over 30 thousand. From Lviv), and 23629 people from the western district of Belarus. In addition, in late June they arrested 16617 Honeymooners (ie. Odinoczek), including the so-called 9275. Western Ukraine and 7342 on the so-called. Western Belarus.

As in the case deported in February, is not known to the ethnic composition of exported at the time of the operation, and there is documentation talking about him in relation to August 1941. Then, among the so-called. spiecpieriesielenców-bieżeńców were 64,533 Jews (84.6%), 8357 Poles (11.0%), 1,728 Ukrainians (2.3%), 186 Belarusians (0.2%), 119 Germans (0.2%) and 1396 persons whose nationality was not specified in the reports of the NKVD. If the structure of the transfer at the time of deportation, we get the following numbers exported: 68.2 thous. Jews, 8.9 thousand. Poles, 1.86 thousand. Ukrainians after approx. 160 Belarussians and Germans.

However, it was in terms of number two (after settlers and leśnikach) deportation from the lands of the Second Republic, its influence on the ethnic structure of these lands was small, covered for persons who are not permanent residents of the eastern borderlands.



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4. The fourth deportation

The most difficult to define - at least approximately - the ethnic composition deported from areas occupied by the Soviet Union of the Second Republic in May-June 1941. Carried out the operations sort of treatment areas incorporated into the USSR in 1939-1940, respectively circuits including in western Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania , Latvia and Estonia, and then the western circuits Belarus. These operations carry different mode, categories repressed and legal status of the victims, which further complicates the analysis.

On the western district of the Ukrainian SSR in May 1941. 11093 persons were deported. The number of deportees from the western district of the Byelorussian SSR is the issue in light of the known documents and varies between 20,3-24,3 thousand. people. The ethnic structure of exported nothing is known. Ethnic exported structure is not known, and at a certain ratio can be inferred on the basis of social categories that are covered by deportation. These data suggest that most of the deportees, especially in western regions of Belarus, could be the Poles. From the Lithuanian SSR were 12,6-13,2 thousand deported. people, including sites belonging to the Second Republic approx. 2.4 thousand. people. Also in this case it is not known what was the ethnic structure exported. In total, therefore the areas falling before 1939. Polish state were deported 34-38 thousand. people. It can be assumed that the number of Poles rather not exceed 30 thousand. people.

In the course of these four operations deportation forcibly resettled to the Soviet Union, therefore, probably not more than 194-195 thousand. Poles, or 61-62% of deportees. The second largest group were Jews - more than 70 thousand. (at least 22% exported), but permanent residents of eastern borderlands were among them, probably not more than 5%. Also deported a large number of Ukrainians - probably 23-25 thousand. and Belarusians - approx. 20 thous., as well as several thousand Germans, Lithuanians, Russians. It should be emphasized, however, that the findings are to some extent based on extrapolations and evaluations estimates.

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