

HOOD LIBRARY COLLECTIONS OF POLISH MATERIAL

Stanford U

Anders Collection1. Cataloged material

The cataloged texts of the collection consist of two basic categories: statements and reports (Exhibit A). Statements are personal narratives, accounts, and memoranda written according to the individual judgment of their authors; reports constitute replies to a number of various questionnaires (Exhibits B, C, D, and E), the majority of which aim at the gathering of documentary proof on the behavior of the Red Army and the NKVD in Eastern Poland; on deportation of Polish citizens; on conditions of life in prisons, forced labor camps, POW camps, and places of deportation; on the treatment in courts of alleged offenders against Soviet laws, attitude of Soviet authorities toward religion, the behavior of the Soviet population toward the deportees, and a number of other questions. Some questions were dictated by considerations of Polish security, for example, those concerning the behavior of Polish citizens while in Soviet captivity.

Quite naturally, considering the sufferings, wrongs, and privations inflicted by Soviet authorities upon all authors of the texts, considerable space in statements and reports alike is devoted to the description of personal experiences and complaints. All the prisoners and deportees were acquainted with the blackest side of the Soviet life, and the picture presented by them is therefore almost invariably a gloomy one.

The intellectual and educational level of the authors is extremely uneven. Most of them were private soldiers and noncommissioned officers of the Polish Army; lower-bracket employees of the state, communal, and rural administrations; forest and frontier guards; small-farm holders; land laborers; small merchants; and artisans. Some were former owners of landed estates, teachers, civic leaders, university professors, students, and priests. Disproportionately few were army officers.

The overwhelming majority of all these people were forced to work. Many were employed in forestry and agriculture; a much smaller percentage worked at mining, railroad or highway construction; and a still smaller group was employed in industry.

These two factors—limitations of the observers themselves, and limitations upon their opportunities for observing things of strategic importance—combine to restrict the immediate worth of the statements and reports. With the exception of probably not more than

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several hundred cases, all information of practical value contained in the texts has been included unconsciously, and could only be combed out by careful study.

A typical example in Report No. 653, in which information of apparent importance is given quite casually, without any elaboration, while the thousandfold reported routine of camp life is described in detail.

The cataloged collection contains 61,968 pages, of which about 20,000 pages are statements, and about 42,000 pages are reports. Roughly 10 to 12 per cent of the texts are written with pencil, slightly more than 1 per cent are typewritten; the rest written in longhand, in ink, on an indescribable variety of paper.

From the necessarily superficial perusal of all the material, it is estimated that, after careful combing, fragments of useful information may be obtained on the following areas; Vorkuta, Ukhta-Chib'yu, the Kotlas-Ukhta-Vorkuta Railroad line, the Kandalaksha and Pancy areas on the Kola Peninsula, Naryan-Mar (Pechora) Harbor, the Norilsk-Dudinka area on the lower Yenisey, Nakhodka, Magadan, various gold mines in the Kolyma River valley, Tashkent, and others.

The words "fragments of information" are used intentionally. The situation in which the deportees and forced laborers found themselves made any systematic observation of their surroundings most difficult, even for those among them who might have had an understanding of the advisability of looking around and seeing a little more than their guards wanted them to. They always traveled in closed freight and prison cars, were confined to a camp or working area, and had to concentrate on how to survive under the most difficult living conditions. They had no maps and could not make any notes. The only period of freedom of movement was the time of their journey to join the Polish Army in the fall and winter of 1941-42. They could hardly get the proper spelling of the names of places where they were confined. In some of the reports and statements, even quite well known geographic names are distorted or misspelled, and geographic directions and names of oblasti are often wrongly indicated (for example, Northeastern European Russia is, in a few statements, described as Siberia). Allowance has to be made for this involuntary inexactitude, which in almost every case may be corrected by comparing a given text with others describing the same area, camp, or enterprise.

The subject catalog (Exhibit F), although it organizes the material quite well, is not complete; it does not have separate categories, for instance, for airfields and mines. The description of the construction of the Pancy airfield on the Kola peninsula--reportedly referred to in statements and reports throughout the whole collection, because of the thousands of Poles employed on this project--is not even indirectly mentioned in the subject catalog, nor in category 95a: "Transport and Communication". The same is true of two airfields in

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the Magadan area, and of the naval air station in Dudinka (Yenisey Estuary). Thus, to be quite sure that no information of any importance is overlooked, one should not rely on the catalog. Each of the 61,968 pages of the statements and reports should be scanned to find those containing interesting material.

After a few days of practice, the reading of sometimes quite unintelligible texts does not present any major difficulty, since a great number of them are repetitious. It is estimated that, on the average, one minute per page would suffice to find out whether a given text contained any practical information. This would mean 1,036 hours of actual work if one person were called upon to do the job, and probably no more than one-third of this time if a team of two workers, both knowing Polish, were assigned to do it. In other words, two workers would need about 45 actual working days to screen the collection.

In my judgment, after the screening was completed, not less than 5 per cent but probably not more than 10 per cent of reports and statements would be found to contain useful information. Should this assumption be correct, from 3,100 to 6,200 microfilm frames would have to be made (or half of that with two pages to a frame) if it is decided to microfilm the material for processing by the Air Information Section. From my own experience, I know that the Stanford University photo-reproduction unit is equipped to handle 250 single-sheet frames per hour.

The collection as a whole is an unrivaled primary source of information on the life in the Soviet Union in the crucial time of Russia's cooperation with Nazi Germany and during the initial years of the Russian-German war. Never since the early twenties has such a large body of men left the Soviet Union. Personally, at least, I do not know of any other collection of material on Soviet Russia written by tens of thousands of men, women, and even children, of all walks of life, on the basis of personal experience.

For a historian, a sociologist, or a student of the Soviet economic and political system during the war, this material is of inestimable value, since it gives a realistic behind-the-scenes picture of the epoch probably most misrepresented by the Soviet and pro-Soviet wartime propaganda everywhere. However, I wish to avoid any overestimation of the practical usefulness of the whole collection for the Air Information Section's Abstracting Unit, and I would like to stress that about 50,000 pages may be found to contain no information whatever.

2. Uncataloged material

Besides the cataloged material, the collection also includes 10 boxes of various typewritten texts, with the following content:

No. of box	Number of items	Pages
109	40	2,544
110	138	2,332
111	63	2,564

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(cont'd.)	No. of box	Number of items	Pages
	112	854	2,603
	113	738	2,443
	114	361	2,153
		<u>2,194</u>	<u>14,639</u>

Missing and dead persons cards:

No. of box	Number of items	Pages
115	4,000	4,400
116	2,800	3,200
117	2,800	3,100
118	3,100	3,600
119	1,055	1,055

Apart from the card index of missing and dead persons, this part of the collection is thus composed of 14,639 typewritten pages, mostly of large (commercial) size.

This material was perused by me in an even more superficial manner than the cataloged part. The texts are: copies of and excerpts from some of the reports and statements from the cataloged original texts; copies of correspondence of the Bureau of Documents of the Second Polish Army Corps, most of them of confidential nature; and copies of correspondence of the Historical Bureau of the Corps.

All the texts, although of diversified character and content, are kept in good order. On top of the papers in each box there is a detailed list of documents with their numbers, dates, and a short description of content, all neatly typewritten, so that there should be no difficulty in going through this material and earmarking anything of interest.

Some of the typewritten excerpts are from original manuscripts in the cataloged part, but the originals of other excerpts are not cataloged and apparently not available. As one example I wish to mention a typewritten statement of 86 typed pages, found in box No. 114: besides an interesting personal narrative, it gives quite a detailed description of the Ukhta (Komi ASSR) crude oil mines and a fairly exact description of a few towns in this slave republic visited by the author while in captivity and during his journey to the Polish army. In the same box I also found a copy of a secret circular of the Second Corps Command with a very detailed questionnaire on goldmining in the USSR, obviously written by a specialist or a group of specialists in this field. As with subjects of similar or greater importance, a follow-up correspondence with the former command of the Second Corps might be advisable, since no replies to this questionnaire seem to be included in the collection deposited at the Hoover Library.

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Some of the papers in this part of the collection are of a confidential character, reflecting as they do personal antagonisms or misunderstandings within the offices of the Second Polish Army Corps, in charge of assembling and classifying documentary materials.

Embassy Collection

This collection is uncataloged; because of the haste with which it was sent to the Hoover Library in 1945, not even a general inventory was made. The only restriction on its use by United States Government agencies is the reservation as to the secrecy of names of people concerned.

With Mr. W. Sworakowski, Curator of the Polish collection at the Hoover Library, I grouped the material of this collection and arranged it in five filing cabinets as follows:

1. Administrative matters 3 drawers
(financial, passport and visa cases, personal documents, lists and card indexes of deceased Polish citizens)
2. Social welfare 2 drawers
(organization of relief for Polish deportees, circulars and regulations, correspondence with Embassy's delegates, relief institutions, orphan service)
3. Political matters 2 drawers
(Notes exchanged with the Nerkomindiel, memoranda from oral negotiations)
4. Radio and Press 1 drawer
5. Various 1 drawer
6. Deportees 2 drawers
(general matters, interventions in their behalf, complaints, situation of Polish citizens in various parts of the USSR)
7. Delegates of the Embassy for Relief and
Legal Protection 3 drawers
(Out of 19 offices of delegates only part of the documents from the following are available, the rest having been seized by the NKVD:
Krasnoyarsk
Vladivostok
Vologda
Arkhangelsk-Murmansk
Dzhambul
Samarkand
'Alma-Ata (Passport applications only)
Ashkhabad (lists of group passports issued)

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 8. Liquidation of Polish relief offices
and arrests of their staff | 1 drawer |
| 9. Memoranda and reports | 3 drawers |

The size of the collection may be very approximately estimated at 60,000 to 80,000 pages, of which only 3,000 to 5,000 are handwritten, the rest typed.

The archives of some of the Delegates' offices, especially those of Krasnoyarsk and Vladivostok, are fairly complete, and they almost invariably contain the same kind of documentation: innumerable complaints from Polish citizens pertaining to failure to grant amnesty, forcible issuance of Soviet passports, failure to provide the deportees with barest necessities of life, arrests, unjust treatment in courts, exploitation at the place of work, etc.

The papers listed under points 6, 7, 8, and particularly 9 above definitely may contain some information within the scope of work of the Abstracting Unit.

The memoranda worth mentioning are the following:

1. Conditions of life of Polish citizens deported to Kazakhstan (70 pages)
2. Conditions of life of Polish citizens in the Urals (29 pages)
3. Conditions of life of Polish citizens in Northern European Russia (50 pages)
4. Poles in Russia (about 400 pages)
5. Help for Polish Jews in the USSR
6. Reports on the activities of relief transports department of the Embassy (3 volumes)
7. Numerous reports on Social Welfare Activities
8. Religion in the USSR
9. Deportations from Poland according to administrative districts
10. Materials concerning the formation of Berling's (pro-Soviet) Polish army in the USSR, and many others.

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The 3,000 to 5,000 handwritten texts previously mentioned are similar to the "statements" cataloged by the Second Army Corps. I spent only two days on arranging the collection E, and so was not able to peruse separate texts, but I feel they might well be screened for potentially interesting information.

In closing, I wish to express a special gratitude to Mr. Sworakowski for the great help he extended to me in every phase of my work, not only during his working days but also on Saturdays and during several evenings.

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Statements and Reports Containing Valuable Information

StatementsNo.

- 3677 Vorkuta, Coal Mine No. 8 produced coal in July-September 1941.
- 3678 Kolyma region, gold mine Duskania; also production of Iceland Moss blocks for building purposes.
- 4703 Chib'yu-Krutaya, Komi ASSR, clearing of woods for a gas pipe-line.
- 4391 Building of a road 7 kilometers from Nakhodka, Primorskii Kray, RSFSR.
- 9186 Bol'shaya Yuta, Vorkuta region coal mine in operation in summer of 1941.
- 9474 Kola Peninsula, Murmansk o., mentioned building of the Pancy Airfield in summer of 1941.
- 14463 A text of 26 typewritten pages; contains about 2 pages of description of the Norilsk heavy industry center.
- 15581 Memoirs, 537 typewritten pages long; seem to contain only one concrete bit of information concerning the building of a highway from Nakhodka presumably to Vladivostok.

Report No.

- 66 Construction of the Pancy Airfield.
- 114 Construction of the Pancy Airfield.
- 530 In October 1940, the writer passed through Kotlas to a camp of the "1-go wodnego prsemyslu" (First water industry), where he worked on the construction of a brick factory of this industry; large, clean, warm barracks in a mountainous wooded area; one day off each month; fairly good medical care; food inadequate but mortality exceptionally low; until the writer left the camp on August 28, 1941, out of 650 Poles kept in the camp only 20 died.
- 648 Elatoust, Estonian FLC (1,000 Estonians, only 2 Poles).
- 650 Construction of the Pancy Airfield.

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Reports No.

- 651 Unloading of ocean vessels at Naryan-Mar (Pechora).
- 652 Bol'shaya Yuta, Vorkuta region, road building.
- 653 Ukhta, Komi ASSR; Cardiola, Komi ASSR; FLC of the "Rad-Promysl, Point 10".
- 1743 Pancy Airfield and roads at the Pancy River mouth.
- 1745 Pancy Airfield and roads at the Pancy River mouth.
- 3532 Construction of an airfield in the Vorkuta region in July-September, 1941 (careful study of the context should yield approximate location).
- 3743 Gold mine "Stakhanovets" in the Kolyma region employed 3,000 forced laborers in winter of 1941-42.
- 5898 Pancy Airfield.
- 5900 Gold mine "Mayukayu Zolota" in the Barnaul district, Pavlodar o., Kazakhskaya SSR, employed over 1,000 laborers in 1940 and 1941.
- 6553 Pancy Airfield; names of merchant ships used for the transportation of prisoners employed there.
- 7486 A railroad line across the Northern Urals, Siberia to Chukotka, presumably under construction in 1941.
- 8921 Building of a section of the asphalt highway from Lvov to Kiev (the Oshkidovo-Olesko-Podghoshe sector), summer 1941.
- 10961 Pancy Airfield; S/SKLara Tsetkin brings in prisoners; construction of the road from Pancy to Kandalaksha.
- 10775 Clearing the woods for the brickworks near Ukhta (Camp No. 15).
- 11080 Pancy Airfield, anti-aircraft gun emplacements under construction, summer 1941.
- 12707 Description of the Norilsk-Dudinka mining and industrial area; construction of the "Bol'shoy Metallurgicheskiy Zavod"; Valok Airfield, 15 kilometers north of Norilsk.
- 12711 Aircraft engine and airplane factory, Bezimyanka, Kuybyshev o.

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Reports No.

- 12712 Building of an airfield at Abez, near the Vorkuta-Koshva Railroad line.
- 12715 Gold, platinum, and silver mine at Dzhetygara, Kustansy o., Kazakhskaya SSR.
- 12718 Wells and derricks for the pumping of radioactive water, Ukhta, Komi ASSR, (fairly exact location).
- 12720 Natural gas fields, Krutaya, Ukhta rayon, Komi ASSR.
- 12723 Crude oil mine; Chib'yu rayon, Komi ASSR.
- 12724 Kotlas-Ukhta-Vorkuta Railroad line, building and exploitation.
- 12727 Construction of the Arkhangelsk-Koida Railroad line.
- 12739 Construction of the Kotlas-Koshva-Vorkuta Railroad line; technical description of the line, roadbed, rails, ties, bridges.
- 12742 Construction of the Vologda-Kargopol-Arkhangalsk railroad line.
- 12743 Abez-Vorkuta Railroad line.
- 12744 Bureysk (?) railroad junction, Asur oblast, Khabarovskiy Kray.
- 12745 Kozhva-Abez railroad line.
- 12747 Kotlas-Vorkuta Railroad line (Ukhta-Ust Ukhta sector).
- 12749 Leveling of the ground for an airfield near the Sosnovets Railroad Station on the Leningrad-Murmansk Railroad line; information on food shortages and working conditions at the Nishniy Tagil Works.
- 12750 Monchegorsk, Murmansk o.; nickel, cobalt, and lead mines.
- 12754 Galitovo, Orak rayon, Bashkirskaya ASSR, cobalt mine.
- 12755 Building of the Tashkent-Chirchik Railroad.
- 12575 Taishet, Irkutskaya o., electrification of railroads.
- 12777 Description of the Norilsk-Dudinka region (obvious mistakes).
- 12780 Vorkuta coal fields in 1941 and 1942.

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Q u e s t i o n n a i r e

1. Personal data
2. Data and description of the arrest
3. Place of deportatíon
4. Compcisíon of prisoners
5. Life in prison
6. Attitude of Soviet authorities toward Poland
7. Medical care
8. Health and sanitary conditions
9. Contact with Poland and foreign countries
10. Release
11. Elections in 1940

EXHIBIT B

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Q u e s t i o n n a i r e

1. Name of the camp
2. Composition of the POW (Soldiers, NCOs, Officers)
3. Number of POW
4. The time of the existence of the camp
5. Description of the camp
6. Life in the camp
 - a) its organization
 - b) work at the camp
 - c) forced labor outside the camp area
7. Attitude of the NKVD toward the POW
8. POW who distinguished themselves by their good or bad behavior
9. Deceased at the camp
10. Remarks

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Exhibit C

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Personal Card Index: Entries

1. Second and first name
2. Date of birth
3. Nationality
4. Religion
5. Profession
6. Place of permanent residence in Poland
7. Place of last residence in Poland
 - a) before deprivation of liberty
 - b) after " " "
8. Reasons for leaving Poland
9. Date of deprivation of liberty
10. Date of departure from Poland
11. Places of residence in the USSR prior to the amnesty
 - a) POW camps
 - b) prisoners
 - c) FL camps
 - d) "posyolki"
 - e) other places
12. Date of liberation
13. Residence in the USSR after amnesty
14. Work in the USSR
 - a) in POW camps
 - b) FL camps
 - c) "posyolki"
 - d) other places
15. Members of your family deported with you:
parents, children, brothers, sisters, other relatives
16. Members of your family in the USSR
 - a) living
 - b) dead

Exhibit B

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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Q u e s t i o n n a i r e

1. Name, age, and education.
2. Last employment in Poland, prior to September 1, 1939.
- > 3. Employment in the USSR (or in Eastern Poland under the Soviet occupation).
4. Earnings in Poland and in the USSR: their purchasing power.
5. Supported members of your family or relatives cared for by you and their standard of living in Poland and in the USSR.
6. Were your wages (salaries) paid regularly and computed honestly in Poland and in the USSR?
7. What was the required norm (output) of your work in Poland and in the USSR?
8. Were you a Stakhanovite or an "udarnik"?
- > 9. How many hours did you work in Poland and in the USSR and how much leisure did you possess?
- > 10. What were hygienic conditions and safety regulations at your place of work in Poland and in the USSR?
11. Were you insured:
 - a) against accidents
 - b) sickness
 - c) unemployment in Poland and in the USSR?
12. Were you ever dismissed from your work? Did you receive severance pay and the paid vacation due you prior to the date of your dismissal, in Poland and in the USSR?
- > 13. What was the labor code and what penalties were payable by workers at the place of your employment in Poland and in the USSR?
- > 14. Were you exploited by your employer in Poland; in the USSR?
15. Were you a member of a labor union or of a professional organization, and what kind of help or assistance were you entitled to on the basis of such membership, in Poland and in the USSR?
16. Were you free to choose the kind of work you felt best suited for and were you permitted to change your place and kind of employment in Poland and in the USSR?
17. What were the reciprocal employer-employee relations at your place of work in Poland and in the USSR?
18. Was your work well and purposefully organized in Poland and in the USSR?
19. What modern tools and installations did you see in the USSR, intended to:
 - a) facilitate worker's effort
 - b) improve the quality of manufacturers or to lower their cost?
20. Your own remarks not covered by the above mentioned questions.

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EXHIBIT E

C O N F I D E N T I A L

S U B J E C T C A T A L O G U E

Section 1

OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND BY THE RED ARMY

11. INVASION OF THE TERRITORY OF POLAND BY THE RED ARMY
- a) fighting between the Polish and the Soviet army units.
 - b) liquidation of the Polish army units and of military hospitals.
 - c) reports on advance of the Soviet troops and on their outward appearance.
 - d) acts of violence and murders committed by Soviet troops.
 - e) acts of violence and murders supported by Soviet troops.
 - f) Soviet propaganda appeals to the local population and political propaganda conducted by Soviet soldiers.
 - g) various incidents with, and attitude of, Soviet troops (not covered by the above-mentioned categories).
12. LIQUIDATION OF THE POLISH STATE ORGANS AND OF THE STATE AND PUBLIC PROPERTY
- a) organs of state administration
 - b) courts of law
 - c) local self-government bodies (municipal, communal, rural)
 - d) local economic and professional self-governing bodies.
13. ORGANIZATION OF SOVIET OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES
- a) Soviet organs in the villages
 - b) Soviet organs in towns
 - c) Militia and the NKVD
 - d) co-workers of the NKVD
14. REORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM
- a) schools of higher education
 - b) secondary schools
 - c) primary schools
 - d) school and education authorities
15. REORGANIZATION OF POLISH STATE ENTERPRISES
- a) railroads
 - b) postal service
 - c) forestry administration
 - d) state monopolies (tobacco, liquor, matches)
 - e) various enterprises (not covered by the above-mentioned categories)
16. LIQUIDATION AND LOOTING OF PRIVATE PROPERTY
- a) banks and credit institutions
 - b) commercial, industrial and transportation enterprises
 - c) landed estates
 - d) peasant farms
 - e) apartment houses and private homes

EXHIBIT F

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17. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTS OF SOVIET AUTHORITIES
 a) public safety regulations
 b) issuance of Soviet passports
18. REGISTRATION OF REFUGEES FROM THE PART OF POLAND OCCUPIED BY GERMANY
19. ELECTIONS TO THE SO-CALLED "PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES" OF THE WESTERN WHITE-RUTHENIA AND THE WESTERN UKRAINE
 a) pre-election campaign
 b) candidates for deputies to the assemblies
 c) voting
 d) counting of ballots
110. ELECTIONS TO THE LITHUANIAN DIET (PARLIMENT)
111. ELECTIONS TO THE SOVIET STATE ORGANS IN 1940
112. ATTITUDE OF SOVIET AUTHCRITIES TOWARD RELIGION AND TOWARD REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS
 a) Roman-Catholic Church
 b) Orthodox Church
 c) Other Christian denominations (not included in the above-mentioned categories)
 d) Jewish
 e) Other non-Christian and non-Jewish religious groups
113. ATTITUDE OF SOVIET OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES TOWARD POLISH POPULATION
 a) persecution and harassing of people
 b) abuses during house searches
 c) propaganda
 d) arrests
 e) treatment of those arrested prior to their deportation to Russia
 f) various incidents and individual cases(not covered by the above-mentioned categories)
114. ATTITUDE OF SOVIET AUTHORITIES TOWARD NATIONAL MINORITIES
 a) Ukrainians
 b) White-Ruthenians
 c) Lithuanians
 d) Jews
 e) various groups (not covered by the above-mentioned categories)
115. CONDITIONS OF LIFE UNDER THE SOVIET OCCUPATION
 a) employment and wages
 b) prices of consumer goods
 c) unemployment
 d) recruiting of workers for work in the USSR
 e) introduction of the Soviet currency
 f) taxes
 g) housing conditions
 h) shortcomings in distribution (shortages of necessities, queues)
 i) hygiene and health service
 j) cultural life
 k) anacdotes and jokes

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116. UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE SOVIET OCCUPATION
117. ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR OF THE LOCAL POPULATION
 a) positive attitudes
 b) negative attitudes
 c) various (not covered by the above-mentioned categories)
118. ESCAPES ABROAD AND TO THE GERMAN-HELD PART OF POLAND

Section 2PRISONERS OF WAR

21. TRANSPORTS OF POW CAPTURED BY SOVIET TROOPS
22. CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN THE POW CAMPS
 a) on the Soviet-held territory of Poland
 b) in the USSR
23. FORCED LABOR OF THE POW
 a) building of roads and canals
 b) mines and quarries
 c) exploitation of forests
 d) various occupations (not covered by the above-mentioned categories)
24. NORMS OF WORK AND FOOD RATIONES IN THE SOVIET POW CAMPS
25. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND MORTALITY IN THE SOVIET POW CAMPS
26. ATTITUDE OF SOVIET AUTHORITIES TOWARD THE POW
27. COMPOSITION (SOCIAL STRUCTURE) OF THE POW IN THE CAMPS
28. PERSONAL DATA OF POW IN SOVIET CAPTIVITY
 a) deceased in the camps
 b) deceased during transportation
 c) various personal data on POW
29. INFORMATION ON MISSING POW
 a) from the camps at Kozielsk, Starobielsk and Ostashkov
 b) from other camps
210. BEHAVIOR OF POW CAPTURED BY SOVIET TROOPS
211. CONTACTS OF POW WITH THEIR HOMETOWN
212. CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE IN THE SOVIET POW CAMPS
213. ESCAPES FROM TRANSPORTS AND POW CAMPS

EXHIBIT F

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Section 3INTERNEES

31. CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN THE INTERNMENT CAMPS
 a) in Lithuania and Latvia
 b) in the USSR
 c) others
32. TRANSPORTS OF INTERNEES FROM THE BALTIC COUNTRIES TO THE USSR
33. FORCED LABOR OF INTERNEES
34. ATTITUDE OF AUTHORITIES TOWARD THE INTERNEES
 a) in Lithuania and Latvia
 b) in the USSR
35. COMPOSITION (SOCIAL STRUCTURE) OF THE INTERNEES IN THE SOVIET CAMPS
36. CONTACTS OF INTERNEES WITH THEIR MOTHERLAND
37. INTERNEES DECEASED IN CAMPS AND DURING TRANSPORTATION
38. BEHAVIOR OF INTERNEES
39. CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE OF INTERNEES
310. ESCAPES OF INTERNEES FROM TRANSPORTS AND SOVIET INTERNMENT CAMPS

Section 4PRISONERS (other than POW and internees--
translator's note)

41. SOVIET PENAL PROCEDURE
 a) reasons for arrests
 b) tortures (personal experiences of)
 c) various methods of interrogating prisoners (not covered by the above mentioned categories)
 d) reports on tortures of inmates
 e) court trials and sentences
 f) sentences in absentia (Osoboye Soveshehaniye NKVD)
 g) death sentences and executions
42. CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN PRISONS
 a) prisons for men in the Soviet-occupied part of Poland
 b) " " women " " " " " " "
 c) " " men in the USSR
 d) " " women " " "

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43. ATTITUDE OF SOVIET AUTHORITIES TOWARD PRISONERS
44. TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS
a) between various prisoners or to Forced Labor Camps
b) inside the FLC
45. EVACUATION OF PRISONS FROM THE SOVIET-OCCUPIED PART OF POLAND IN JUNE 1941
(after the German attack on Russia -- translator's note)
46. ORGANIZATION OF FORCED LABOR CAMPS IN THE USSR
47. CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN THE SOVIET FLC
a) building of roads and canals
b) mines and quarries
c) timber camps
d) various occupations (not covered by the above-mentioned categories)
e) description of FLCs and general conditions of life in them
48. NORMS OF WORK AND FOOD RATIONS IN THE SOVIET FLCs
49. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND MORTALITY
a) in prisons
b) in FLCs
410. CARE FOR MOTHER AND INFANT
a) in prisons
b) in FLCs
411. CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE
a) in prisons
b) in FLCs
412. COMPOSITION (SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF PRISONERS)
a) in the Soviet-occupied part of Poland
b) in prisons on the territory of the USSR
c) in Soviet FLCs
413. MOST PROMINENT SOVIET PRISONERS
414. FOREIGN PRISONERS IN THE USSR (other than Polish citizens--translators note)
415. ORDINARY SOVIET CRIMINALS
416. MINOR (CHILD) PRISONERS IN THE USSR
417. POLISH CITIZENS ARRESTED BY SOVIET OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES
a) deceased during transportation
b) " in prisons and FLCs
c) held in prisons and FLCs despite the amnesty

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d) various personal data(not covered by the above-mentioned categories;
lists of names etc.)

418. BEHAVIOR OF PRISONERS, POLISH CITIZENS

- a) in Soviet prisons
- b) in Soviet FLCs

419. ATTITUDE OF SOVIET PRISONERS TOWARD THE POLISH CITIZENS

420. ESCAPES OF PRISONERS FROM PRISONS AND FLCs

421. CONTACTS OF PRISONERS, POLISH CITIZENS WITH THEIR MOTHERLAND

Section 5

DEPORTEES

51. TRANSPORTS OF DEPORTEES FROM EASTERN POLAND TO SOVIET RUSSIA

- a) 10 February 1940
- b) 13 April 1940
- c) June-July 1940
- d) June 1941
- e) at other times (not covered by the above-mentioned categories)
- f) resettlement of deportees between various places in the USSR

52. LOCATIONS OF SETTLEMENTS OF DEPORTEES IN THE USSR AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT

53. CONDITIONS OF LIFE OF DEPORTEES FROM EASTERN POLAND IN THE USSR

- a) in agricultural settlements
- b) in forest "
- c) in industrial "
- d) at road and canal construction projects
- e) in mines and quarries
- f) in building projects
- g) in towns
- h) general descriptions of places of deportation

54. NORMS OF WORK AND FOOD RATIONS OF THE DEPORTEES

55. RESTRICTIONS OF FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OF THE DEPORTEES

56. ISSUE OF SOVIET PASSPORTS TO THE DEPORTEES

57. ATTITUDE OF SOVIET AUTHORITIES TOWARD THE DEPORTEES

58. HEALTH CONDITIONS IN SETTLEMENTS OF THE DEPORTEES

- a) diseases, epidemics and mortality
- b) medical care, dispensaries, hospitals

59. CARE FOR MOTHER AND INFANT IN THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE DEPORTEES

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- 510. WORK OF MINOR (CHILD) DEPORTEES FROM EASTERN POLAND IN SOVIET RUSSIA
- 511. DEPORTEES UNFIT FOR WORK
- 512. CHILDREN OF DEPORTEES FROM EASTERN POLAND IN SOVIET RUSSIA
- 513. SOVIET KINDERGARTENS AND SCHOOLS
- 514. CULTURAL LIFE OF DEPORTEES
- 515. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DEPORTEES AND THE LOCAL POPULATION
- 516. RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE DEPORTEES
- 517. COMPOSITION (SOCIAL STRUCTURE) OF THE DEPORTEES
- 518. POLISH CITIZENS DEPORTED TO SOVIET RUSSIA
 - a) deceased during transportation
 - b) " in exile
 - c) held in places of settlement despite the amnesty
 - d) various personal data (not covered by the above-mentioned categories;
list of names, statistics)
- 519. ESCAPES OF DEPORTEES
- 520. BEHAVIOR OF DEPORTEES IN SOVIET RUSSIA
- 521. CONTACTS OF DEPORTEES WITH THEIR MOTHERLAND

Section 6CONSCRIPTS INTO THE RED ARMY

- 61. MOBILIZATION ORDERS OF SOVIET OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN EASTERN POLAND
- 62. CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN THE RED ARMY AND ITS AUXILIARY UNITS
- 63. STROYBATYONY (Stroitelnye Batalony), CONSTRUCTION BATTALIONS
- 64. POLISH CITIZENS CONSCRIPTED INTO THE RED ARMY
 - a) deceased in the Red Army units
 - b) held in the Red Army and Stroybatalony despite the amnesty
 - c) various personal data (not covered by the above-mentioned categories)
- 65. BEHAVIOR OF POLISH CITIZENS CONSCRIPTED INTO THE RED ARMY
- 66. ESCAPES OF POLISH CITIZENS FROM THE RED ARMY

Section 7RECRUITED FOR WORK IN THE USSR

- 71. CONDITIONS OF LIFE OF POLISH CITIZENS RECRUITED FOR WORK IN THE USSR

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- 72. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLISH CITIZENS RECRUITED FOR WORK IN THE USSR AND THE LOCAL POPULATION
- 73. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLISH CITIZENS RECRUITED FOR WORK IN THE USSR AND SOVIET AUTHORITIES
- 74. ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR OF POLISH CITIZENS RECRUITED FOR WORK IN THE USSR

Section 8

AMNESTY

- 81. TRANSPORTS OF AMNESTIED POLISH CITIZENS
 - a) en route
 - b) settlement and employment
- 82. CONDITIONS OF LIFE OF AMNESTIED POLISH CITIZENS
 - a) in villages
 - b) in industrial settlements
 - c) in towns
 - d) in various places (not covered by the above mentioned categories)
- 83. NORMS OF WORK AND WAGES OF THE AMNESTIED POLISH CITIZENS
- 84. HEALTH CONDITIONS OF THE AMNESTIED POLISH CITIZENS
 - a) diseases, epidemics and mortality
 - b) medical care
 - c) dispensaries and hospitals
- 85. CULTURAL LIFE OF THE AMNESTIED POLISH CITIZENS
- 86. RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE AMNESTIED POLISH CITIZENS
- 87. RELATIONS OF THE AMNESTIED POLISH CITIZENS WITH THE LOCAL SOVIET POPULATION
- 88. ATTITUDE OF SOVIET AUTHORITIES TOWARD THE AMNESTIED POLISH CITIZENS
 - a) issue of discharge certificates
 - b) pressure to accept Soviet citizenship or to join the Red Army
 - c) prohibition to settle in cities and to leave the places of residence
 - d) various administrative regulations (not covered by the above-mentioned categories)
 - e) various aspects of attitude of Soviet authorities toward the amnestied Polish citizens (not covered by the above-mentioned categories)
- 89. RECRUITING INTO THE POLISH ARMY IN THE USSR: CONSCRIPTION INTO THE BERLING'S ARMY
- 810. ACTIVITIES OF POLISH OFFICIALS IN THE USSR
- 811. AMNESTIED POLISH CITIZENS
 - a) deceased after the amnesty
 - b) rearrested after the amnesty
 - c) remained in the USSR
 - d) various personal data (not covered by the above-named categories)

812. BEHAVIOR OF THE AMNESTIED POLISH CITIZENS813. COMPOSITION (SOCIAL STRUCTURE) OF THE AMNESTIED POLISH CITIZENSSection 9U. S. S. R.

91. RELIGION IN THE USSR
92. EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE USSR
93. PROPAGANDA IN THE USSR
94. ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR OF THE SOVIET POPULATION
95. ORGANIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE USSR
 a) industry and commerce
 b) transport and communication
 c) agriculture
96. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND MORTALITY IN THE USSR
97. NATIONAL MINORITIES IN THE USSR
 a) Polish
 b) Slavic (other than Polish)
 c) Jewish
 d) other (not covered by the above-mentioned categories)
98. SOVIET CITIZENS
 a) Kolkhoz man
 b) land laborer
 c) worker and employee in industrial enterprises, commercial and transportation organizations
 d) working intelligentsia (professionals)
 e) Soviet woman
 f) Soviet child
 g) Soviet deportee ("Spetspereselentsy"- "special settlers")
 h) old people and invalids
99. THE SOVIET ARMY
910. COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE USSR
911. SOVIET TRADE UNIONS
912. THE NKVD AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
913. CLIMATE AND NATURAL CONDITIONS OF THE USSR
914. VARIOUS GEOGRAPHIC DATA ON THE USSR

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915. ATTITUDE OF SOVIET CITIZENS TOWARD FOREIGN COUNTRIES

916. PROTECTION OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

917. NORMS OF WORK AND WAGES

918. TAXES AND PUBLIC DUTIES

Section 10

THE POLISH ARMY IN EXILE

101. RECRUITMENT AND VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT

- a) deserters from the German Army
- b) POW
- c) deported laborers
- d) partisans, maquis, Polish home army (Armia Krajowa - AK)
- e) other categories

102. ASSISTANCE AND OBSTACLES OF VARIOUS AUTHORITIES

- a) British
- b) American
- c) French
- d) Soviet

103. BERLING'S ARMY

- a) mobilization of Poles in the USSR
- b) Polish units in the USSR their strength and organization
- c) Food and uniforms
- d) its participation in the fighting on the territory of Poland (offensive on Warsaw).

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Not listed in the card index: Conditions under the German occupation.

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