



Dzieje najnowsze

Deportations from the territory of the USSR POLISH FOR 1940-1941 FATE exiles

Deportations 1940-1941

Mileage deportation

The number of deportees

Nationality deported

Status of deportees

Distribution deported

Losses

Characteristics of
deportation

In exile

Everyday life - the book

Flat

Clothes

Alimentation

job

The so-called. amnesty

Siberia in the eyes of Poles

On page

History of Russia and the
USSR

Russian-Chechen conflict

The system of repression
in the USSR

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

OPERATIONS deportation

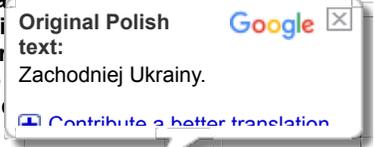
As a result of agreements between the USSR and the Third Reich in 1939. Was a Polish division of territory between the two countries. In 1939-1941 in eastern Poland Polish, occupied by the Soviet Union, undergoing intensive political, economic and social. In this process the great role played by terror, by which it sought to destroy any manifestations or only potential resistance intimidate the population, to break down the existing structure, to create a field for Sovietization. One of the components of this terror were deported. In 1940-41 the Soviet authorities have made four major operations deportation of Polish lands: in February, April and June 1940 and May-June 1941.

For a group of particularly dangerous from the point of view of Moscow's policy was military settlers - the soldiers of the Polish Army of 1920. Who borderlands received nadziały land - and the civilian colonists - Polish peasants who have purchased land in the east of the parceling of large estates. The Soviet authorities saw in them the potential risks arising from economic, and above all political activity. Because the reluctance of the population were surrounded by Ukrainian and Belarusian therefore taken against them for propaganda activities they can be discounted as an act of justice for the Ukrainians and Belarusians. December 5, 1939 r. Political Bureau of the CPSU (b) and the Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution on the so-called deportation. settlers, and December 29 RKL USSR approved the instructions on the procedure of deportation and organization of special settlements, which hit had displaced population.

Deportation began on the night of the 9th to 10th February 1940. Took place in extremely unfavorable weather conditions, the temperature dropped since then even to -40° C. The deportees had the right to take along clothes, underwear, footwear, bedding, kitchenware and table, food, agricultural and small appliances, money and valuables, but not more than 500 kg per family. They left everything they owned: immovable property, equipment, livestock. In addition to the dominant among the uprooted settlers and colonists military, deportation also included a number of representatives of other groups, especially forestry workers

Used in the Soviet principle of collective responsibility and the desire to get rid of the new territorial acquisitions of people having personal and family reasons for hostility towards the Soviet authorities and at the same time playing an opinion-making roles in the society decided to deport the families of persons previously victimized in various forms (arrested by the NKVD, imprisoned in POW camps, sentenced to stay in the labor camps) or illegally escaped abroad. March 2, 1940 appropriate decisions were taken by the Political Bureau of the CPSU (b) and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. On April 10, 1940. Council of People's Commissars approved the instructions on the procedure to carry out the deportation and decided to start deportation during the night from 12th to 13th of April. Rozsiedlono deported in Kazakhstan, aktubińskim circuits, akmolińskim, kustanajskim, pawłodarskim, północnokazachstańskim (pietropawłowskim) and semipałatyńskim. 36,729 displaced persons sent to work in collective farms and 17923 in sowchozach. About 8 thousand. placed in the working-class neighborhoods of different industrial enterprises and the construction of railway lines. Next to the families of persons arrested for real or alleged participation in the activities of the Polish underground, they were deported to the Soviet Union a family of Polish officers, families of Polish officers, Polish officers and gendarmes, landowners, manufacturers and Polish officers. The composition of this group are not yet known.

Another wave of deportation of refugees took with Polish central and western (ie. *Bieżeńców*). In September, 1939. Fear of persecution by the Germans in the eastern Polish were many refugees from western and central provinces, most of them Jews. No data exists to accurately determine the size of the group. As a result of the Soviet-German agreement 66 thousand. people returned to areas occupied by the Third Reich. The fate of the rest was sealed on March 2, 1940., When the Council of People's Commissars also decided to deport the group. The action, which was planned to be carried out in April 1940. Along with the displacement of families oppressed people, has been delayed due to the extension of a population exchange between the USSR and Germany. The eviction was finally the night of 28 June 29, 1940.



With modern Polish history
The history of Wrocław

To further deportations came a year later. 14 May 1941 r. CC CPSU (b) and RKL USSR passed a resolution to conduct "cleansing" areas incorporated by the USSR in 1939-1940. In accordance with the directives issued thereunder by the NKVD deportation subject to the organization's members deemed counterrevolutionary and their families were policemen, prison guards, landlords, merchants, industrialists, senior officials and local government and members of their families, former officers, family members of persons convicted counter-revolutionary crimes and fugitives, as well as persons suspected of criminal activity. 22 May 1941 r. Started from the area of the so-called displacement. Western Ukraine. Deportation transports were sent from there to the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the circuits omskiego, południowokazachstańskiego and Novosibirsk. 14 June 1941 r. Deportation operation overwhelmed Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Many adult men - "heads of families" - would be subject to arrest. Due to the fact that there have been no arrests separate action, only men at the station were being separated from their loved ones and separate transports sent to labor camps. The greatest concentration of the action reached on the first day of deportation. Deportation lasted until June 18, and the last rail transports were leaving yet June 22, the day of the outbreak of the German-Soviet war. Less than a week after the start of action in the Baltic countries, on the night of 19 on June 20 there was deportation of the so-called Polish population. Western Belarus. Total to June 22 was celebrated there 20 transports. The outbreak of the Soviet-German war and the strong bombing junctions, especially in Minsk, made the 5 warehouses stuck in the city or even in front of him. As a result of the bombings in the death of detainees eszelonach bear was 10-13% of exports, and a further 12-15% was injured. As a result of the rapid movement of German troops and the threat of encirclement of the Red Army near Minsk convoy of deportees he fled, leaving their fate.

© Copyright by Stanisław Ciesielski



[Homepage](#)

[Site Map](#)

[My publications](#)