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 inhabitance, 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 Ivan-Frankivsk region (Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine). The Archive of Department of the Security Service of Ukraine in Ivan-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 to Poland was calculated.
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 Stanisław 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 came 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 (Skrypek, 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 (Ruchniwicz, 1999: 174). It is unknown how many inhabitants of Stanisław region left the country in such way. The undeniable fact is that such people existed. For example, Kazimierz Skowron repatriated from Stanisław in July 1952 (Kacka, & Stepka, 1994: 24). The ex-secretary of the Union of Polish Patriots in Stanisław Anton Wierzejewski was released from Vyatka corrective labour camp and deported from the USSR to Poland in 1949.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic (the PPR) Stanisław Skrzypkowski 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 (Kacka, & Stepka, 1994: 16-18).

Three persons who solicited for repatriation of their relatives from the territory of Stanisław 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 Mykitaiko repatriated with her family in 1945, but her husband Michal 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 Stanisław 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 (Kacka, & Stepka, 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 Stanisław region before an arrest weren't an exception. For example, the ex-commandant of Kalush district of the Home Army (Arma 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 USSR. 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 Jozef (an ex-resident of the village Lukovets-Vyshnivskyj in Bukachivtsi district) and to make it possible to reunite with the family.

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 Przemysl. 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 fulfillment of the agreement. Probably, it happened as a result of revolutionary events in Hungary (Skrypek, 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 Stanisław region. Some of them encouraged the local Polish inhabitants to repatriate. Piotr Negrycz-Berezowski, a resident of Zieleńska 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.

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1 The Archive of Department of the Security Service of Ukraine in Ivano-Frankivsk region. File 13601 P. Vol. 4. S. 1008.
2 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 Commit- tee of the CPU Mykola Pidhornyi on January 22, 1957, in which he raised a question regarding significant limitation of visiting Stanislav region by citizens of the PPR. Moreover, the other party document of that period informed, "...A number of workers and residents of the town [Sta-
nislav. - 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, bi-
cycles, 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 Pryszczepe, who visited her relatives in summer 1956 without any suspicion that she talked with an agent of the KGB "Mykhailov", described Polish reali-
ties. "...They have everything in Poland, but too expen-
sive... 80% of the Poles who come here are profiteers.
They make fortunes by visiting the Soviet Union... In Pol-
and in Poznań, there was a revolt and after it the author-
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Poles are not much pleased."

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 govern-
ment of the USSR negotiations between Nikita
Khrushchev and Władysław Gomułka were conducted. As a result, a declaration which informed that the Soviet au-
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of 1945 was signed on November 16, 1956. Moreover, the
sides agreed to hold a meeting aiming to "coordinate
dates and order of repatriation" (Basinsky, Balcerak,
Kostyszko, Olshansky, & Falkovich, 1983: 79).

On March 25, 1957, the Minister of Home Affairs of the PPR Władysław Wicha and his Soviet colleague Niko-
lai 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 mi-
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The living problems also pushed people to leave the Soviet Union. A vivid example is a story of Zbigniew
Pochron. He was repressed in 1944 accused of collabo-
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ther-in-law to Poland 6.

The repatriates from the Ukrainian SSR were depart-
ing through Mostyska, a town in Drohobych region. One of them, Zbigniew Jagustyn, left reminiscences about crossing the borderline: "We were in Mostyska at approxi-
mately 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 or-
dered to open one chest. Luckily, we had nails, a hummer
and an axe with us. It was necessary to carry chests to a
pointed place after checking. After that we with doc-
ments 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.

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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 repatriation, said that they were “sick of Stalin”. In fact, the 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”. 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 Pochron. He was repressed in 1944 accused of collaboration with Gestapo; in June 1955, he was released and soon returned to Stanislav. However, Pochron 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 PPR. Józef Cacaj 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-Vyshnivsky where he had lived before the arrest. People who lived in his house treated him well. Soon Cacaj’s son-in-law came and took his father-in-law to Poland. 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 hummer 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..."
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 started 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 Przemyśl on 21st July 1956. For example, Filip Birnbaum, a resident of Stanislav, mentioned above due to Suez Crisis (the worsening relations between the USSR and states of Middle East). 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 1956: "...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 Nezcajews, who resided in Stanislav before the migration, asked about it, also did families of Kaust Zofia Walentinowna and Dolecka Kazimierczewna, who resided in Bukachivtsi district before the migration, and others. 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."

On January 21, 1958, governments of the USSR and the PPR signed a convention as to regulation of dual citizenship in Warsaw. Bipatiades 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...

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18 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).

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

20 The State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk region. Fund R-388. D. 1. File 19. S. 29.

21 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. Bipatrids who didn’t apply in accordance with the date kept citizenship of the country where they resided (Basinskiy, Batserak, Kostyushko, Olszanskiy, & 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 Stanislaw region didn’t wish to migrate to Poland because they were not ready to leave all property and make a new beginning. Aurelia Lozinska 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 Stanislaw, the Author] to the end of my life”. 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 leave. The nuns from Stanislaw, Olena 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 prevailed. Sometimes the Soviet authorities refused the Poles to allow permission to depart. Bronislawa 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”. There were cases when people could not present all necessary documents to the militia in time. Wladyslawa Ridosz and her family were waiting for their birth certificates from Poznań, but they arrived too late - after the end of repatriation.

During 1956-1959, about 7 thousand people migrated to the Polish People’s Republic from Stanislaw region. Małgorzata Ruchniewicz calculated that the Poles from Stanislaw region didn’t wish to migrate to Poland because they were not ready to leave all property and make a new beginning. Aurelia Lozinska 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. - the Author]. why should we leave now to live in barracks? Certainly not! So I will live here [in Stanislaw, the Author] to the end of my life”. 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 leave. The nuns from Stanislaw, Olena 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 prevailed. Sometimes the Soviet authorities refused the Poles to allow permission to depart. Bronislawa Iwanicka got such an answer, “We taught you, lady, we gave you education. - the Author]. We will not let you go away, lady. You are ours”. There were cases when people could not present all necessary documents to the militia in time. Wladyslawa Ridosz and her family were waiting for their birth certificates from Poznań, but they arrived too late - after the end of repatriation.

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Conclusions
The preconditions of the “second” repatriation of the Poles from the Soviet Union in general and from Stanislaw 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 Stanislaw region to Poland. However, not all who were willing could repatriate at that time.

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У статті висвітлено перебіг «другої» репатріації поляків на Станіславщині в 1956-1959 рр. Джерелюю
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 мен-
шини. Вона призвела до значного скорочення чисельності поляків на території Станіславської області. У
статті зазначено, що передумови «другої» репатріації були закладені «першою», котра відбулася 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 Радянсько-
му 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 власти.
Звернено увагу на той факт, що громадяни СРСР могли відвідувати своїх рідних у Польщі й побачити на
власні очі тамтешні умови життя. Проаналізовано нормативно-правову базу «другої» репатріації. Вста-
новлено 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 неприязнього 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. 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. Підйомовано приблизну кількість поляків, які переселилися з тери-
торії Станіславської області в Польщу.

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

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