

NKVD camps for Polish prisoners of war

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NKVD camps for Polish prisoners of war - a place of mass confinement of three groups of Polish POWs in Soviet captivity. They are not listed here other places of detention Polish prisoners of war in the Soviet Union, such as prisons of Western Belarus and Western Ukraine - where collected separately arrested Polish officers, numbering about a thousand people, or prison the NKVD at Lubyanka in Moscow.

Given the camps were divided on the need this password for the **proper POW camps** where Soviet authorities generally complied condition Convention on prisoners and forced them into slave labor, and **labor POW camps**, where prisoners performed forced labor. Places of detention for the first group of prisoners known uses of historiography division into **special** camps and **distribution**, and for the second group introduced a distinction between **transit** camps and **poamnestyjne**.

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NKVD camps during "Operation Polish" (1933-1938)

After completion in 1924. Repatriation, under the Treaty of Riga (1921.), In the USSR remained approx. 1.1-1.2 million Poles. The majority (approx. 900-950 thous.) Lived in Ukraine and Belarus, where were mostly peasants (approx. 80%), settled in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries., And most often in the areas before and partition of Polish and close to the Polish-Soviet border. There were also Polish clusters in major cities such as Kiev or Minsk, Leningrad and Moscow. In Russia, the South Caucasus and Siberia was a total of approx. 200 thousand. Poles. On 11 August 1937 r. Yezhov Operating signed an order No. 00485, which provided, inter alia, "Total liquidation (...) the basic human resource Polish intelligence in the USSR". "Polish operation" determined, "3 months", was several times extended and ended with the decision of the NKVD and of the Council of People's Commissars of November 15 [1938. For a few months took a "cleaning" of the NKVD, who participated in the operation. Repressions against Poles included both leaders of Communist activists (including lost 46 members and 24 alternate members of the Central Committee), as well as "ordinary citizens"; both workers and - above all - the peasants. According to the report of the NKVD of 10 July 1938. They arrested a total of 134 519 Poles - approx. 53% in Belarus and Ukraine, most of which were kept in NKVD camps. Until the decision of 15 November 1938. Number arrested was approx. 150 thousand. It is estimated that 40-50%. Ie approx. 75 thousand. It was shot. The rest were deported to Kazakhstan or imprisoned in NKVD camps.

Detention camps first group

The camps listed below functioned within the contractual period from 17 of September 1939 year. by the end of May 1940., that is the end of the so-called. discharging special camps (the Katyn massacre).

POW camps appropriate

For the first group of prisoners created them by order No. 0308 of 19 September 1939. Lavrenti P. Beria to deploy transferred authority of the NKVD seized by the Red Army on the annexed eastern Polish areas as a result of aggression September 17, 1939. Polish prisoners of war. The literature says more than a hundred of these camps, and the most famous so-called. POW camps is appropriate (with the geographic location, the commander and commissioner with the creation of the camp and the status of prisoners of war before unloading to special camps and camp griazowieckiego):

■ Special camps:

1. kozielski (Kozelsk k. Kaluga in Kaluga Region (Russia) on the railway line Smolensk - Bachmutowo - Kozelsk, approx. 250 km southeast of Smolensk - in the monastery Bringing Virgin into the Temple (Optina Monastery), featured in "The Brothers Karamazov," Dostoevsky ; *commandant: st. lejt. Bishop Vasily Nikolaevich Korolev, Commissioner st. politruk Michael Mikhailovich Alekseev*, initially a temporary camp for the transfer of prisoners to the Germans, then the special camp officer due to overloading of the camp starobielskiego, according to the Information Center "CARD" from this camp were murdered 4410 people;
2. ostaszkowski (Ostaszkw circuit kalinińskim, now Tver, Russia) northwest of Kalinin (Tver) on the railway line Big (Wielikije) Arches - Pieno - Bologoye, or actually a distance of 11 km from Ostaszków islet Stołbnyj on Lake Seliger near Zar village - in the monastery Stolobny Island; *commandant: st. lejt. Bishop Paul Fedorovich Borisowiec Commissioner st. politruk Ivan Alexeyevich Jurasow*; camp for police officers, prison staff, intelligence and military police; by Information Centre "CARD" from this camp were killed 6314 people;
3. starobielski (Starobyelsk circuit woroszyłowgradzkim, now Luhansk, Ukraine), on the river Ajdar on the road Millerovo - Kuliansk and the railway line Staniczno-Ługanskoje - Trauma - in the monastery of the Protection of the Mother of God; *commandant: cap. Bishop Alexander Grigorievich Berezhhov Commissioner Michael Mikhailovich Kirshin*; first special camp officer; by Information Centre "CARD" from this camp were killed 3739 people.

■ Distribution camps, transitional and packing:

1. grazowiecki (Gryazovets in Vologda (Russia) on the railway line Yaroslavl - Vologda), in a former convent, then house indoor enterprise Siewierolies, approx. 8 km from the city and the railway station, *the commandant Lt.. Bishop Michael Filippov*; assembly prisoners selected by the NKVD special camps to carry out prospective plans in May 1940. there were 395;
2. Juchnowski (Yukhnov near Kaluga, Russia) on the river Ugra on the road maloyaroslavets - Miatliewo - Roslaw, actually in the former sanatorium tuberculosis Pavlishchev (Pawliszew) Boron (often camp is identified by that name), 500 meters from the village Szczełkanowo, 32 km from the railway station Babynino on the line Tikhonov Deserts k. Kaluga - Sukhinichi; *Commandant: Major Archbishop Philip Josifowicz Kadyszew Commissioner battalion Ewel Sołomonowicz Gilczienok*;
3. jużski (Jüza circuit Ivanovo, Russia) not far from the river Kłażmy on campus Talicy, 30 km from the city of Juza and 47 km from the railway station Vyazniki, *commander of the ML. cf. Bishop Alexander Fitałowicz stick Commissioner st. cf., Bishop Grigory Vasilievich Korotkov*;
4. kozielszczański (Koziszczyzna in Poltava (Ukraine) on the railway line Poltava - Kremenchuk, 500 meters from the railway station, *the commandant: st. see. Sokolow W.L. Bishop, Commissioner cap. FS Akulienko*;
5. Orange (Oranki in Gorky (now and previously Niznij Novgorod, Russia), not far from the city Bogorodzk and the railway line Arzamas - Gorki (Niznij Novgorod), in a former convent, *commandant: st. cf. Bishop I. Sorokin, Commissioner see. BP . p. Kuznetsov*;
6. putywłski (Putivl 'circuit Sumy (Ukraine)) on the road Sumy - GLUCHOW in the monastery safroniewskim, 40 km from Putivl and 12 km from the railway station Tiotkino on the line Totals - Worożba - Druzhba, *Commandant: Major Archbishop Nikolai Nikolaevich Smirnov, Commissioner battalion Semyon Piotrowicz Wasiagin*; a temporary camp for the transfer of prisoners to the Germans;
7. Vologodskaya or zaonikijewski (Vologda, Russia), indoor defunct orphanage 18 km from Vologda near the site Zaonikijewo; *commandant: Matveyev, the Commissioner Timofei Fedorovich Sazonov*.

POW forced labor camps

The best-known work camps jenieckimi were:

1. Rivne camp (since December 1939. called Lviv) - A system of about 20 points deployed along the camp built in a murderous pace of strategic roads Novgorod Volyn (Novograd Wołyńskij) - Lviv by Rivne (Rovno), Dubno and Brody; *commandant: Ivan Fediukow*; sent here 15 500 people, of which in December 1939. Poles was 14,211, including 12,482 soldiers and 1,364 non-commissioned officers
2. camps for the needs of the iron mines and limestone from the union "Nikopol-Marganiec" in Ukraine subordinate to the People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy; Here referral planned 8,500 Poles here, and finally deposited about 10 300 people:
 1. krzyworoški camp (Kryvyi Rih in the circuit Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine); about 6800 prisoners;
 2. jeleno-karakubski camp; about 1,900 prisoners;
 3. camp Zaporizhia (Zaporozhye, Ukraine); about 1,600 prisoners.

Camps ON

The pronouncements Soviet April 1943, and followed them in a committee report Burdenko from the USSR investigating, and actually falsified the Katyn massacre, there is information that in the spring of 1940 prisoners from three special camps were grouped in three close lying, about 30 -40 km from Smolensk, camps, special purpose (forced labor on roads) No. 1-ON 2-ON, 3-ON. They were placed there without the right to correspondence, which uprawdopodobniało sudden cessation of an exchange of letters. After the outbreak of war were to be left to their fate due to a lack of wagons, to fall into the hands of the Germans and in the late summer and autumn of 1941 to be executed by them. All this version does not hold water - the committee gave the name of only one camp

commandant (1-ON), none of these camps did not run, did not die, he was not arrested or transferred to another camp. Leave in the lurch those camps, it would be amazing to persistent evacuation of other camps, like the located - not as Smolensk - in close proximity to the border camp Lviv. The evacuation of the camp was carried out on foot, not by train, to have a similar number of prisoners almost entirely under the bombs brought them to the camp starobielskiego. Moreover, despite the claims of falling into the hands of the Germans prisoners of the three camps, or about 15 thousand. people and murder them all in the Katyn corpses were found there in number according to the number held in one Koźle camp. Nevertheless, this version is in Russia promoted by the so-called. Katyn lie (writer J. Mukhin, the governor A. Tiulejew).

Detention camps second group

These camps were places of detention of prisoners between the end of the so-called. discharge camps (the Katyn massacre) and the transitional period after 12 August 1941. - the announcement of the so-called. amnesty.

POW camps appropriate

The following camps did not function consistently within the above period due to the movement of prisoners and their related closing and opening. Some camps as still operating were mentioned above.

■ Transit camps:

1. Juchnowski, also known as Pavlishchev (Pawliszew) Boron (Yukhnov near Kaluga Russia): They were moved by him ultimately selected for the camp griazowieckiego prisoners of special camps; gathered here were in 2752, which in the spring of 1941. ponojskiego griazowieckiego (1300 people);
2. kozielski, also known as Kozelsk II (Kozelsk k. Kaluga) gathered here acquired Polish prisoners of war interned the camp ponojskiego 1428 persons; at the turn of June internees French, English and Belgian military displaced

Original Polish text:

kozielski, znany też jako Kozelsk II ([Kozelsk k. Kalugi](#) w obwodzie kałuskim ([Rosja](#)); w lecie 1940 r. ten pusty był obóz specjalny uruchomiono ponownie i zgromadzono tu przejętych jeńców polskich internowanych w krajach nadbałtyckich, w styczniu 1941 r. było ich 2448, z których wiosną 1941 r. wywieziono do obozu ponojskiego 1428 osób; na przełomie czerwca i lipca 1941 r. ewakuowano z niego do obozu griazowieckiego 1224 jeńców polskich oraz 181 internowanych francuskich, angielskich i belgijskich wojskowych przemieszczonych w lutym 1941 r. z więzienia butyrskiego w Moskwie.

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■ Camps "poamnestyjne"

1. griazowiecki (Gryazovets in Vologda (Russia); prisoners escaped (Elect) from the liquidation of special camps and prisoners interned in the Baltics, relocated to the camp Kozielski and juchnowskiego and there Elect (1673 people, of which 395 survivors of the first group of special camps) ;
2. jużski (Jüza circuit Ivanovo, Russia); Prisoners transferred from the team of North Camp Railway (*Siewżeldortag*) and some prisoners from the camp ponojskiego (9567 people);
3. Suzdal (Suzdal in the circuit of Vladimir (Russia), some prisoners transferred from the camp ponojskiego (1967 people);
4. starobielski (Starobyelsk circuit woroszytówgradzkim, now Luhansk, Ukraine); Prisoners evacuated after June 22, 1941. camp Lviv (12 002 persons).

POW forced labor camps

1. camp Lviv (until December 1939. called Rivne) - used to continue the strenuous road building strategic Novgorod Volyn - Lviv, after 22 June 1941. were evacuated to the camp starobielskiego about 14,000 people (including about 11,000 Poles) - victim evacuation is estimated at about 1,900 people (identified by the Centre "DATA" - 1328);
2. Northern Rail team camp (*Siewżeldortag*) deployed in the basin of Pechora, in the south-east of Arkhangelsk (Russia) and adjacent areas of the Komi ASSR; for the construction of the North-pieczorskiej Trunk Line displaced there were prisoners from the camps: krzyworskiego, jeleno-karakubskiego and Zaporozian numbering about 8000 people;
3. ponojski camp (Ponoy River in Murmansk Oblast on the White Sea, Russia); There have been displaced prisoners from the camps: Kozielski and juchnowskiego for the construction of the NKVD No. 106 (creating a military airport).

NKVD camp in Spassk

NKVD prison camp in Spassk near Karaganda (ie. The camp spasożawodski) was established in August 1941; It placed in several hundred (probably approx. 260) Polish prisoners in 1939 who had not been released as part of the so-called. amnesty.

Detention camps third group

The entry of the Red Army on the eastern territories of the Second Republic started mass repressive actions against the Polish armed pro-independence organizations. Captured their members collected in the filtration camps and transition, among others, in Białystok, Lublin, Skrobowie k. Lubartowa (sometimes administered as "Skrobowo"), Przemysl, Sokolow Podlaski, Miedniki Royal k. Vilnius. Some of them forcibly or voluntarily conscription into the Army Berling and the Red Army, and most were taken to these camps in Russia:

1. borowczyński camp No. 270 (Borowiczy circuit Novgorod, Russia); 5795 people
2. czerebowiecki camp (?) (Czerebowiec (?), Russia)
3. diagilewski camp (Diagiliewo in Ryazan on the railway line Moscow - Ryazan, Russia)

4. Dubrovsky camp (Dubrowska, Russia)
5. griazowiecki camp (Gryazovets in Vologda (Russia)
6. camp Kaluga (Kaluga, Russia)
7. camp ostaszkowski 41 (Ostaszów circuit kalinińskim, now Tver, Russia); together with the camp of Ryazan 4307
8. Ryazan camp No. 178-454 (Ryazan, Russia)
9. No. 0321 camp Saratov (Saratov, Russia);
10. camp stalinogorski control and filter No. 283 and No. 388 prisoners of war (Stalinogorsk in the Moscow - now Krasnogorsk, Russia); 6326 people
11. camp Staliński control and filter 240 (Stalino in Donbas, Donetsk, Ukraine); together with the camp Saratov 4782 people

In addition to these camps Army soldiers and other armed independence movement were sentenced or directed to labor camps in Vorkuta, Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, or for winter timber, as was done with all the prisoners in the camp Kaluga forced to such work in the area korobowskim near Moscow.

Post-war NKVD camps for Poles in the USSR

Three basic types NKVD camps after the war were named:

- A) camps;
- B) Camps control and filtration;
- C) Operating Battalions

Here are some of the NKVD camps for Poles after World War II and the number of interned or imprisoned in the Soviet Union;

- Interned at the Urals; 3940 people in 1945-1948 passed through the camp control and filter No. 0302 in the circuit Mołotowski and POW camps No. 231 and No. 523 in the circuit Sverdlovsk. for Polish citizens who were arrested in 1944-1945 and detained without trial in camps NKVD-MVD USSR as interneers.
- Trapped in Ostashkov and Ryazan; 4307 interned Poles and Polish citizens who during the years 1944 to 1947 passed through POW camps No. 41 in Ostaszkov circuit kalinińskim and No. 178-454 in Ryazan and labor camps in Vorkuta,
- 5690 Poles and Polish citizens of other nationalities arrested on 4 January 1944, imprisoned in Workutłagu, Rieczłagu, Intłagu, Minłagu, Obskim Corrective Labor Camps and Construction 501 and other camps subordinate to the Board of the Northern Railway Construction.
- Trapped in Stalinogorsku; 6326 Poles and Polish citizens imprisoned in the camp of control and filter No. 283 and No. 388 POW camp NKVD-MVD USSR in 1944-1950.
- Trapped in Borowiczach; 5795 Poles and pre-war Polish citizens of other nationalities imprisoned in a POW camp No. 270 of the NKVD of the USSR in 1944-1949.
- In April - May 1945, after a public tender offer, arrested by the NKVD, sent to forced labor in the mines of Donbass, tens of thousands of miners - Polish citizens from the area of Silesia province. For the Polish they came back a few after ten years.

NKVD camps and prisons after the war and the Polish People's Republic

According to the order (No. 220169) Supreme Command, August 1, 1944. NKVD and Smersh (military counterintelligence), following behind the lines in the Polish implied camps and prisons for AK and the opposition. According to the report of October, in the exercise of command within a few months detained and disarmed approx. 25 thousand. Army soldiers.

Lavrenty Beria in order No. 001266 forty-fourths of 15 October 1944. Appointed to the stationing in Poland, 64 Rifle Division, and in the border areas with the NKVD units from Belarus and Ukraine. We do not take into account here the NKVD camps in the areas of pre-war eastern Polish. (Eg. The Soviets were holding since the summer of 1944. Several thousand soldiers of the Home Army (reports from Vilnius mention up to 8,000), in the camp (at the castle ruins) in Miedniki Royal near Vilnius).

By the end of 1944. NKVD and Smersh arrested approx. 17 thousand. people, including more than 4 thousand. They were sent to camps in the USSR. Soviet troops, from 1 March 1945. Subordinated to the Chief Adviser of the NKVD at the Polish Ministry of Public Security, operated in Poland by the spring of 1947., Then these functions took the UB.

The number of killed and tortured in prisons and labor camps in the years 1944-1956 have established historians for more than half a million, including 80,000 Army soldiers and 31,500 soldiers forest units (poakowskich, national, and others).

On the basis of the documentation MBP can be established that in Poland in April 1945. Were 16 camps (Mrowino, Studzieniec, Świętochłowice - Zgoda, Jaworzno, Cold Wody, Potulice, Jarosław, Mysłowice, Mielęcín, Wadowice, Krotoszyn, Gdańsk, Łódź, Popkowice, Poniatowa, Łęgnowo, obóz NKVD in Trzebuska - Turza), which was invested 27 826 prisoners.

In the second half of the year the number of camps and agricultural colonies was 28 outlets (reachednowe: Głaz, Kcynia, Krzesimów, Leszno – Gronowo, Inowrocław, Oświęcim, Janikowo, Jaksice, Gniewkowo, Będzin, Targowa Hill, Abramów, Stalowa Wola, Torun - Rudak, Kruszwica, Warsaw, Złotów, stopped the run: Poniatowa, Gdańsk, Krotoszyn, Wadowice, Cold Water, Świętochłowice - Zgoda. From January 1945. Until August 1946. Arrested a total of approx. 47 thousand. people.

Here are just some prisons and camps of the NKVD in the People's Republic:

- Krzesimów near Łęczna (July 1944 - August 1948) - The first camp of the NKVD in the Polish Lublin, where he murdered hundreds of people - hence deported to Soviet labor camps.
 - Lublin Castle (in January 1954. Prison were transferred to Chelm) - Castle in Rzeszów (1944-1956) - NKVD prison in the lands east of Poland - the place of execution of these "from the East" who have the earliest and longest-fighting.
 - Wronki, Rawicz, Fordon ... (1945-1956) - the three "central" communist prison and about 20 others, through which "passed over" from 150 to 200 thousand soldiers on the other conspiracy.
 - Jaworzno labor camp - April 6, 1945 the Ministry of Public Security on the basis of Circular No 42 formed Central Labor Camps, citing camps in Warsaw, Poniatowa, Krzesimow, Potulice and Jaworzno and (1950-1956), Progressive Jail for Juvenile in Jaworzno - juvenile political prisoners. The prisoners were sent to him whose ages did not exceed 21 years. Historians estimate that by prison over their about 5 thousand.
 - Majdanek - Lublin (KL) (July 1944 - December 1945) - NKVD camp - hence deported to Soviet labor camps.
 - Think - founded in the autumn of 1944. Camp transitional NKVD No. 49 for AK and opponents of Soviet occupation. They were taken away to camps in Siberia and mostly to m. BOROWICZ , where there was a complex NKVD camps for AK (cultivated No. 270).
 - Montelupich prison in Krakow - Since entering the AR in 1945 the building was in a heavy prison Security Office and the NKVD, through which more than several thousand Polish soldiers, mostly from the Army and WiN, some of which were transported into the Soviet Union on exile.
 - Poznan "Spektagier NKVD No. 2 - Documents indicate more than 800 prisoners living in this camp in 1945., And then at the disposal of Poznan WUBP. Among the detainees were senior officers AK, as well as soldiers of the National Armed Forces and activists SN}. In Poznan there was also Lagier NKVD No. 177.
 - NKVD camp in Trzebuska near Sokolow Malopolski (VIII-X-1944) - The officers of the NKVD in the woods on the nearby village of Turza murdered approx. 300 prisoners. The place is called "Little Katyn".
 - KLW concentration camp - Konzentrationslager. Since January 1945.,, Until May 1945. Run by the NKVD, and later to 1949. By the UB; Labor Camp Street. Gęsia, where he was kept in terrible conditions Army soldiers, prisoners and "other criminals". Preserved messages on executions in this camp, carried out by the NKVD. After the war, suffered death here approx. 1800 people.
 - Skrobów near Lubartów, in the Lublin camp NKVD soldiers AK (1944-1945);
 - Kąkolewnica camp NKVD for the Army, from September 1944. November 1945. There were 2,500-3,000 prisoners. Uroczysko Aries in Kąkolewnicy near Radzyn Podlaski. From autumn 1944 to the turn of January and February 1945, an Army soldiers were shot, but also WiN and BcH.
 - Rembertów - Special NKVD camp No. 10 in the factory Betting ammunition projectile Sp. Acc., For a total of 8,000 Poles; soldiers and activists of the Polish Underground State. From September 1944 to July 1945. NKVD więziło here, including gen. Emil Fieldorfa "Nil". May 21, 1945 Army unit broke prison and freed 1,446 people for deportation to Russia.
 - Oswiecim camps NKVD and UB, until the autumn of 1945. In the former camp or nearby, near the train station "Gemeinschaftslager". The second camp - founded within the former Auschwitz II-Birkenau camp in Brzezinka - existed until March 1946 year. In these camps were about 15,000 people, mostly *Poles resistant* to authority. The camp commandant was a Soviet colonel named Masłobojew. In the parish recorded 144 deaths of people there. In Silesia it worked nearly 30 other smaller camps of the NKVD, which preserved only fragmentary accounts of local people and people imprisoned.
 - Toszek camp NKVD - within seven months died in it about 3.3 thousand. prisoners and a further nearly one thousand - died of exhaustion - shortly after being released.
 - Kedzierzyn and Blachownia and Huta "Hermann Göring" in Łabędach - NKVD camps, where prisoners were dismantled factories and equipment exported later to the Soviet Union.
 - NKVD camps in Ciechanów, Działdowo, Swiebodzin and Grudziadz, which set off to camps around 25,000 people in Russia.
 - Mrowino - NKVD camp for Polish political prisoners from 1945 until 28 June 1956, when, approx. H. 18:30 insurgents Poznan invaded and liberated prisoners.
 - Działdowo - on-site destruction by the Germans 10 thousand. Poles - camp command and distributors NKVD, People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs for AK and *Deutsche Volksliste* as well as temporary by the expulsions of Poles from Pomerania to the gulags of the Soviet Union from 18 January 1945 to October 1945. Of the District headquarter of the War, whose commander was Major Witalim Szitow .
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