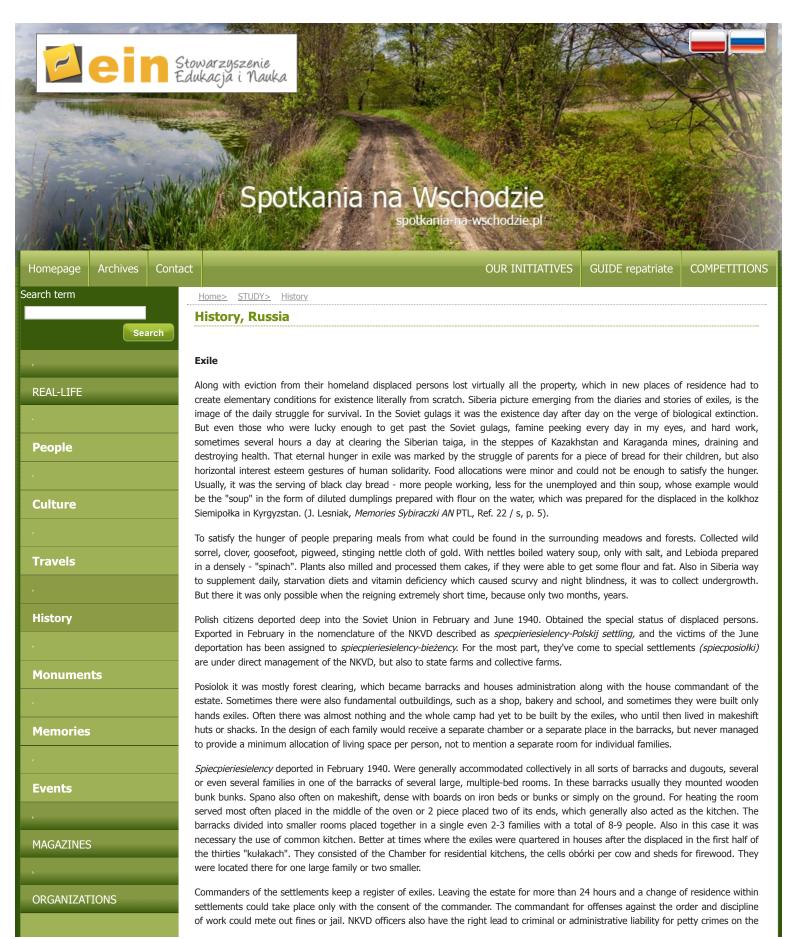
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basis alone of their inquiries. Blueprints also the fate of the family, taking the elderly and unable longer to work in homes for the elderly, thus separating them from their families. So parents separated from their children, but often the wife of her husband or sibling. RECOMMENDED In much better conditions were exiles who were taken to state farms and collective farms. They were mostly accommodated in the room remaining at the disposal of a farm or administratively assigned to headquarters to local families. In the first case of Polish families they were placed in the different sheds, stables and barns temporarily available in connection with grazing cattle, or not used for a long time, often not treated with fertilizer. Assigned exiles abandoned and crumbling dugouts or houses temporarily uninhabited (eg. In connection with local families heading out on a summer wypasy in step). It happened that the empty chamber with an area of several square meters, without doors and windows, the broken hearth, placed even several families numbering together a dozen people. In pawłodarskim breeding sovkhoz exiles they quartered 5-6 families in one room, and 150 people placed in chambers not residential, but in a stable. The Kazakh collective farms, generally poor and neglected, dominated dugout. These were the same, low houses built of clay, usually with one or two chambers, with small, wmurowanymi, not opening windows, without floors. The floor was earthen threshing floor. The function of the kitchen met the primitive hearth. Furniture in them, there were not any. Occasionally they were equipped with only a makeshift, cobbled together from planks bunks for sleeping. In most cases, however, Spano on the threshing floor quilted straw or weeds that have managed to break in the area. Despite the general degradation and extreme deprivation, many unworthy behavior that occur in such conditions among Polish exiles were or were not uncommon. Even the Russians perceived specific Poles pride, which Solzhenitsyn called "Polish pride". A very important place in the life of the exiles occupied faith and prayer. Often it is because of this religion gained the trust of local Russians. <u>1 [2] 3 4 5</u> **User comments** + Add Comment Your comment: User Name: Dodaj komentarz cookies policy Homepage Contact © Copyright MEETINGS IN THE EAST 2013 Design and execution IDEARTIS