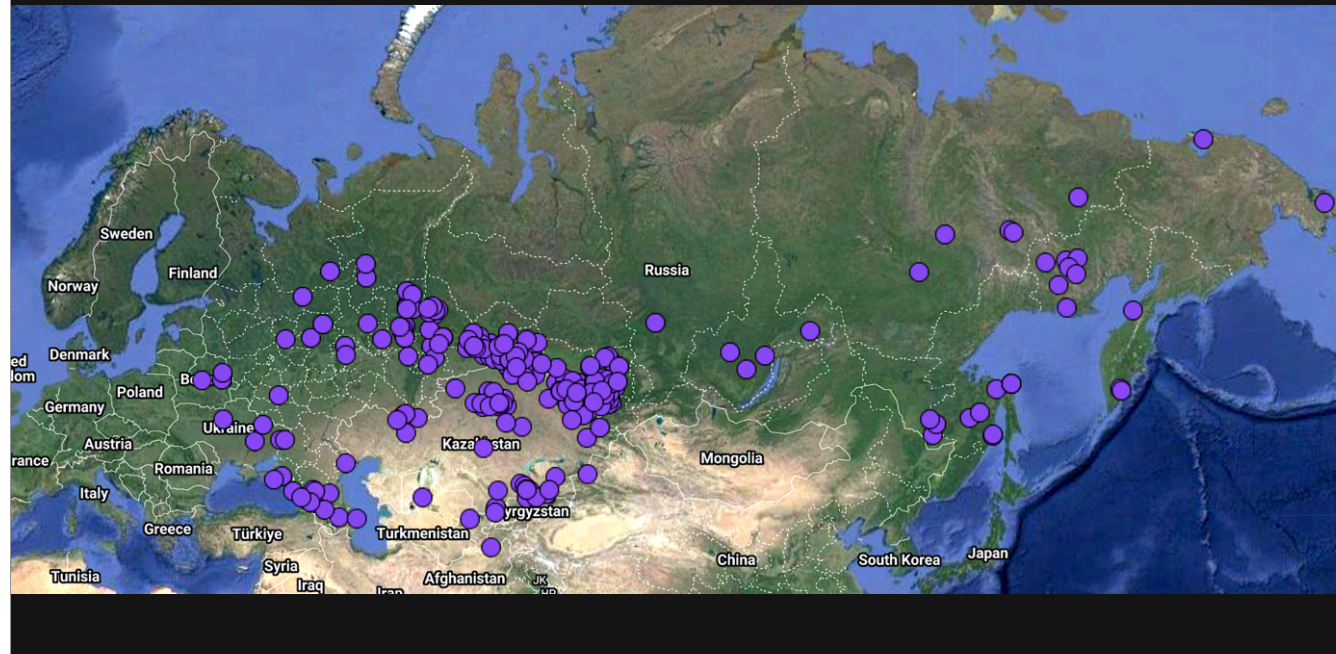# DEPORTATION LOCATIONS
MAPPING NEEDLES IN HAYSTACKS

By Sandy Schilling Payne

When Joe asked me to talk to your chapter, I asked "what topic would you like me talk about?" And he said he would like to hear more about the deportation locations on my map.

GERMANS FROM RUSSIA SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS: DEPORTATION LOCATIONS

He was in the audience when I spoke at the Arizona Sun Chapter last March. I mentioned then that I work on that layer…the one with the purple dots…infrequently because it's not fun. Unlike other settlements, these were not places our ancestors wanted to go to…or chose to go to…or, in many cases, ever came back from. Not fun. It takes a certain kind of researcher to work on this subject full time. I do small chunks at a time to keep my sanity. I am always gathering sources, though. I put together a short deep dive into this part of my map. And I will share some of the sources I've been using, or will be using, to continue the research and continue putting purple dots on the map.

"FORTJAGEN MUSS MAN SIE"

"YOU HAVE TO CHASE THEM AWAY"
EYEWITNESSES AND RESEARCHERS
OF THE TRAGEDY OF THE RUSSIAN GERMANS

▸ In both Russian and German

▸ Biographies & History

▸ Leans Volga

▸ Good Timeline

▸ Who, where, when, how many, but only for Volga Germans

Several years ago, someone asked me to consider adding the places Germans were deported to on my map, and they sent me a copy this book. "Eyewitnesses and Researchers of the Tragedy of the Russian Germans." Because it is in both Russian and German with no version in English, it took a while to translate and read and understand what was in it. I thought to myself, "How am I going to map **this**?" Although it mentioned Germans in other regions that were deported in WWII, it leaned Volga German. It noted places they were initially taken to starting in August 1941….both the train stations and the districts or rayons in which they were dispersed. It had a good timeline. To get a better understanding, I thought I should put together my own time line that included all areas of German deportation. I focused on internal movements to the East…not Treks to the west. I also did not include famines or any other inflicted terror on the German colonists that did not **also** include deportation. Yeah, like I said…not a fun topic. But I focused on forced population movements.

TOE-MAYTOE…TOE-MAHTOE

- Banish
- Deport
- Evacuate
- Evict
- Exile
- Expel
- Forced Migration
- Forced Transfer

- Liquidate
- Population Movement
- Population Transfer
- Relocate
- Resettle
- Transfer
- Voluntary Deportation
- "Lists of People Looking for Work

Which brings me to the many euphemisms for "deport." Here are a few. For the sake of simplicity, I'll be using the word deportation for the most part throughout.

I went through a number of sources to build a timeline, including scholarly publications and declassified CIA documents. Because… who doesn't like to spend time in the CIA's online reading room, right? There were some interesting details there, and I was curious about what the Americans knew and when.

Scholarly publications tend to generalize the locations of where Germans were deported to larger regions with no specific places.

They also tend to define Russian Germans as those Germans who came to Russia because of one of three immigration stories: 1) Volga Germans invited by Catherine the Great in 1763, 2) Black Sea Germans invited by Alexander I in1804, 3) Volhynian Germans who came later and were invited by wealthy landowners after the Partitions of Poland. They disregard any other German groups. And I understand why they do this. But I don't limit "Germans" to those three stories because I know from my research how connected the "German colonists" were to the other Germans in Russia. Figuring out whether or not a German living in Russia is the **right kind of German** to include in my research is not in the scope of my research.

And so, I put everything I found into a spreadsheet, sorted it, and gathered up all the places that were mentioned as destinations for deported Germans.

GERMANS FROM RUSSIA SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS: DEPORTATION LOCATIONS

1823–1887

– The Tsarist government deported approximately 593,000 persons to Siberia.

1914

– February 2. Initial "Liquidation Law" aimed at expropriation of Germans in Russia. At this point, German colonists in Russia numbered 3.75 million and owned 8-9 million dessatines (1 destine = 2.7 acres) of land.

– July. Russian Empire enters World War I.

– Fall. Deportation of Germans in the **Chernigov** province [NE of Kyiv] to **"the East"** (11,500)

– September. Deportation of Germans from **Congress Poland** [Poland and Lithuania today] to **Central Russia**, **Central Asia** and **Siberia**.

– November. Deportation of "nationalist minded" Germans from the Baltic states (**Estonia**, **Livonia**, and **Courland** provinces) to **Siberia**. Germans speakers in the Baltics numbered approximately 166,000 in 1897.

– December. Deportation of Germans from the entire **Vistula** region [central part of **Congress Poland**].

What you see in Blue is where the Germans were from. What's in Red is where they were deported to. As we go through this, pay attention to the colors, especially the red. I will show you a map of those at the end of this exercise. I'm not going to spend a lot of time on each of the slides in the timeline, but I wanted you see some of what I found. It formed a foundation for me understanding what this particular layer was going to look like on the map.

I wanted to start by noting that deporting humans was nothing new for Russia by WWII. Between 1823 and 1887, 593,000 people were deported to Siberia. No explanation was given as to who and why, but during this time, there was heavy immigration and migration of a variety of ethnicities, not just Germans. People were moved out of villages make room for other people coming in.

1915

– Deportation of "Nationalistic intellectuals" in **South Russia** and the **Volga** regions [Samara and Saratov provinces] to **Siberia**.

– February. Deportation of Germans in **Volhynia** to **Central Asia** and **Siberia**. Initially, 50,000 Germans deported. By early summer 1915, 70,000 Germans were deported.

– June–December. Deportation of the German population from the region near the front line. All Germans living west of the Dnieper River (**Podolia**, **Kiev** and **northern Bessarabia**) were expelled to **"the East."** (30,000 Germans; 10,000 of them from Kiev).

– December. The Russian government prepared a decision in which the German population of 4 provinces in West and and Southeast Russia would be deported to **Siberia**. One source notes the entire **Volga** region would have been affected, and another source notes **Bessarabia** would have been affected. The February Revolution in 1917 prevented the implementation of this decision.

1916

– June. Deportation of the German population from the territories occupied by Russian troops in the course of the Brusilov Offensive. Battles were in **Galicia**, **Carpathia** [Austro-Hungarian Empire], and **Volhynia** [Russian Empire] against Austria that occurred between June 1916 and July 1917.

1926

— Deportation of the so-called "former landowners," i.e. wealthy peasants who owned land of 65 hectares or more (depending on the region) to **"the East."**

1929

— November. 12,439 Germans in **Moscow** petition to emigrate to North America, mostly Mennonites [probably from **South Russia** and possibly Western Siberia **around Omsk**]. 6,000 Mennonites were successful. The rest were sent back home or to **Siberia**.

1929—1933

— December. Stalin called for the "Liquidation of the Kulak Class" De-kulakized"German families are expelled from German colonies to **distant regions of the Soviet Union**. Many thousands of families were affected. From the **Volga German ASSR** alone, 4,288 families (24,402 people) were exiled in 1930-1931. The "kulaks" were added to the inhabitants of the labor settlements in **"the East."** 50,000 Germans deported in total by the end of the first year.

1932–1933

– Deportation of the border areas of the **Ukrainian SSR** to the **Karelian SSR**.

1934–1937

– Period of "blood-cleansing" by Stalin. Mass arrests, deportations, executions. A campaign directed against Soviet Germans to "fight fascists and their supporters" was carried out. Those who received and forwarded help from abroad were called fascists. Physical and moral terror was inflicted on the German citizens of the Soviet Union. Hundreds of people were shot; thousands were exiled to **camps**. In the **Ukrainian SSR**, 24,900 Germans were affected by the repressions in 1935 alone.

1935

– January. Deportation of 8,300 German families in **Volhyhia** around **Pulin** and **Zwiahel** to **Siberia**.

– January 1–7. German men in **Volhyhia** around **Pulin** and **Zwiahel** arrested and imprisioned in **Zhytomyr**.

– January 18–19. Deportation of Germans in **Volhyhia** around **Pulin** and **Zwiahel** to **Siberia**.

– Deportation of Germans from **Azerbaijan SSR** (South Caucasus) to the **Karelian SSR** and **Novosibirsk oblast**.

1936

— April. Decree No. 776-120ss: "On the Expulsion of 15,000 Polish and German Households from the **Ukrainian SSR** and Their Relocation to the **Karaganda region** of the **Kazakh SSR**." According to this decision, 45,000 "politically unreliable" citizens of Polish and German nationality deported.

— June and September. Deportation of Germans from the **Karelo-Finnish SSR** (orginally from Ukrainian SSR border areas in 1932–33) to the **Karaganda region** (Kazakh SSR).

— Summer. Deportation of 14,714 Germans in **Volhyhia** around Pulin and Zwiahel to the **northern Karaganda region** (Kazakh SSR).

1937

— The Great Terror of 1937–1938. The "German Operation" of the NKVD. The goal: "liquidation of the spy base of fascist Germany in the Soviet Union." Other concurrent operations targeted Poles, Fins, and Latvians. The **Ukrainian SSR** was most impacted. **Volga German ASSR** (1,002 arrested, 567 of which were shot). **Crimean SSR** (1,625 arrested of which 1,391 were shot). It also extended into **Altai Krai** in Siberia, **Kazakh SSR** and the **SSRs in Central Asia**. 70,000 Germans were arrested and deported: 76.14% (approx. 53,298) were executed. Those who were were not shot ended up in the **GULAG**.

1940

– June and July. Deportations of Germans in **Murmansk city and oblast** to the **Altay region**.

1941 JUNE TO JULY…

– June 22. Beginning of the Great Patriotic War. Deportation of all "Germans from Russia" ordered by the Soviet government. Although they tried to deport all German Russians to "the East," this was only carried out only in part because of the rapid advance of the German Wehrmacht. First, German Russian men between 16 and 60 years of age were deported because, first, they might be used as additional soldiers by the German Wehrmacht and, second, they might be used as cheap labor for the wartime economy.

– June. Forced conscription of all **Volga** German men aged 16 to 60 (approx. 1,500-2,000 men) into 2 labor battalions at **No. 12 Vetleg camp (Vetluzhsky ITL)**. Their families were deported to the **Kazahk SSR** and the **Far East**.

– July to October. Deportation of almost all Germans in the **eastern part of the Ukrainian SSR** along the Dnieper River.

– July to October. Deportation of all German men aged 16 to 60 in the **western part of the Ukrainian SSR** along the Dnieper River.

1941 AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER…

– August 20. Mass deportation of Germans in the **Crimean SSR** first to **Ordzhonikidze** [North Caucasus] and the **Rostov area**; then to the **Kazakh SSR** and the **Dzambul oblast**. From March to June 1944: some to **Siberia**, the **Urals** and **Central Asia**.

– August. Deportation of Germans from the **Karelo-Finnish SSR** (orginally from Ukrainian SSR border areas in 1932–33) to the **Komi SSR**.

– August to September. Deportation of approximately 3,200 Germans from the **Dniepropetrovsk oblast** [Ukrainian SSR, part of former Ekaterinoslav province] to the **Altay region**.

– August to September. Deportation of approx. 6,000 Germans from the **Odessa oblast** [Ukrainian SSR, part of former Kherson province] to the **Altay region**.

– August to September. Deportation of Germans from the **Leningrad (St. Petersburg)** suburbs to **Kyzyl-Orda oblast**, **Karaganda oblast**, **South Caucasus**, and **Dzambul oblast**.

– September. 10–20. Deportation of 38,288 Germans from the **Rostov oblast** [part of the former Don Host] to the **Altay Krai**, **Novosibirsk oblast**, **Dzambul oblast**, **Kyzyl-Orda oblast** and **South Kazakhstan oblast**.

1941 SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER…

– September. Deportation of Germans from the **Novgorod oblast** to the **Ivanovo oblast**.

– September 15. Deportation of 9,640 Germans from **Moscow city and oblast** to the **Karaganda** and **Kyzyl-Orda oblasts**.

– September 28–29. Complete forced deportation of the tri-city area of **Zaporizhzhya, Mariupol, Melitopol** [Ukrainian SSR, part of the former Ekaterinoslav and Taurida provinces; encompassed Molotschna, Choritiza, Planar and other German colonies] to the **Kazakh SSR.**

– September to October. Deportation of 31,320 Germans between 25 September to 10 October 1941 **Zaporizhzhya (city and oblast)** [Ukrainian SSR, part of the former Ekaterinoslav province] to the **Kazakh SSR**.

– September to October. Deportation of Germans from the **Nizhni Novgorod (Gorki) oblast** to the **Omsk** and **Pavlodar oblasts**. On September 14 alone, 3,162 Germans deported.

– September to October. Deportation of 2,700 Germans from the **Tula oblast** to the **Kazakh SSR**.

– September to October. Partial deportation of Germans from the **Voroshilovgrad oblast** [Donbas today] to the **Kazakh SSR.**

1941 SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER…CONTINUED

– September to October. Deportation of Germans from **Karbadino-Balkar** [former Tersk oblast, North Caucasus] to the **Kazakh SSR**.

– September to October. Deportation of Germans from **Krasnodar Krai** [former Kuban oblast, North Caucasus] to **Dzambul** and **Novosibirsk oblasts**. On September 15 alone, 38,136 Germans deported

– September to October. Deportation of Germans from **North Ossetia** [former Tersk oblast], North Caucasus to the **Kazakh SSR**.

– September to October. Deportation of Germans from **Ordzhonikidze Krai** (near Vladikavkaz in the former Tersk oblast, North Caucasus) to the **Kazakh SSR**. Deported together with approximately 50,000 **Crimean** Germans. On 20 September alone, 77,570 Germans deported from these areas.

– October 2. Deportation of 15,000 Germans from the **Molotschna colonies** in the area of Halbstadt [Ukrainian SSR, part of former Taurida province] to **Siberia**.

– October. Deportation of Germans from the **Voronezh oblast** to the **Novosibirsk oblast**.

1941 OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER…

– October. Deportation of Germans in the **Armenian SSR** [South Caucasus] to the **Kazakh SSR**.

– October. Deportation of Germans in **Chechnya** [Checheno-Ingush ASSR, North Caucasus, former Tersk province] to the **Kazakh SSR**.

– October. Deportation of Germans in the **Dagestan ASSR** [North Caucasus, former Tersk province] to the **Kazakh SSR**.

– October. Deportation of Germans in the **Ingushetia** [Checheno-Ingush ASSR, former Tersk oblast] to the **Kazakh SSR**.

– October. Deportation of Germans in the **Stalino oblast** [formerly a part of the Ekaterinoslav and Don Host provinces] to the **Kazakh SSR**.

– October to November. Deportation of 25,000 Germans in the **Azerbaijan** and **Georgian SSRs** [South Caucasus] to the **Kazakh SSR**.

– November. Deportation of Germans in the **Chita oblast** (former Transbaikal oblast in Siberia) to the **interior of the Chita oblast**.

1942

– February. Deportation of 1,644 Germans in the old **German colonies west of Leningrad** (St. Petersburg) to near **Riga** (Latvian SSR).

– March. Deportation of 11,000 Germans in **Leningrad (St. Petersburg), city and oblast** to the **"Asiatic part of Soviet Russia."**

– May to June. Deportation of Germans from **Krasnodar Krai**.

1944

– Any remaining Germans in **Crimea** were sent to labor camps. Most had already been deported in 1940.

– January. Deportation of Germans from the **Voroshilovgrad oblast** [part of the former Don Host] to **Novosibirsk oblast**.

– August. Deportation of Germans from **Stavropol oblas**t near Minerale Vody and surroundings [North Caucasus, former Stavropol province] to **Novosibirsk oblast**.

1945

— February. Yalta Conference Agreement regarding repatriation of Germans to Russia. Soviets deport 250,000 German refugees to **Siberia**. 80,000 escape to Germany.

1946

— The Volga Germans forced into labor battalion at **No. 12 Vetleg** were obliged to sign statements indicating they would willingly settle in the area of the Vetlag camps. All signed and were given permission to bring their families to the area.

— Deportations from **Memel** Territory (Klaipeda, Lithuanian SSR) to **mining camps**. "Source believes .... deported for political reasons…and sent to work in mines. No consideration was given to children or to elderly persons. Those who died were merely covered with earth. The Soviets consider anyone who was born in Memel (now Klaipeda) or in the Memel Territory as Lithuanian. Anyone trying to reunite with their family in Germany is told their family should come to them in Memel…."

1948

— German exiles are required to sign documents obligating them to remain in their exile settlements forever.

1950

— April. About 1,800 Germans of both sexes (aged 16 to 60) from concentration camps in **Sachsenhausen** and **Oranienburg** and from an unidentified camp in **East Prussia**, arrived on two trains in **Veslyana**, about 700km south of **Pechora**, on 9 and 10 April 1950. Veselyana is a distribution center for convicts working in the Pechora area.

1951

— October. Regular deportation stopped in the Soviet Union. Rumor was it was because of "a note received from America." The name just changed. Lists of deportees were made up and called "Lists of People Looking for Work." Exiled populations were continued to be moved around with reportedly no one staying in the same border zone for more than 5 years.

1955

— December. German exiles are granted permission to leave their exile settlements. However, they are not compensated for their confiscated property and are not allowed to return to the villages in which they once lived.

PLACES GERMANS WERE DEPORTED TO FROM THE TIMELINE

Altai Krai, Asiatic part of Soviet Russia, Central Asia, Central Russia, Chita oblast (interior), Dzambul oblast, Karaganda region, Karelian SSR, Kyzyl-Orda oblast, Komi ASSR, Ivanovo oblast, Murmansk, Northern Kazakh SRR, Novosibirsk oblast, Memel Territory, Omsk oblast, Ordzhonikidze, Pavlodar oblast, Pechora, Riga, Rostov, Siberia, South Caucasus, South Kazakhstan oblast, the East, the Far East, Ural oblast, Veslyana, Vetleg camp, Zhytomyr.

Because we have limited time today, I'm skipping over the timeline and getting right to the list of places. These are the places to which Germans were deported. Some may be familiar to you. Some you may not have heard of. Few are specific camps, villages or cities. Most are either oblasts or regions that are much larger.

I went ahead and mapped these places on a practice map, even thought some were…., well, quite large.

GERMANS FROM RUSSIA SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS: DEPORTATION LOCATIONS

Each pin is one of the locations of the places mentioned in the timeline. This gave me an idea of where the specific places of German deportation **should** eventually show up. Over this, I drew a general shape of Asiatic Russia.

GERMANS FROM RUSSIA SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS: DEPORTATION LOCATIONS

This included the Caucasuses. It also included Siberia as it was known then, which included Central Asia all the way down to present-day Afghanistan. Siberia has shrunk over time to now mean Russia east of the Ural Mountains. I'll show you this map again later on, and we'll add to it.

Next I want to show you some of the sources I'm using to find the details to add to the map. The specific places. I take whatever scraps I can find. There is nothing comprehensive as to **who** went **where**, **when**, and for **how long**, so it really is a needle in a haystack situation. Once place at a time. And every little bit helps.

None of the sources I'll be showing you is easy-peasy to use or quick to convert into data that can be mapped. I have an IT background, and I automate what I can. But all of the sources require data processing and analysis on my part, and also language translation in some cases. If the source is in electronic format of some kind, it saves a bit of time as long as it is not locked, like a locked PDF or on a locked proprietary flash drive. I have ways around this, but it adds time to the process…and frustration sometimes. Print materials where there is no e-book version also take time to process because I cannot search them and mine data. I know, I know, you're saying, "but that's the way we always did it before…and we liked it!" I'm old enough to have done it that way, too, but I'm German, and I appreciate the option of efficiency. One of the problems is that today, printed materials almost always have **no index** of topics, surnames, or places. A TOC, sure. An index, nein! Little forgotten things in publishing these days that would be very helpful to researchers.

Now for the sources. Let's start where I started at the beginning.

Приложение 1.
Начальный этап операции по выселению немцев из Поволжья в сентябре 1941 г.[1]

Anlage 1.
Die erste Etappe der Übersiedlung der Wolgadeutschen im September 1941[1]
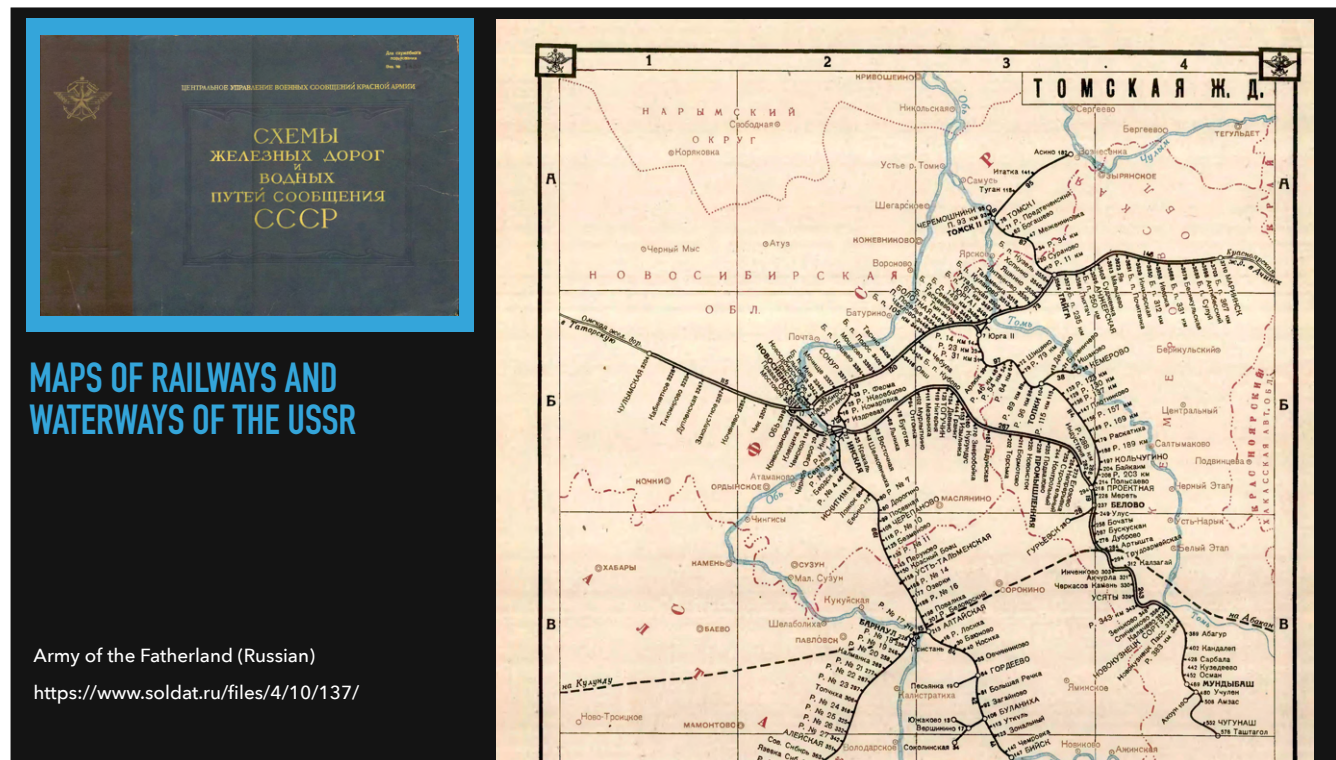
Cantons of the ASSR of Volga Germans, districts of Saratov and Stalingrad Oblasts, where resettlers lived before deportation
The first stage of the Volga Germans' relocation in September 1941

№ п/п	Станция погрузки / Bahnhof (Station) der Beladung der Züge / Boarding Train Station	С каких территорий АССР НП, Саратовской и Сталинградской областей происходила погрузка людей / Kantone der ASSR der Wolgadeutschen, Landkreise der Gebiete Saratow und Stalingrad, wo die Umsiedler vor der Deportation gelebt haben	Дата отправления / Datum der Abreise / Departure Date	Номера эшелонов, (количество людей в них) / Nummer der Züge (Anzahl der Personen) / Train Number (number of people)
1	Ст. Покровск (г. Энгельс) St. Pokrowsk (Stadt Engels) Station Pokrowsk (City of Engels)	г. Энгельс, Красноярский, Маркштадтский, Унтервальденский, Куккусский (частично), Зельманский (частично), Иловатский кантоны АССР НП Engels, Kantone der ASSR der Wolgadeutschen: Krasnojar, Marxstadt, Unterwalden, Kukkus (teilweise), Seelmann (teilweise), Ilowatka Engels, Cantons of the ASSR of Volga Germans: Krasnojar, Marxstadt, Unterwalden, Kukkus (partly), Seelmann (partly), Ilovat cantons of ASSR NPs	3.09 3 Sept [Wed.]	820 (2419), 821 (2345)
			4.09 4 Sept	823 (2336), 824 (2314), 825 (2325)
			5.09 5 Sept	826 (2364), 827 (2315), 828 (2349)
			6.09 6 Sept	861 (2315)
			7.09 7 Sept	816 (2435), 867 (2351), 869 (2383)
			8.09 8 Sept	750 (2335), 748 (2328), 749 (2350), 791 (2229), 751 (2451)
			9.09	873 (2342), 753 (2324), 754 (2348)
			12.09	764 (2344), 763 (2348), 769 (2298)
			13.09	772 (2415), 773 (2418)
			14.09	775 (2372), 774 (2527)
			15.09	886 (2349), 779 (2360)
			16.09	778 (2373), 781 (2454), 795 (2447), 796 (2343), 843 (2355), 844 (2330), 845 (2367)
			17.09	817 (2504), 812 (2284), 811 (2412), 813 (2303)
			18.09	832 (2136), 739 (2174), 776 (2379), 814 (2422)
			19.09	770 (2558)
			20.09	833 (2635)

Всего: 46 эшелонов, 108 865 чел.
Insgesamt: 46 Züge, 108.865 Pers.
Total: 46 trains, 108,865 persons

The first source is the first book that was sent to me that I mentioned earlier. I'm going to show you some of the pages and what I do with them. This page shows the first stage of the Volga Germans' "relocation" (deportation) in September 1941…at a train station in Engles.

This page shows the arrival information in Krasnoyarsk Krai

….and to which districts or rayons they were initially taken. There are three more pages like this for this region. And at the end of each region….

Are the totals for that region. "Between 12 September and 5 October, 34 trains transported 79,493 persons to 19 train stations and then they were taken to 43 districts in Krasnoyarsk Krai.

At this point, I go through and add the numbers of trains that went to the same station. Add the number of people who were deposited at that station and the dates. Collect all the districts to which these people were dispersed to. Then I add the location of the train station and the location of the districts to my deportation spreadsheet. And then I add in the rest of the information…the coordinates, current name. I can also go back and look at the train number to find out what cantons they came from, which gives me at least a little bit of a German-Russian origin to include for each train station and district.

MAPS OF RAILWAYS AND
WATERWAYS OF THE USSR

Army of the Fatherland (Russian)

https://www.soldat.ru/files/4/10/137/

Sometimes the train station doesn't exist anymore or might have a different name now, so I have a 1943 atlas of Soviet railways that I refer to. I find the name and then figure out the coordinates and add them.

I also look up the places in the Russian version of Wikipedia, which is surprisingly forthcoming with its history of some of these places. I search the names in Russian Cyrillic and let Chrome translate it.

ECHELON LISTS

Krasnoyarsk Society Memorial

https://www.memorial.krsk.ru/DOKUMENT/People/_Lists/ASSRNP/OKaratuzskiy.htm

The next source are echelon lists. I didn't know if there were any lists of people on the trains that transported the Germans. I assumed there were none. But I have recently come across a few that have been cleaned up and put into narrative form. For these, I copy off the text, which is in Russian. Save it to a document. Translate the document, and what you see here is what I work from.

Highlighted in blue are the places where the Germans were from, either born or lived at the time of their deportation. In pink, the places they were deported to. And in yellow, when they were deported.

I add the places to my deportation spreadsheet, the origins or the places they lived before they were deported, and the year they arrived, along with all the other information normally included like current place name, etc. If a place of deportation already exists on my map as a regular place where Germans lived prior, I still add it as a separate place noting it was also used for deportations or resettlements. This way, when you search my map, the normal colored pin **and** the purple dot will appear indicating it was both a place where Germans were known to have lived voluntarily and involuntarily.

Next I want to show you some maps from the National Archives and the CIA Freedom of Information Act electronic reading room. Here is one from 1957 from the National Archives online collections. I like this map a lot.
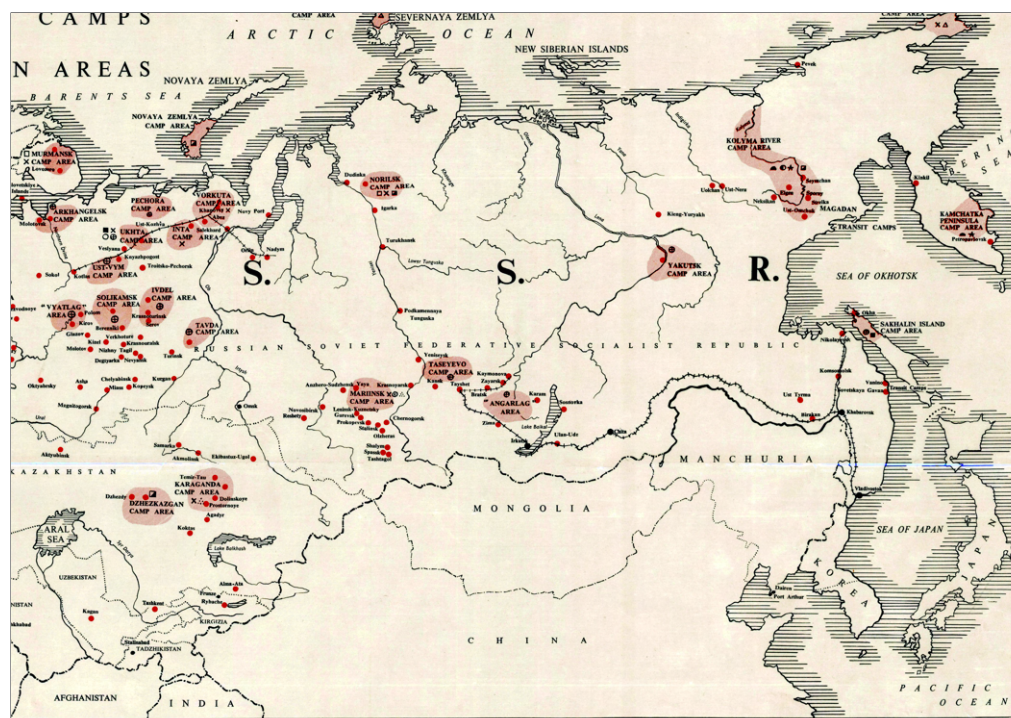
Here it is in full screen. It shows the areas of force labor camps the U.S. knew about. The information was mainly provided by refugees after the war, often by former inmates of the camps. At the time, they were known to have been in existence since WWII, and were assumed to still be in existence in 1957.

The named towns shown most often did not contain camps but were central point of the camp area.
We'll zoom in and take a closer look.
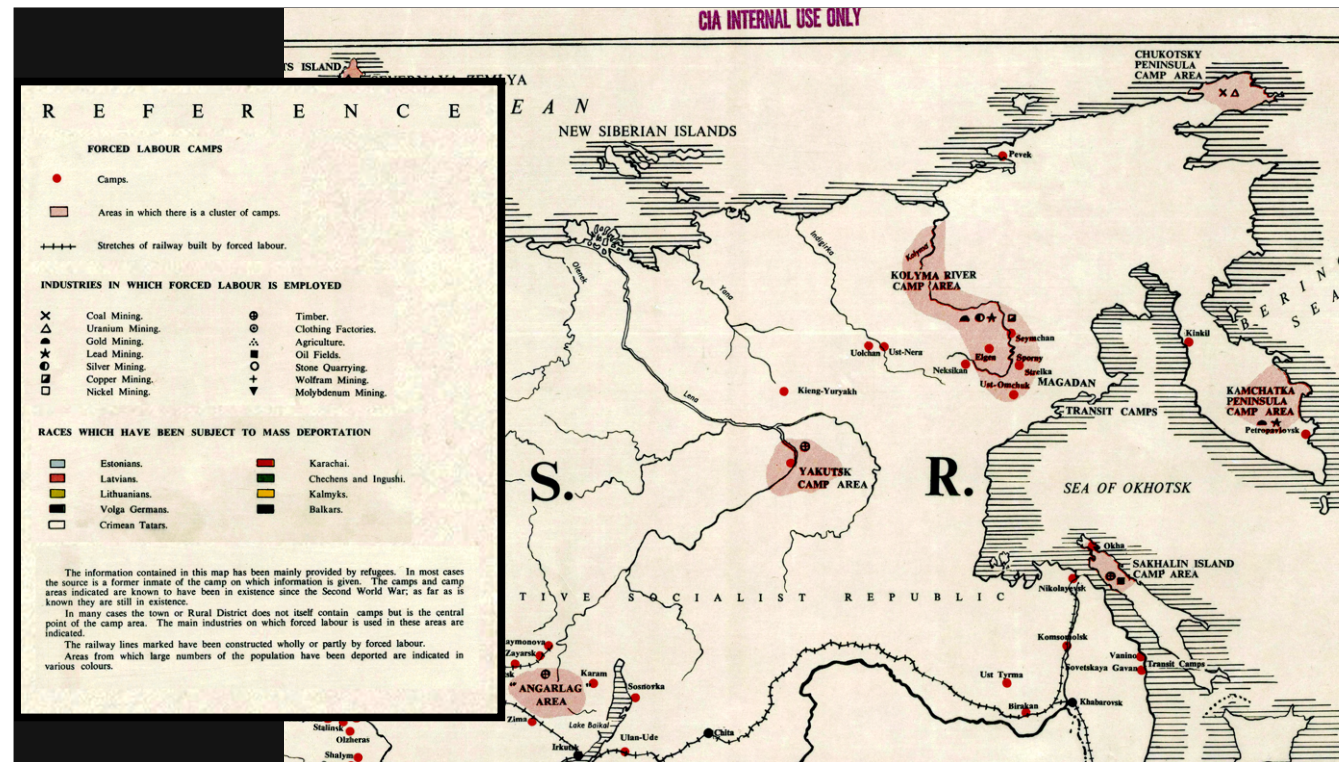
Here's the key to map, which I had to cut off on the other slide. I think this is a useful map. It shows the camps, areas where there are clusters of camps, stretches of railway built by forced labor, and the main industries in which forced labor was used…a lot mining. Remember on the timeline we looked at… mining camps were mentioned a couple of times.

And the races which were subject to mass deportation. There aren't any examples on this section, but it shows where these ethnic groups originally lived when they were deported.

This map shows forced labor camps that were constructed or abandoned since 1965. The document, which was a larger report on forced labor in the USSR, was dated 1972.

Figure 14
USSR: Forced Labor Camps, 1984
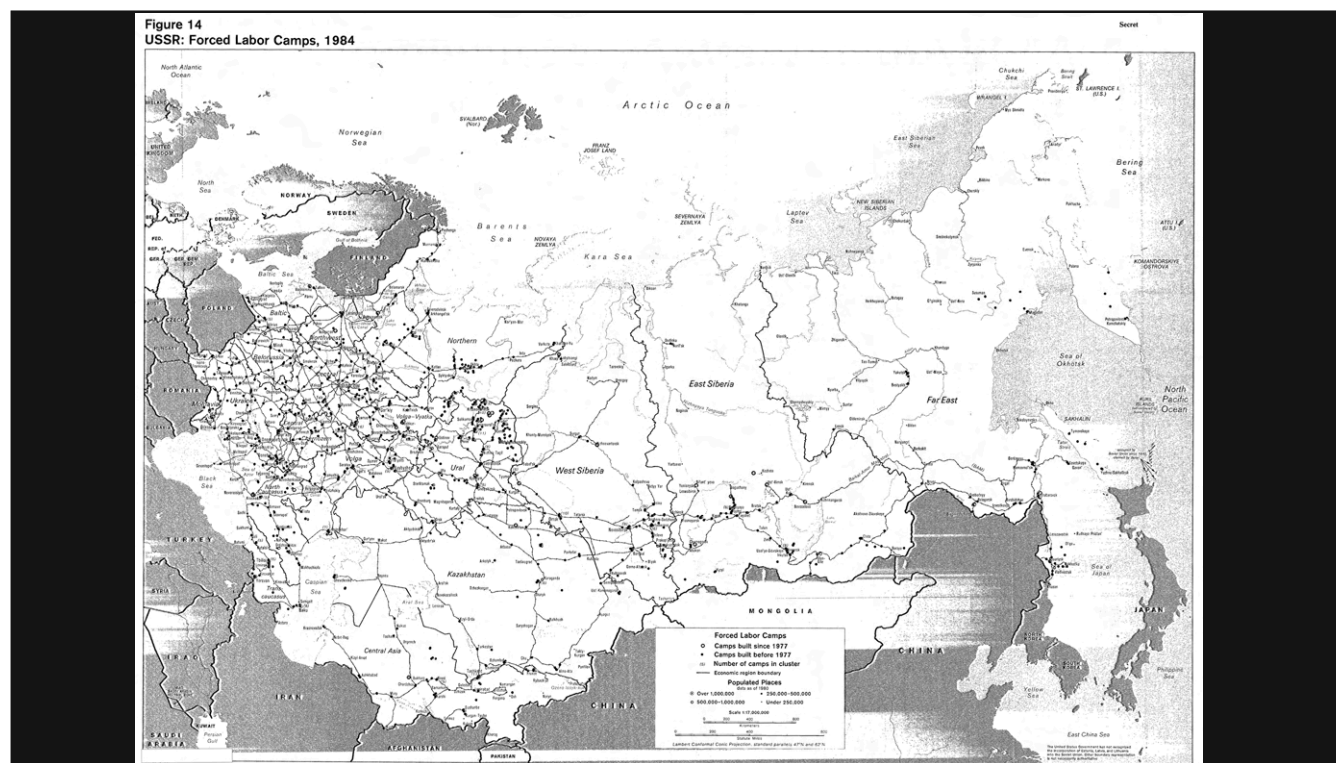
This map shows forced labor camps in the USSR as of 1984.

GLÜCKSTAL COLONIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION 2021 DATA DRIVE

Glückstal Colonies Research Association

2021 Data Drive https://www.glueckstal.net/publications

Special settlements Germans were sent to from Odessa region in 1940's

Ord. Nt	Place of resettlement			
	Settlement (other names)	District, Region	The USSR Republic	Location (latitude, longitude)
1	Abai-Bazar (Abai)	Keles, South-Kazakhstan (Turkestan)	Kazakh SSR	41°20'55"N, 68°56'40"E
2	Ackemer	Mugalzhar, Aktubinsk	Kazakh SSR	49°39'01"N, 57°20'17"E
3	Adrasman	Asht, Leninabad (Hudzhand)	Tadzhik SSR	39°30'N, 69°00'E
4	Adyr [station]	Atbasar, Akmolinsk	Kazakh SSR	51°47'46"N, 68°57'44"E
5	Afanasievka	Kirovsky, Khabarovsk	RSFSR (Russia)	44°55'N, 133°24'E
6	Agadyr [station]	Shet (Aksu-Aiuly), Karaganda	Kazakh SSR	48°15'46"N, 72°51'30"E
7	Aian-Uriah (Aian)	Aian-Mai, Khabarovsk	RSFSR (Russia)	56°28'07"N, 138°11'12"E
8	Akchatau	Shet, Karaganda	Kazakh SSR	47°59'10"N, 74°02'31"E
9	Akimovka	Atbasar (Astrakhanka), Akmolinsk	Kazakh SSR	51°56'58"N, 70°05'28"E
10	Akmolinsk [station] (Nur-Sultan, Astana)	Akmolinsk	Kazakh SSR	51°11'N, 71°24'E
11	Akrab	Kobda, Aktubinsk	Kazakh SSR	50°33'30"N, 55°11'17"E
12	Aktau	Temirtau, Karaganda	Kazakh SSR	50°14'12"N, 73°03'46"E
13	Aktubinsk (Aktobe)	Aktubinsk	Kazakh SSR	50°18'N, 57°10'E
14	Aktubinsk district	Kargalinskoye (Kargaly), Aktubinsk	Kazakh SSR	50°19'02"N, 57°19'01"E
15	Akutikha	Bystry-Istok, Altai	RSFSR (Russia)	52°26'02"N, 84°28'28"E
16	Alapayevsk	Alapayevsk, Sverdlovsk	RSFSR (Russia)	57°51'00"N, 61°42'00"E
17	Aldan	Aldan, Yakut ASSR	RSFSR (Russia)	58°36'N, 125°23'E
18	Alexandrovka (Zhibek-Zholy)	Vishnevka (Arshaly), Akmolinsk	Kazakh SSR	51°04'09"N, 71°46'38"E
19	Alexandrovsk	Alexandrovsk, Molotov (Perm)	RSFSR (Russia)	59°10'N, 57°35'E
20	Alexeyevka	Kuragino, Krasnoyarsk	RSFSR (Russia)	54°02'57"N, 92°13'46"E
21	Alga	Kliuchevka, Aktubinsk	Kazakh SSR	49°54'10"N, 57°20'06"E
22	Algabas	Atbasar (Zhaksy), Akmolinsk	Kazakh SSR	51°34'53"N, 67°52'36"E
23	Alimbetovka	Kargaly, Aktubinsk	Kazakh SSR	50°59'40"N, 58°25'45"E
24	Allah-Yun	Ust-Maiya, Yakut ASSR	RSFSR (Russia)	61°07'58"N, 138°02'45"E
25	Alma-Ata (Almaty)	Alma-Ata	Kazakh SSR	43°15'N, 76°54'E
26	Altai	Altai region	RSFSR (Russia)	50°55'N, 86°55'E
27	Alzamai	Nizhneudinsk, Irkutsk	RSFSR (Russia)	55°33'N, 98°40'E
28	Amalyk	Bodaibo, Irkutsk	RSFSR (Russia)	57°51'N, 114°12'E

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Up to this point, we have looked at sources that lean Volga. Let's look at one that leans Black Sea: the Glückstal Colonies Research Association 2021 data drive. The data that is included on this drive focuses on the Black Sea German enclaves area encompassing specifically the Glückstal, Hoffnungstal, Beresan, and Liebental colonies with a few from the Kutschurgan and Bessarabia areas in the mix. Mostly…it was the Soviet era rendition of the Odessa oblast.

This is very is similar to what Peter Goldade has had on his website for a while now, if you're familiar with his site and his exhaustive research into what happened to his family. But my understanding is that GCRA's data is newer and more complete, and the German enclaves are noted in it. So some additional work has been done on it. The data comes from the same researchers in Odessa who extracted it for Pete. Because they are similar, I am using both and comparing them.

Of the 11 files on this drive pertaining to deportations (resettlements), there are three files of interest to me. Now these are all pre-sorted in various ways in different PDFs, which is why there are 11 of them. They're sorted in every way except the way I need them sorted, which par of the course when you're a researcher of places. They are locked files on a locked drive, so this source poses some challenges for me. ~~The PDFs are locked down, and they're on a locked proprietary flash drive (meaning I cannot copy the file or even the text of the file off to another application), and it doesn't use standard PDF search software…at least not on Macintosh computers, which is what I use. When I search for a word, I have no idea how many hits I get. I have to go through one at a time. Also, initially, the proprietary software disabled my Mac from being able to save screenshots. Yeah, I fixed that. So, yes, there is a great deal of work I have to do with this source. Is it worth it? Yes. Of course it is. If it helps one person get closer to finding out what happened to their family, it's worth it.~~

The first file I'm showing you here is a page from the list of special settlements with coordinates. I'm not certain there actually were Black Sea Germans sent to **all** of these settlements, or if this list is some other master list of special settlements. I think it's the latter. I did some searches for some of the places listed here in the other files on the drive and didn't bring back any results. Regardless, the first thing I did with this file was extract the data into a text file that I can manipulate. And then I cleaned up the coordinates by getting rid of the degree, minute, seconds notations and the latitude and longitude notations…that's the letters N and E. And then I ran

them through I tool to convert them to decimal coordinates, which is what I use on my maps.

GERMANS FROM RUSSIA SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS: DEPORTATION LOCATIONS

Then I added them to my practice map. Remember I showed you this just a bit ago. The red pins are those places that showed up in timelines. The yellow shape is Asiatic Russia including Central Asia. The white dots are special settlements that were in the GCRA list. Things were beginning to take shape in terms of where our ancestors were taken. And while Asiatic Russia has a lot of markers, European Russia also has a lot of markers. So who was resettled there and when? I'm hoping that as research progresses, I'll find the answers.

Back to the GCRA data drive to look at some more files.

The next file example from this source is the names of the people who were "resettled." It lists the surname, first name, patronymic (the father's name), birth and or death date, birth place, and place of exile. Pretty straightforward. All good stuff.

GLÜCKSTAL COLONIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION 2021 DATA DRIVE

MVD family listings (Odessa area Germans exiled in 1940's to Siberia/Kazakhstan – from Liebental[L], Beresan[B], Hoffnungstal/Gluckstal[H] villages)
(Excerpt part II, archival files №№ 05501-08000) Extracted on Behalf of GCRA under contract

Ord. №	Name	Birth place (group)	Relatives	[Birth date] Region of exile [Comment]
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ABEL/ZEB Martha d. Jacob	Chernogorka (Helenental) (B)	husband Solomatin Michael s. Peter dau Abel Irene d. Rudolf son Abel Vladimir s. Michael brother Zeb Friedrich s. Jacob sister Zeb Pauline d. Jacob mother-in-law Abel Johanna d. Christian	[1920] Krasnoyarka, Sverdlovsk [1927] » [1942] » [1952] » [born in Krasnoyarka] [1907] Molotov, Russia [------] Karaganda region, Kazakhstan [------] »
2.	ACKERMANN Rudolf s. Johann	Hoffnungstal, Odessa (H)	wife Ackermann Emma d. Johann son Ackermann Oskar s. Rudolf son Ackermann Richard s. Rudolf nephew Berg Gerhard s. Jacob nephew Berg Victor s. Jacob	[1909] Akmolinsk, Kazakhstan [†5.IX.1949 of consumption] [1909] » [1934] » [1940] » [1935] » [1937] »
3.	ACKERMANN Albert s. Gregory	Traskevicha, Nikolayevka (B)	grandmother Ackermann Christina d.Jacob brother Ackermann Harry s. Gregory brother Ackermann Johann s. Gregory	[1935] Bilkiadak, Aktubinsk [1879] » [1932] » [1935] »
4.	ACKERMANN Ewald s. Friedrich	Guldendorf (L)	sister Ackermann Bertha d. Friedrich	[1929] Berezovsky, Sverdlovsk [1920] »
5.	ACKERMANN Katharina d. Andreas	Kardamytch, Grosulowo (Schonfeld) (H)	son Ackermann Jacob s. Gottfried mother Kaiser Sophia d. Jacob sister Kaiser Lydia d. Andreas	[1921] Vishnevka, Akmolinsk [1942] » [1894] Akmolinsk, Kazakhstan [1924] »
6.	AHNER Fania d. Abraham	Tarutino, Bessarabia	son Ahner Friedrich s. Georg	[1901] Chromtau, Aktubinsk [†9.XII.1950] [1930] »
7.	AKHMADEYEV Alexandra d. Valentin	Klein-Liebental (L)	sister Akhmadeyev Magdalena d. Valentin granddau Akhmadeyev Helene d. Kasper grandson Walz Kasper s. Kasper	[1883] Voznesenovka [†16.II.1952 heart disease] [1892] » [1926] » [1930] »
8.	ALEXANDER Ella d. Theodore	Saratowo, Frunzovka (H)	husband Graf Theodore s. Johann son Alexander Eduard s. Theodore dau Alexander Zinaida d. Theodore uncle Lammle Philipp s. Wilhelm aunt Lammle Elizabetha d. Christian cousin Lammle Amalie d. Philipp cousin Lammle Frieda d. Philipp cousin Lammle Othilia d. Philipp	[1926] Maminskoye, Sverdlovsk [1925] » [1949] » [born in Mamin] [1951] » [»] [1905] Berezovsky, Sverdlovsk [1908] » [1926] » [1928] » [1930] »
9.	ANDREAS Karl s. Peter	Kartakai (Kuhnersdorf) (B)	wife Andreas Rosina d. Rochus son Andreas Johann s. Karl	[1918] Sokolovka, North-Kazakhstan [1918] Presnovka, North-Kazakhstan [1943] »
10.	ARNOLD Albert s. Johann	Alexanderhilf (L)	mother Arnold Magdalena d. Andreas brother Arnold Friedrich s. Johann sister Arnold Erna d. Johann	[1929] Chanchar, Aktubinsk [1897] » [1933] » [1935] »

The next file example is a list of people grouped into family groups. We have the primary person, birth place, names of relatives and their relationship to the primary person, birth date for each person in the family group, and the place of deportation.

GLÜCKSTAL COLONIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION 2021 DATA DRIVE

201.	FIX Vladimir s. Albert	Odessa	brother Fix Victor s. Albert	[1932] Shaitanka, Sverdlovsk [1935] »
202.	FLIMAN Christina d. Johann	Machulsky, Oktiabr	mother Fliman Elizabetha d. Jacob brother Fliman Johann s. Johann sister Fliman Hilda d. Johann brother Fliman Friedelin s. Johann	[1927] Yesil, Akmolinsk [1908] » [1932] » [1937] » [1938] »
203.	FLIMAN Irma d. Heinrich	Waterloo (B)	dau Fliman Lilia d. Karl dau Fliman Emma d. Karl son Fliman Robert s. Karl father Fliman Heinrich mother Fliman Karolina	[1919] Chagly, North-Kazakhstan [1940] » [1942] » [1944] » [1878] Stalin, Molotov [1883] »
204.	FLIMAN Karolina d. Ludwig	Waterloo (B)	—	[1908] Yesil, Akmolinsk
205.	FLIMAN Vladimir s. Andreas	Machulsky, Oktiabr	mother Fliman Tatiana d. Alexey brother Fliman Andreas s. Andreas brother Fliman Jury s. Andreas	[1935] Yesil, Akmolinsk [1916] » [1938] » [1940] »
206.	FORSCH Elsa d. Johann	Freudental (L)	father Forsch Johann s. Christian mother Forsch Pauline d. Philipp sister Forsch Helene d. Johann brother Forsch Friedrich s. Johann uncle Forsch Friedrich s. Christian sister Forsch Martha d. Johann brother Forsch Johann s. Johann Martha's hsb. Kramer Ernst s. Friedrich	[1931] Reid, Molotov [1895] » [1897] » [1934] » [1938] » [------] Molotov region [1925] Bestube, Akmolinsk [------] Krasnokamsk, Molotov [1920] Bestube, Akmolinsk
207.	FORSCH Louisa d. Heinrich	Freudental (L)	son Forsch Arthur s. Theodore dau Forsch Irma d. Theodore son Forsch Friedrich s. Theodore dau Forsch Olga d. Theodore	[1900] Kliuchevka, Aktubinsk [1939] » [1935] » [1937] » [1940] »
208.	FRANK Anastasia d. Joseph	Franzfeld (L)	husband Frank Jacob s. Laurenty son Frank Johann s. Jacob son Frank Jacob s. Jacob son Frank Joseph s. Jacob son Frank Philipp s. Jacob brother Braun Johann s. Joseph sister Zerr Katharina d. Joseph sister Braun Francisca d. Joseph sister Braun Elizabetha d. Joseph sister-in-law Eckert Agatha d. Laurenty	[1911] Malaya-Lata, Sverdlovsk [1910] » [1935] » [1940] » [1943] » [1949] » [born in Malaya-Lata] [1899] Kostroma region, Russia [1897] Akmolinsk region, Kazakhstan [1903] Omutninsk, Kirov, Russia [1901] Kemerowo region, Russia [1908] Malaya-Lata, Sverdlovsk
209.	FRANK Emilie d. Adam	Worms (B)	husband Frank Alfred s. Heinrich sis-in-law Brunnmeier Leontine d.Heinrich	[1914] Yesil, Akmolinsk [1905] » [1902] Peschanka, Omsk
210.	FRANK Konrad s. Michael	Franzfeld (L)	wife Frank Katharina d. Johann son Frank Johann s. Konrad dau Frank Katharina d. Konrad son Frank Michael s. Konrad	[1882] Novaya-Lialya, Sverdlovsk [1889] » [1922] » [1926] » [1911] »
211.	FRANK Maria d. Konrad	Franzfeld (L)	husband Frank Balthasar s. Klementy	[1913] Novaya-Lialya, Sverdlovsk [1911] »

Here's another page of that same document. Here I've highlighted the place of origin in blue and the place of deportation in pink. Note that entire families were not deported to the same place. They were separated. And this was on purpose.

CHAPTER III

Deportation

The penalty of deportation is a carry-over from the times of the czar. By keeping this penalty the Soviet government had in mind not only the separation of criminal elements, those not giving a pledge of loyalty, and the scum opposing the political trend of the country, but also the colonizing of Siberia. Deportation is one way for untangling a difficult national problem. Siberia today presents a highly colorful mosaic of nationalities consisting of deported groups of 'nationalists' from the Ukrain, Poland, Orman, etc. There is also no shortage of Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese, creating a veritable tower of Babel which isn't threatening to the USSR since the NKVD foments unofficial race hatred and prejudices which conforms to the so unproletarian device: divide et impera.

Materially speaking, the government benefits in two ways: it protects itself from unwanted classes and it profits through exploitation of these classes for necessary labor. Siberia as the Soviet Arctic, and the boundless expanses of Soviet Central Asia, hide within themselves a vast natural wealth and the only way for the government to avail itself of this wealth is to populate these areas. It is a well known fact that deportation does solve this problem completely. Experience shows that the natural increase of deportees is lowered to a disadvantageous degree. This is due to climatic changes, unusually severe living conditions, and the large number of deaths among women and childre, so much so that this is a deciding disadvantage to the rest of the political population of the remote Russian regions. These circumstances do not tend to decrease the number of deportees since the first aim of this act is to separate unwanted classes as a community protection measure, from the rest of the community.

Applying the same rules to women and children

We've looked at places where Volga Germans were deported. We've looked at places where Black Sea Germans were deported. Now let's take a look at what's available for Volhynia. They were the last to come to the Russian Empire in the late 1800s, and the first to be deported in the early days of WWI. Two lists are of interest to me from SGGEE: the KGB and Repatriation lists from the 1930s. These lists extracted from original Russian language KGB documents in the Zhitomir Archives. They include large amounts of data about the people, where they lived, names of family members, charges brought against them, results of charges, their execution date, etc. The repatriation documents are less detailed but have valuable clues. Like in this example: We have the Surname, First name, Father's name, place (of birth or where they were living), birth year, category. Here we have both resettlements and repatriations. And it gives the place from which they were repatriated west. These lists are by no means complete.

MEMORIAL BOOK
KAZAKHSTAN

AHSGR (English) https://www.sggee.org/

The last source I'm going to show you is brand new, just published this year, translated into English and available from AHSGR. That is the Memorial Book Kazakstan. I brought this one back with me from the convention in Greeley in August, and it's already full of Post-Its marking pages I need to get back to and evaluate. Here is a page with extracted data from Tschimkent in southern Kazakhstan. In addition to these extracts, there are also first-person histories of places.

MEMORIAL BOOK KAZAKHSTAN

The History of Labor Camp Maikain

I was born after World War II in the reformatory work camp Maikain in the Pawlodar region. It is here where my parents, along with 600 other German men and 400 women, were sent to the Trud Army in 1946 to perform "in perpetuity" bone-hard labor under strict surveillance in the gold mine "Maikainsoloto." A third of the camp of over 10,000 inhabitants in the 1960s were Germans, and at times one might hear a conversation in German on our streets. But at home, many German families spoke their mother tongue.

ment Maikain. One day, after purchasing a ticket, as I was waiting for my bus, a large group of young people approached, I heard a loud conversation in German. It was remarkable and interesting for me. To my question of where they came from, one of them replied, "from Maikain."

In October 2012, the inhabitants of the reformatory work camp "Maikain" in the Pawlodar region observed the 80th anniversary of the founding. In 1932, 130 kilometers [ca. 80 miles] southwest of the regional center, a gold mine named "Maikain" was started. Officially, gold had been known to be there since 1895. The Kazakh name "Maikain" means "Oily birch." Because of the extreme dry climate, in which no trees grow, a special kind of birch tree emerged. Their fine leaves were covered with a wax-like layer of oil, which protected the trees from drying up.

During the time of the New Economic Policy (NEP), Lenin, the founder of the Soviet Union, allowed foreign investment in the country. An English millionaire, John Leslie Urquart, started to operate ore mines in Russia ever since the October Revolution of 1917 such as the mining operations Ridder and Maikain

Such as this one, Labor Camp Maikain [May-kayin]. Which doesn't appear in any other sources I've looked at so far.

The more haystacks I look in, the more needles I find.

GERMANS FROM RUSSIA SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS: DEPORTATION LOCATIONS

So here we are, back on my practice map. Again…The red markers are those that appeared in timelines including books, scholarly papers, CIA documents. The yellow area is the shape of Asiatic Russia as it was with all the Soviet Republics included. The white markers are from the GCRA list of special settlements to which Black Sea Germans were presumably sent. The the purple markers are the detailed research I've done so far using some of the sources I showed you today. As you can see, there's still a lot to do. But things are lining up as it seems they ought to.

That concludes our quick deep dive into research on the deportation locations layer on the Germans from Russia Settlement Locations map. Are there any questions?