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THE “SECOND” REPATRIATION OF THE POLES IN STANISLAV REGION (1956-1959)

In the article the course of the “second” repatriation of the Poles in Stanislav region during 1956-1959 has been elucidated. The materials of the Ukrainian and Polish archives became the source of the investigation. Most of these documents have been introduced into the scientific usage for the first time. The “second” repatriation was an important milestone in the history of the local Polish minority. It caused a significant reduction of the number of the Poles on the territory of Stanislav region. The article highlights that the preconditions of the “second” repatriation were in the “first” repatriation, which took place during 1944-1946, because families who were willing to reunite were divided by the boundary between Poland and the USSR. The attention was paid to the fact that a new migration became possible due to the regime liberalization in the Soviet Union and diplomatic efforts of the Polish governmental circles. It was highlighted that some of citizens of Poland called their relatives and acquaintances for repatriation and it caused dissatisfaction of the Soviet authorities. The attention was paid to the fact that the citizens of the USSR could visit their relatives in Poland and see real living conditions there. The legal basis of the “second” repatriation was analyzed. The main motives of the Poles’ departure were ascertained. It was remarked that many Jews left for Poland and then for the Western countries and Israel, and it was one of the reason of the Soviet authorities’ hostile attitude to repatriation. It was found out that some repatriates came back to the Soviet Union. The reasons of this phenomenon were analyzed. The repatriation of communists was investigated. Its scale and migrants’ national structure were elucidated. It was found out that the majority of the Poles in Stanislav region didn’t want to leave their little motherland during the “second” repatriation. The motives of such behavior were analyzed. It was remarked that not all who were willing could use the right for repatriation. The approximate number of the Poles who migrated from Stanislav region to Poland was calculated.

Key word: *repatriation; migration; the Poles; Stanislav region; the repatriation agreement of 1957.*

Introduction

The relevance of the article is that investigation of the “second” repatriation of the Poles will help to gain a better understanding of ethno-demographic processes in Stanislav region in the second half of the 1950s.

Up to this time, neither Ukrainian nor foreign historians have studied this problem. Moreover, there is no scientific article or monograph about the “second” repatriation of the Poles on the scale of the Ukrainian SSR. Considering it, Andrzej Skrzypek’s (1991) and Małgorzata Ruchniewicz’s (1999) publications are of a particular interest. The general picture of the “second” repatriation of the Poles from the USSR was given in those publications. Andrzej Sakson (1997) investigated migrants’ adaptation in Poland. He pointed out that facing problems in a new place of inhabitation, some migrants went back to the USSR. Archive documents necessary for studying of the “second” repatriation of the Poles in Stanislav region are kept in the State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region (Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine). The Archive of Department of the Security Service of Ukraine in Ivano-Frankivsk region (Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine), Archiwum Historii Mówionej

Domu Spotkań z Historią i Ośrodka KARTA (Warsaw, Poland) and Archiwum Wschodnie Ośrodka KARTA (Warsaw, Poland) are worth attention.

The aim of the article is to elucidate the course of the “second” repatriation of the Poles on the territory of Stanislav region during 1956-1959 on the basis of archive materials.

Methods

A term “the second repatriation” is generally used in historiography. In particular, it is used in the publications of Andrzej Skrzypek (1991), Małgorzata Ruchniewicz (1999) and Andrzej Sakson (1997).

In the process of investigation the author adheres to principles of historicism, objectiveness and determinism. The general-scientific methods were used, such as: analysis and synthesis, analogy, induction and deduction. The methods of bibliographical and archive heuristic allowed to define the degree of issue’s development, to find and introduce new documents into the scientific usage. The critical method was used in the sources’ analysis. The general amount of the Poles who departed from Stanislav

region during the “second” repatriation was calculated by mathematical methods. The special-historic methods were used, such as: narrative, historical-genetic, typological and chronological. The basis for the further and more profound analysis was a narrative of collected facts. According to historical-genetic method, the “second” repatriation was regarded as a dynamic phenomenon. The typological method permitted to distinguish some basic motives of departure / non-departure to Poland. The author used chronological method for the presentation of material.

Research and Results

The majority of the Poles who inhabited Stanislaw region left for Poland during the “first” repatriation during 1944-1946. As a result of it, the number of the local Polish minority decreased to 8736 people (*Shapoval et al., 2000: 914-915*). However, not all who were willing managed to migrate. The rest could be divided into two big groups: those who were prevented from leaving by the personal circumstances, and those who were repressed and imprisoned by the Soviet power (*Skrzypek, 1991: 64*). The repatriation continued for the following years, but it was not large-scale. Those who wished to leave had to obtain a Soviet foreign passport and permission for permanent living abroad (*Ruchniewicz, 1999: 174*). It is unknown how many inhabitants of Stanislaw region left the country in such way. The undeniable fact is that such people existed. For example, Kazimierz Skowron repatriated from Stanislaw in July 1952 (*Kaçka, & Stęпка, 1994: 24*). The ex-secretary of the Union of Polish Patriots in Stanislaw Anton Wierzejski was released from Vyatka corrective labour camp and deported from the USSR to Poland in 1949¹.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic (the PPR) Stanisław Skrzyszewski in his secret report of May 8, 1954, wrote, “During many years a significant number of cases regarding the Polish citizens and their families has been accumulated between the USSR and Poland because we didn't use in full the agreement about repatriation...Settling this affair is a political demand because on the background of its pendency the enemy has an opportunity to lead anti-Soviet propaganda. All these cases can be included under a general term - a reunion of families...” The head of the Polish MFA didn't omit the problem of dual citizenship. The fact was that a lot of repatriates after arrival to the PPR didn't lose the citizenship of the Soviet Union. According to the Polish law, they were citizens of Poland (*Kaçka, & Stęпка, 1994: 16-18*).

Three persons who solicited for repatriation of their relatives from the territory of Stanislaw region were mentioned in the supplement to the secret report. Piotr Czarnecki wished to reunite with his wife and two daughters who were under age. He was called up for military service to the Polish Army in 1944 and after the war, he settled in Poland, but his family stayed in Obertyn. Olga Mykitczak repatriated with her family in 1945, but her husband Michał who served in the Soviet Army didn't know about it, consequently, after demobilization he returned to the USSR. Kazimierz Skowron, who departed to Poland in

1952, sought for reunion with his wife. The local authorities in Stanislaw assured him that his wife could join him as soon as she got a so-called “call” or an invitation given by the Presidium of People's Council of Warsaw. The man got and sent this document, but his wife didn't arrive (*Kaçka, & Stęпка, 1994: 18, 20, 24*).

After Stalin's death, considering some liberalization of Soviet regime, many Poles, political prisoners, started to solicit for early release and permission to leave for Poland. Those who lived in Stanislaw region before an arrest weren't an exception. For example, the ex-commandant of Kalush district of the Home Army (Armia Krajowa) Leopold Swadowski petitioned for cancelling his special settlement and allowing him to join his family in Poland. He turned to the head of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet of the USSR². Citizens of the PPR tried to help their relatives. For instance, on September 20, 1955, Maria Cacaj wrote a letter to the head of Soviet of Ministers of the USSR in which she asked to amnesty her husband Józef (an ex-resident of the village Lukovets-Vyshnivskiy in Bukachivtsi district) and to make it possible to reunite with the family³.

More and more repatriates arrived to Poland starting from the second half of 1955. In February 1956, the Ministry of Home Affairs of the USSR suggested to simplify formalities as to crossing the borderline. Only a mark in a home passport made by the local militia was necessary. This mark could be obtained on the grounds of the “call” from abroad (sometimes invitations were obtained with the help of bribe). Nevertheless, those marks were not always recognized as legal. The consequences were as follows: in summer 1956 stations of the Polish militia, which duty was to register foreign people, informed the local MFA that many citizens of the USSR settled in Poland. In June of the same year, Soviet power refused to grant visa to citizens of the PPR on the grounds of mutuality. Besides, a new border checkpoint was built near Przemysł. Such a checkpoint had functioned only in Brest (Byelorussian SSR) before. On October 8, 1956, the representatives of ministries of home affairs of the USSR and the PPR signed a protocol about legal recognition of marks in home passports. However, very soon, in December of the same year, Soviet authorities blocked the fulfilment of the agreement. Probably, it happened as a result of revolutionary events in Hungary (*Skrzypek, 1991: 65-66*).

Due to softening of the rules of entry into the USSR, thousands of Polish citizens got an opportunity to visit their relatives. During 1956, 3148 citizens of the PPR visited Stanislaw region. Some of them encouraged the local Polish inhabitants to repatriate. Piotr Negrycz-Berezowski, a resident of Zielona Góra, explained such a necessity because “life in the Soviet Union was hard”. Some guests idealized Polish reality. For example, Ludwik Madaj said that the old orders, which existed during “the power of landlords” (the period between the world wars), were preserved in Poland. In some letters which were received by the Soviet citizens from their Polish relatives and acquaintances, there were calls to migrate

¹ The Archive of Department of the Security Service of Ukraine in Ivano-Frankivsk region [Архів Управління Служби безпеки України в Івано-Франківській області]. File 10598 П. S. 1, 204, 215.

² The Archive of Department of the Security Service of Ukraine in Ivano-Frankivsk region. File 13601 П. Vol. 4. S. 1008.

³ The Archive of Department of the Security Service of Ukraine in Ivano-Frankivsk region. File 3360. Vol. 2. S. 228-229.

from the USSR. All those facts impelled the second secretary of Stanislav regional committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (the CPU) Yakiv Lysenko to address a memorandum to the second secretary of Central Committee of the CPU Mykola Pidhorneyi on January 22, 1957, in which he raised a question regarding significant limitation of visiting Stanislav region by citizens of the PPR⁴. Moreover, the other party document of that period informed, "...A number of workers and residents of the town [Stanislav. - *the Author*] are dissatisfied by the fact that a lot of people come from Poland, the majority of them are busy with profiteering, buying gold articles, watches, bicycles, motorbikes aiming to resale them in Poland..."⁵

The residents of Stanislav region visited their relatives in the Polish People's Republic, consequently they could see with their own eyes the living conditions there. For example, the wife of a worker of Stanislav locomotive repair plant Pryszczeпа, who visited her relatives in summer 1956, without any suspicion that she talked with an agent of the KGB "Mykhailov", described Polish realities, "...They have everything in Poland, but too expensive... 80% of the Poles who come here are profiteers. They make fortunes by visiting the Soviet Union... In Poland and in Poznań, there was a revolt and after it the authorities made concessions and then it got better, but still the Poles are not much pleased"⁶.

The repatriation of the Polish people from the USSR in the second half of 1956 turned to be large-scale. In September a new post of plenipotentiary of the government for matters of repatriation was created in the PPR embassy in Moscow (*Ruchniewicz, 1999: 174*). Soon in the capital of the USSR negotiations between Nikita Khrushchev and Władysław Gomułka were conducted. As a result, a declaration which informed that the Soviet authorities would promote departing people who had families in Poland and those who due to the irrespective reasons could not repatriate on the grounds of agreement of 1945 was signed on November 18, 1956. Moreover, the sides agreed to hold a meeting aiming to "coordinate dates and order of repatriation" (*Basinskiy, Baltserak, Kostyushko, Olshanskiy, & Falkovich, 1983: 79*).

On March 25, 1957, the Minister of Home Affairs of the PPR Władysław Wicha and his Soviet colleague Nikolai Dudorov signed a repatriation agreement in Moscow. The Poles and Jews who were the citizens of Poland on September 17, 1939, and their children got permission to depart. It was spread on those who did military service in the USSR Army and those who were imprisoned. The repatriates' family members also could leave for the Polish People's Republic. A person who wished to migrate had to apply to the local militia station, write an application and give documents which could prove his Polish or Jewish nationality and ex-Polish citizenship. Repatriation took place in an individual order on the grounds of repatriation certificates valid for 3 months from the date of their release. The repatriates of the Polish and Jewish nationality were no longer the citizens of the Soviet Union after crossing the borderline and arrival on the

territory of Poland. At the same time, migrants of other nationalities could choose one of two variants: either to keep the Soviet citizenship or to get the Polish one. According to the agreement, the applications for departure would be accepted until October 1, 1958, and repatriation would last till December 31 of the same year (*Kaçka, & Stępa, 1994: 92-95*).

Some main motives of migration to the PPR can be defined. Probably, the most widely-spread was a desire to reunite with the family. The village residents, who endured a mass collectivization at the end of the 1940s, were attracted by the possibility to get land in the private property and do farming. Besides, small businesses were allowed in Poland. A lot of repatriates just wanted to live in the Polish state among the Poles like themselves and wished their children to study using mother tongue. "The Poles and Roman-Catholic clergy who remained in Stanislav", according to the words of the plenipotentiary for matters of religious cults of Stanislav regional executive committee Vizirenko, explained the reasons for repatriation as follows, "The most enduring families who had lost hope for possible changes of social order in the Western Ukraine and the elderly people who were left by the youth who had departed before in order for these elderly people to ensure the protection of abandoned property until the expected changes continued migration to Poland"⁷. It was regarding that part of the Polish inhabitants who ignored the repatriation during 1944-1946 because they hoped that the Soviet power would be a temporary phenomenon and that the western regions of the Ukrainian SSR would return to Poland.

The living problems also pushed people to leave the Soviet Union. A vivid example is a story of Zbigniew Pochroń. He was repressed in 1944 accused of collaboration with Gestapo; in June 1955, he was released and soon returned to Stanislav. However, Pochroń could not find any job. That is why when he got an invitation from his uncle from Opole and his aunt from Wrocław, he together with his mother left for the PPR⁸. Józef Cacaј found himself in a more difficult situation because he was half-paralyzed and couldn't move without help after imprisonment in a corrective labour camp in 1957. He wished to come back to Lukovets-Vyshnivskiy where he had lived before the arrest. People who lived in his house treated him well. Soon Cacaј's son-in-law came and took his father-in-law to Poland⁹.

The repatriates from the Ukrainian SSR were departing through Mostyska, a town in Drohobych region. One of them, Zbigniew Jagustyn, left reminiscences about crossing the borderline: "We were in Mostyska at approximately about the noon. We had to find our luggage in the succession of trucks, after that asked a customs officer to give us a receipt (a permission to take it with us). He ordered to open one chest. Luckily, we had nails, a hammer and an axe with us. It was necessary to carry chests to a pointed place after checking. After that we with documents and Russian passports came to a passenger train, which was at the approaches of the railway. We were walking through two rows of soldiers; the whole train was

⁴ The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region [Державний архів Івано-Франківської області]. Fund П-1. D. 1. File 2087. S. 38-39.

⁵ The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region. Fund П-1. D. 1. File 2010. S. 62.

⁶ The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region. Fund П-2. D. 1. File 408. S. 142.

⁷ The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region. Fund P-388. D. 1. File 17. S. 77.

⁸ Archiwum Wschodnie Ośrodka KARTA. Relacja Zbigniewa Pochronia (część 2). Sygn. AW I/0628. S. 3, 9, 16-18.

⁹ Archiwum Wschodnie Ośrodka KARTA. Relacja Edwarda Polaka. Sygn. AW I/0636. S. 16.

surrounded by soldiers. The space was open, even a mouse could not push through. An officer checked the documents at the entrance of the train. He ordered to occupy a defined compartment. We had our documents to be checked once again before the departure and they took our passports. We were given out invitations. The compartment was checked and we heard somebody running on the roof of the train. The train starts moving; we could see soldiers on the steps of every carriage on both sides as the train was turning. We get to the border and the train stops. I notice a boundary post. The soldiers jump off the steps and run towards trucks on the road. They drive in the direction of Mostyska. The Soldiers of the WOP [frontier guards. - *the Author*] entered the carriage. The officers greeted everyone: "Welcome to Poland". Some people cried, we felt the other atmosphere. The identity check was superficial, nobody looked at us suspiciously, everyone smiled. We started and got to Przemysł" (*Jagustyn, 2016: 27, 29*).

Some Communist Party members and candidates also used the right for repatriation. During the second half of 1956, 4 communists left Stanislav region: 1 Pole (Ludgard Skibicki) and 3 Jews (Dora Lautman, Małka Hus, Chaskiel Teper). In the next half, there were 16 repatriates: 2 Poles (Dymitr Drucko, Halina Kopciuch), 10 Jews (Filip Birnbaum, Fiszal Rinzler, Gedali Wizenfeld, Szaja Maulkorb, Michał Bretler, Salomon Biger, Naum Bekker, Hersz-Dawid Zejman, Mojżesz Bliczyk, Serafina Herzel), 3 Ukrainians (Mariia Tkachuk, Mykhailo Hryhortsiv, Serhii Doroshenko) and 1 Russian (Pavel Prokofiev). In the second half of 1957, 11 communists left the country: 1 Pole (Jan Marcinowski), 7 Jews (Maksym Ungar, Maria Radiwker, Owsej Radiwker, Mejer Boronsztein, Michał Szpilberg, Helena Szatner, Idel Baumwol) and 3 Ukrainians (Anton Kunish, Yosyp Mosiak, Hanna Yuzev). A question regarding nationality can be raised concerning Mosiak. The fact was that he explained his wish to migrate because he claimed to be a Pole. However, a certificate signed by the head of Party Commission of Stanislav regional committee of the CPU stated that Yosyp Mosiak was a Ukrainian. During the first half of 1958, only Bazyli Karkowski (Pole) moved to the PPR. In the second half of the same year and next year, no communist moved abroad for permanent living. In the whole, during 1956-1959, 32 communists repatriated from Stanislav region: 20 Jews (62,5%), 6 Ukrainians (18,75%), 5 Poles (15,63%) and 1 Russian (3,12%)¹⁰.

One of the reasons of hostile attitude of Soviet power to repatriation was that 20 thousand Jews migrated to the Western countries and Israel transited through the PPR. All those events were taking place on the background of the worsening relations between the USSR and states mentioned above due to Suez Crisis (*Skrzypek, 1991: 69*). For example, Filip Birnbaum, a resident of Stanislav, in July 1956 claimed for permission to migrate to Israel,

where his sister lived. However, having understood that in connection with events in Egypt his solicitor would be declined, wrote a new claim, refusing to migrate. Nevertheless, he didn't wish to stay in the Soviet Union, so in November 1956 he got a guarantee letter from the Polish consulate in Kyiv, giving him the right to depart to Poland, though he didn't have any relatives there¹¹.

After arrival to Poland, the repatriates often faced hostility of the local population. They were regarded as potential competitors on the labour market and in the access to deficit material values. New-comers were given some "privileges": they were the first to get jobs, dwellings, financial help and loans to settle in a new place. At the same time, a number of migrants from the USSR was disappointed by the political and economic situation. They had to feel lack of dwelling, low income and poor living conditions. Besides, not all the repatriates had good knowledge of Polish language, so it also made the process of their adaptation more complicated (*Sakson, 1997: 104-107*).

The reasons mentioned above directly influenced the repatriation. For instance, a plenipotentiary for matters of religious cults of Stanislav regional executive committee wrote in his information report for the first half of 1958: "...A desire of the Poles to move to Poland has stopped. There are more people who approve living conditions in the Soviet Union. Live and written connection with the Poles who live in Poland provokes comparison of living conditions and influences the course of migration. It impacts on those who have made mistakes during repatriation and some of them ask relatives who had not migrated to promote their returning. The family of the Neczajews, who resided in Stanislav before the migration, asked about it, also did families of Kaust Zofia Walentinowna and Dolecka Kazimiera Iwanowna, who resided in Bukachivtsi district before the migration, and others"¹². Among people who returned from Poland was Ludgard Skibicki. He had been a member of the Communist Party since 1934; he was a person with higher education and worked as a manager in Stanislav institute of improvement of teachers' qualification. In autumn 1956 he decided to repatriate, but returned in June 1957 back to Stanislav, got a job as a teacher at school № 5 and claimed to be renewed a membership in the Communist Party. He explained his return that he had seen an extremely difficult economic and political situation in the PPR. On September 16, 1957, the bureau of Stanislav regional committee of the CPU renewed Skibicki's membership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, but at the same time, he was given reprimand for "careless approach in decision of his migration to Poland"¹³.

On January 21, 1958, governments of the USSR and the PPR signed a convention as to regulation of dual citizenship in Warsaw. Bipatrides could choose one of citizenships during one year starting from the date of validity of the document. The persons who didn't live in the country citizens of which they would like to be had to apply to an embassy or consulate of a chosen country. They could

¹⁰ The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region. (Fund П-1. D. 1. *File* 1960. S. 34, 57, 80, 102-103; *File* 1976. S. 7, 71; *File* 1977. S. 12, 48; *File* 1999. S. 125; *File* 2049. S. 8, 56, 65, 134-135; *File* 2050. S. 10-11, 17, 44, 79, 99-100, 130-131, 146, 173-174; *File* 2052. S. 5, 7, 41-43, 76, 143; *File* 2058. S. 6-7, 77, 115; *File* 2059. S. 23-24, 149, 170; *File* 2060. S. 14, 62, 133-135, 137-138, 189, 193; *File* 2061. S. 24, 48; *File* 2062. S. 81-82, 87-88, 108-109, 111-112, 159; *File* 2063. S. 37; *File* 2085. S. 135, 144; *File* 2142. S. 7; *File* 2151. S. 12; *File* 2183. S. 2, 13; *File* 2288. S. 106).

¹¹ The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region. Fund П-1. D. 1. *File* 2058. S. 77.

¹² The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region. Fund P-388. D. 1. *File* 19. S. 29.

¹³ The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region. (Fund П-1. D. 1. *File* 1960. S. 34; *File* 1976. S. 7; *File* 2051. S. 141-142; *File* 2062. S. 65).

stay in a previous place of inhabitation, but in a status of foreigners. Bipatrides who didn't apply in accordance with the date kept citizenship of the country where they resided (*Basinskiy, Baltserak, Kostyushko, Olshanskiy, & Falkovich, 1983: 201-203*). In June 1958, the Polish and Soviet sides agreed to continue repatriation for 3 months more till March 31, 1959 (*Skrzypek, 1991: 70*).

It should be mentioned that many Poles from Stanislav region didn't wish to migrate to Poland because they were not ready to leave all property and make a new beginning. Aurelia Łozińska recalled that her family didn't repatriate because her mother told, "I didn't depart at that time when I could find a dwelling and everything else [it was about the "first" repatriation during 1944-1946. - *the Author*], why should we leave now to live in barracks? Certainly not! So I will live here [in Stanislav. - *the Author*] to the end of my life"¹⁴. Different personal circumstances also could make people to stay. For instance, Maria Lidia Bilczuk decided to stay, in spite of the fact that her mother and younger brother used their right to repatriate, as she was in love with a Ukrainian who served in the Soviet Army on the territory of Romania and could not leave¹⁵. The nuns from Stanislav, Olenara Plebnyk (an organist in the local Roman-Catholic church) and Jadwiga Gładkowska (a leader of the church choir), refused to repatriate because there was no one to replace them. So the interests of the Roman-Catholic church prevailed¹⁶. Sometimes the Soviet authorities refused the Poles to allow permission to depart. Bronisława Iwanicka got such an answer, "We taught you, lady, we gave you education [it was about higher education. - *the Author*]. We will not let you go away, lady. You are ours"¹⁷. There were cases when people could not present all necessary documents to the militia in time. Władysława Ridosz and her family were waiting for their birth certificates from Poznań, but they arrived too late - after the end of repatriation¹⁸.

During 1956-1959, about 7 thousand people migrated to the Polish People's Republic from Stanislav region¹⁹. Małgorzata Ruchniewicz calculated that the Jews and representatives of other nationalities were not more than 8% in total number of the repatriates who arrived to the country (*Ruchniewicz, 1999: 175*). Supposing that the percentage of non-Poles among the migrants from Stanislav region was the same, then approximately 6.5 thousand Poles could have departed from this region. According to a census of 1959, the Polish minority in Stanislav region was 10.4 thousand people²⁰. It means that number of the Poles decreased by approximately 38%.

¹⁴ Archiwum Historii Mówionej Domu Spotkań z Historią i Ośrodka KARTA (further - AHM DSH i OK). Relacja Aurelii Łozińskiej. Sygn. AHM_PnW_0491.

¹⁵ AHM DSH i OK. Relacja Marii Bilczuk. Sygn. AHM_PnW_0512.

¹⁶ The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region. Fund P-388. D. 1. File 20. S. 111-112.

¹⁷ AHM DSH i OK. Relacja Bronisławy Iwanickiej. Sygn. AHM_PnW_0511.

¹⁸ AHM DSH i OK. Relacja Władysławy Ridosz. Sygn. AHM_PnW_0649.

¹⁹ The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region. (Fund P-388. D. 1. File 18. S. 72; File 20. S. 11).

²⁰ The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region. Fund P-302. D. 16. File 11. S. 13.

Conclusions

The preconditions of the "second" repatriation of the Poles from the Soviet Union in general and from Stanislav region in particular were in migration during 1944-1946. Its consequence was a great number of families divided by the Polish-Soviet boundary who desired to reunite. Moreover, not all who were willing could migrate during the "first" repatriation: some were prevented from doing it by personal circumstances, the others were imprisoned. Some Poles stayed in their little motherland hoping for the Soviet regime destruction, renovation of the Polish power, but later they had realized their fruitless hopes. The large-scale repatriation during 1956-1959 was possible due to diplomatic efforts of the Polish governmental circles. The main achievement was the signing of a repatriation agreement with the Soviet authorities on March 25, 1957. Besides a desire to reunite with family, there were other reasons for migration: conviction that political and economic situation in Poland was better, a wish to live in the Polish state among the Polish people, different living problems. Some repatriates returned back to the USSR disappointed with the Polish realities. The result of the "second" repatriation was migration of approximately 38% of the Poles from Stanislav region to Poland. However, not all who were willing could repatriate at that time.

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«ДРУГА» РЕПАТРІАЦІЯ ПОЛЯКІВ НА СТАНІСЛАВЩИНІ (1956-1959 рр.)

У статті висвітлено перебіг «другої» репатріації поляків на Станіславщині в 1956-1959 рр. Джерельною базою дослідження стали матеріали українських і польських архівів. Більшість з цих документів вперше введено до наукового обігу. «Друга» репатріація була важливою віхою в історії місцевої польської меншини. Вона призвела до значного скорочення чисельності поляків на території Станіславської області. У статті зазначено, що передумови «другої» репатріації були закладені «першою», котра відбулась в 1944-1946 рр., оскільки з'явилися сім'ї, розділені кордоном між Польщею і СРСР, які прагнули возз'єднатися. Звернено увагу на те, що нове переселення стало можливим завдяки лібералізації режиму в Радянському Союзі та дипломатичним старанням польських урядових кіл. Зазначено, що деякі громадяни Польщі закликали своїх родичів і знайомих до репатріації й це викликало незадоволення в радянської влади. Звернено увагу на той факт, що громадяни СРСР могли відвідати своїх рідних у Польщі й побачити на власні очі тамтешні умови життя. Проаналізовано нормативно-правову базу «другої» репатріації. Встановлено основні мотиви виїзду поляків. Зауважено, що багато євреїв виїжджали в Польщу, а звідти - в країни Заходу та Ізраїль і це було однією з причин часто неприязного ставлення радянської влади до репатріації. З'ясовано, що окремі репатріанти повертались назад у Радянський Союз. Проаналізовано причини цього явища. Досліджено репатріацію комуністів. Висвітлено її масштаби та національний склад переселенців. З'ясовано, що більшість поляків Станіславщини не захотіли покинути малу батьківщину під час «другої» репатріації. Проаналізовано мотиви такої поведінки. Зауважено, що не всі охочі змогли скористатись правом на репатріацію. Підраховано приблизну кількість поляків, які переселилися з території Станіславської області в Польщу.

Ключові слова: репатріація; переселення; поляки; Станіславщина; репатріаційна угода 1957 р.

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