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Polish Military Assistance to Its Ally, the Ukrainian People's Republic, in 1920

Pomoc wojskowa Polski dla jej sojusznika Ukraińskiej Republiki Ludowej w 1920 r.

• Abstrakt •

W ramach podpisanej 21 kwietnia 1920 r. w Warszawie umowy politycznej, regulującej stosunki Polski z Ukraińską Republiką Ludową, strona polska oficjalnie uznawała rząd URL z Symonem Petlurą na czele i zobowiązywała się do udzielenia pomocy stronie ukraińskiej przy formowaniu na polskim terytorium oddziałów ukraińskich. Artykuł analizuje szczegóły zawartego porozumienia oraz sposób i warunki jego realizacji.

Słowa kluczowe: pomoc wojskowa; Ukraińska Republika Ludowa; Polska

• Abstract •

As part of a political agreement regulating Poland's relations with the Ukrainian People's Republic signed in Warsaw on April 21, 1920, the Polish side officially recognized the UPR's government with Simon Petlura at its head and committed itself to help the UPR form Ukrainian troops on the Polish territory. The paper discusses the details of the concluded agreement and the manner and conditions of its subsequent implementation.

Keywords: military assistance; Ukrainian People's Republic; Poland

With the arrival of Chief Ataman Symon Petlura in Warsaw on December 7, 1919 at the invitation of the Polish Commander-in-Chief Józef Piłsudski, the Polish-Ukrainian negotiations entered a decisive phase. These negotiations continued for several months and culminated in the signing of a final political agreement in Warsaw on April 21, 1920. The accords regulated Poland's relations with the Ukrainian People's Republic (hereinafter: UPR); under the agreement the Polish side officially recognized the UPR's government, headed by Simon Petlura, and

committed to assist the UPR in forming Ukrainian troops on the Polish territory. In return, Ukrainians recognized the Zbrucz River as a common state border. On April 24, 1920, a military convention followed as another integral part of the system of political accords between Poland and the UPR. The convention consisted of seventeen items, specifying the conditions for future planned military operations in Ukraine. The Supreme Command of the Polish Army undertook to fully equip and arm three Ukrainian divisions, though at the expense of the Ukrainian government. On the other hand, the Ukrainian side was to provide food supply for the Polish troops deployed in Transnistrian Ukraine (Text of the military convention between Poland and the Ukrainian People's Republic of 24.04.1920; Mikulicz, 1977, pp. 95–96; Syrynk, 1995, p. 47).

Still during the negotiations stage, Poland consented to Ukrainian troops being formed in Poland. At the beginning of February 1920, the Department of Ukrainian Affairs was created, headed by Capt. Julius Ulrich. The Department was to deal with issues related to forming, supplying and training of the new Ukrainian military units. The internment camp in Łańcut was initially chosen as a gathering place for Ukrainians and citizens of the UPR; later the camp in Brześć Litewski (Brest on the Bug; now Brest, Belarus) served this purpose. Ultimately, only two Ukrainian rifle divisions – whose equipment was inadequate – could be formed with Polish aid. The first of them, the 6th Rifle Division (formed in Brest on the Bug) was commanded by colonel M. Bezruchko, while the 2nd Rifle Division (created in the region of Kamianets-Podilskyi) was under the command of colonel O. Udovychenko. At the end of April 1920, these troops set out for the front and during the Kiev operation formed part of the Polish 3rd Army (6th Rifle Division) and 6th Army (2nd Rifle Division) respectively. Jointly, these units consisted of 556 officers and 3384 Cossacks, and were equipped with 11 artillery guns and 56 MGs (Situational report no 110 from the Eastern Front dated 27.07.1920; Bączkowski, 1939, p. 87; Karpus, 1997)¹.

Ukrainian troops established in Poland were armed by Poles mainly with weapons procured as spoils of war; usually they were of Russian production. Following a decision of the Polish military authorities, Ukrainian officers and soldiers alike received the same base pay and allowances as given to officers and soldiers of the Polish Army. This rule was in force from February 10, 1920. According to Polish sources, only until March 10 the Ministry of Military Affairs spent 18 million Polish marks to cover the costs associated with the forming and maintenance

¹ After the Ukrainian Army commanded by O. Omelianovych-Pavlenko reached the Polish Army lines, the Ukrainian 2nd Rifle Division was incorporated into these troops.

of the newly established Ukrainian division in Brest (Letter from Div. II of SCPF to Department II of MMil Affairs dated 10.03.1920 on monies for the Ukrainians stationed in Brest on the Bug). In the following weeks, these amounts increased significantly.

Small specialized Ukrainian units were also formed in Poland (Materials on personnel and ordnance numbers of the Ukrainian army; Karpus, 1999, pp. 29–33). Mention should be made here of the 1st Zaporizhia Air Squadron, which started forming at the beginning of July 1920. The unit was stationed and trained at the military airport in Mokotów. The personnel base of this unit was the 1st Aviation Field Company taken into Polish captivity; the Company voluntarily surrendered to the Polish troops along with its equipment during the Kiev offensive. It operated as part of the Soviet 44th Rifle Division and consisted mostly of Ukrainian personnel. The Company had at its disposal three planes and other specialized equipment that after capture by the Poles were transferred to Polish air squadrons. The Ukrainian side has been demanding the return of this equipment at regular intervals, but there is no indication that the aircraft have ever been handed over back to the allies (Materials relating to the Ukrainian air squadron being formed in Poland for June–October 1920; Karpus, 1996, pp. 237–243).

With the signature of a ceasefire with the Bolsheviks on October 12, 1920 in Riga, its alliance with Simon Petlura became troublesome for Poland. Pursuant to the provisions of Article II of the truce agreement, the Polish and Soviet parties (both Russian and Ukrainian) committed not to support “military actions by third parties directed against the other party”. In these circumstances, Poland unilaterally terminated the accords made with the UPR in April 1920. Under pressure from the Sejm (Polish lower parliamentary chamber), military authorities ordered all non-Polish troops to leave the territory of Poland by November 2, 1920, and announced that in the case of return “weapon in hand”, these troops would be interned and placed in camps. On the same day, the Gathering Station for returning soldiers and Ukrainian prisoners of war in Łańcut was closed (Documentation relating to the Ukrainian Gathering Station in Łańcut dated 28.10.1920; Report of the inspector of Ukrainian troops in Poland on the situation in Łańcut dated 13.10.1920). Consequently, at the end of October 1920 all Ukrainian troops left the territories allocated to Poland in the truce agreement. Commander-in-Chief, Marshal J. Piłsudski sent a farewell letter to the former allies departing Poland, and the command of the Polish 6th Army sent a delegation to the Main Command of the Ukrainian Army, which expressed thanks for the joint combat efforts thus far (Letter of SCPF to PCM on movement of the Ukrainian troops dated 26.10.1920; Karpus, 1997, pp. 72–73; Mikulicz, 1971, pp. 102–103; Waszkiewicz,

1997, p. 204; Hauser, 1997, p. 37). Simultaneously, at the end of October Poland assigned new liaison officers to the main Ukrainian state and military institutions. They were, among others, Cpt. A. Maruszewski and Cavalry Cpt. L. Kniaziołucki (Letter of the Chief of Staff dated 28.10.1920 to Div. II of SCPF; Order of the Command of the Lviv General Military District of 29.10.1920 pertaining to the Ukrainian and Russian units; Personnel folio of Cpt. Artur Maruszewski).

The conclusion and entry into force of the Polish-Bolshevik ceasefire had a depressing effect on the spirit and morale of the entire Ukrainian army. Both the command and the soldiers in general were despondent, convinced that they had not a hope of winning if the war with the Bolsheviks were to continue. Anti-Polish sentiment also manifested among soldiers, especially those from Eastern Galicia (Dispatch no 7 of Cpt. A. Maruszewski, liaison officer to Div. II of the 6th army dated 6.11.1920; Dispatch no 24 of 15.11.1920; Dispatch of Cpt. A. Maruszewski dated 18.11.1920; *Biuletyn hetmanskiej upravy* (Berlin), no 1, April 1931; *Naród*, 16.11.1920). The UPR counted, however, on the Polish-Soviet truce being soon broken. Hopes were placed in General P. Wrangel and his troops fighting in the Crimea and the cavalry division commanded by esaul V.V. Yakovlev (in October 1920, while retaining autonomy, this unit submitted itself to the Ukrainian command). A preliminary agreement was also concluded with the Russian Political Committee, based on which the Russian 3rd Army commanded by General Boris Peremykin was to cooperate with Ukrainians in further battles against the Bolsheviks. The official military convention however was not signed until November 18, 1920 (Draft of an agreement between the UPR and the Russian Political Committee in Poland of 18.11.1920; Tiutiunyk, 1924, pp. 29–30; *Wojna ukraińsko-moskiewska...*, pp. 296–297; *Graždanskaja vojna...*, document no 721; Margolin, 1921, p. 376; *Narodnia Sprava* (20.10.1920), 4, Interview with gen. P. Makhrov in which he stated that gen. Wrangel was ready to commence talks with the UPR and recognize Ukrainian statehood). The Russian 3rd Army entered the terrain between Volochysk and Proskuriv only on November 5. It numbered about 9,000 soldiers, but its combat value was much smaller than this would indicate as most units were not fully organized (Composition of the Russian 3rd army as assessed by the Ukrainian side dated 10.11.1920; Dispatch of head of Div. II of gen. Jędrzejewski's group to the 6th Army dated 29.10.1920; Lisiewicz, 1998, p. 168).

Earlier, on October 20, 1920, a military agreement was signed between the Ukrainian side and the commander of the Cossack Brigade (known as the Free Cossack Division), esaul Vadim Yakovlev (Text of the agreements concluded between the UPR and esaul V. Yakovlev in October 1920; Tele-dispatch of esaul W. Yakovlev to the 6th Army dated 21.10.1920; Polons'ka-Vasylenko, 1992,

pp. 542–543). It was also expected that the Soviet army would gradually break down after the truce. However, when the peace preliminaries were ratified, and soon after the army of General P. Wrangel in Crimea was beaten, the mood among Ukrainians fell even more.

The situation of own Ukrainian troops was also impacting the downturn in morale. The Ukrainian ranks sorely lacked ammunition for their Russian-manufactured rifles, as Poland did not have such ammo in stock in sufficient amounts and could not supply it. Furthermore, attempts to supply this ammunition from neighboring Romania despite significant efforts made by Polish authorities through both military and diplomatic channels were encountering great difficulties (Documentation on military supplies and ordnance for the Ukrainian troops over the period of April–November 1920; Materials on military supplies and ordnance delivered from Romania in June 1920; Report of SCPF to General Military Adjutancy of 3.11.1920). Faced with these problems, at the end of October Ukrainians started preparations for launch of own production of ammunition at the factory in Zapole. Lack of time prevented the full implementation of these plans (Kuszcz, 1927).

On the other hand, uniforms and other equipment of the soldiers of the Ukrainian army were, in the opinion of the Polish side, quite good. In fact, these troops were better equipped than Polish soldiers stationed on the truce line. As a result of Polish deliveries, every soldier had good footwear, with additional stocks stored in warehouses. Moreover, almost every Ukrainian soldier had a sheepskin coat and a warm hat. To thus equip their troops, Ukrainians received 20 million Polish marks from the Polish 6th Army after the ceasefire. It should be emphasized that the Polish military authorities did a lot to support the Ukrainian units. To launch, among others, the Gusyatin–Yarmolyntsi railway line, 5 steam locomotives and 100 cars with European track gauge were loaned to the Ukrainian side (Communiques of SCPF from 1.11.1919 to 1.01.1921, p. 310; Lisiewicz, 1998, pp. 177–180). Poland provided assistance whenever possible, until the end of the fighting conducted by the troops of its Ukrainian former ally. In this manner, the Polish state of course broke the commitments made in the truce agreement with the Bolsheviks – however, Poland wanted to better prepare the former ally for further combat with the Soviet forces being at the time concentrated in Podolia. For example, in the period from October 15 to November 15, 1920, 6 tons of biscuits, 6 tons of hay and over 15 000 loaves of bread were handed over to the Ukrainians, together with 2380 rifles, 10 000 coats, 26 000 uniform sets of trousers and shirts and 8700 pairs of shoes (Documentation of foodstuffs supplied by the 6th Army to the Ukrainian troops in the period 15.10–15.11.1920; Itemization of materials

and equipment handed over by the Polish 6th Army to the troops of the Ukrainian People's Republic between September–November 1920; *Polsko-sovetskaja wojna...*, p. 116). Throughout the entire period of joint combat (February–November 1920), the UPR's army received from its Polish ally: 29 000 rifles, 328 machine guns, 38 field cannons (3"), 6 heavy cannons, 1 000 hand guns, 40 000 uniform sets, 29 000 sets of undergarments, 2 000 tents and 17 passenger vehicles (see Table 1). The official Polish lists of items supplied did not include foodstuffs, ordnance and equipment handed over to the Ukrainian army by its nearest neighbor, i.e. the Polish 6th army (Listings of materials and military ordnance and equipment delivered to the UPR during the period of joint combat with the Polish forces on the Bolshevik front; Kolańczuk, 1995, pp. 5–6).

Table 1. List of ordnance and materials supplied by Poland to the Army of the Ukrainian People's Republic between February–November 2, 1920²

Line item	Quantity	Line item	Quantity
Rifles	29 000 pieces	Minesweeper toolsets	6000 sets (blades and other tools)
Cavalry carbines	2 000 pieces	Minesweeper tools	to the amount of 550 000 Polish marks
Lances and sabers	3 000 pieces		
Machine guns (MG)	328 pieces	Rocket launchers	500 pieces
Field cannons (3")	38 pieces	Hand grenades	1 000 pieces
Heavy cannons	6 pieces	Dolokov machine gun mounts	30 pieces
Caissons	14 pieces	Machine gun mounts (Colt)	40 pieces
Bayonets	7 500 pieces	Compasses on a tripod	5 pieces
Hand guns	1 000 pieces	Zeiss artillery magnifiers	3 pieces
Cannon and vehicle greases	6 000 kg	Artillery binoculars	27 pieces
Uniform sets	40 000 sets	Cannon compasses	27 pieces

² The itemizations made did not include ordnance and equipment handed over to the Ukrainian army by the Polish 6th Army as well as foodstuffs supplied. The Polish 6th Army handed over to the UPR's army, inter alia:

- a) until 6.08.1920: sweatshirts – 3947 pieces, coats – 3057 pieces, trousers – 5197 pairs, shoes – 2981 pairs, shirts – 5087 pieces, hats – 3100 items;
- b) in the period 30.09–30.11.1920 the Polish 6th Army supplied foodstuffs and animal feed to the total value of 2079 million Polish marks, including for example: beef – 3750 kg, biscuits – 6000 kg, bread – 15 104 loaves, hay – 6000 kg.

Tab. 1 – continue

Line item	Quantity	Line item	Quantity
Sets of undergarments	28 904 sets	Workhorses Riding horses	1 000 animals 880 animals
Gloves	28 500 par	Sets of veterinary instruments	3 sets
Blankets	19 600 pieces	Supply waggons	250 pieces
Main belts Mag pouch belts	30 800 pieces 18 000 pieces	Carts	37 pieces
Carbine straps	18 000 pieces	Two-wheel carts	18 pieces
Mag pouches	32 000 pieces	Harnesses	1 200 sets
Backpacks, satchels	28 000 pieces	Halters	700 pieces
Haversacks	28 000 pieces	Horseshoes	30 000 pieces
Mess tins	22 000 pieces	Hobnails	1 000 kg
Canteens	22 000 pieces	Horse blankets	1 000 pieces
Mugs	8 000 pieces	Field kitchens Field smithies	10 pieces 33 pieces
Canteen straps	22 000 pieces	Horse shoeing sets	42 sets
Food bags Coat belts	15 000 pieces 25 000 pieces	Greases	1 500 kg
Tents	2 000 pieces	Canvas buckets	2 200 pieces
Hughes' device	1 piece	Horseshoe nails Artillery harnessing sets	31 000 pieces 50 sets
Telegraph sets	for the sum of 50 865 German marks	Full saddles	3 000 pieces
Morse' devices Buzzers	5 pieces 3 pieces	Fuel Aviation greases	2 cisterns 2 000 kg
Telegraph equipment	for the sum of 390 000 Polish marks	Aviation fuel	2 cisterns
Passenger cars	17 pieces	Nafta	2 cisterns
Motorbikes	4 pieces	1 tank truck	1 pieces
Car inner tubes Tires	152 pieces 120 pieces	2 mobile auto workshops	2 pieces

Source: Polish Central Military Archives, II Staff Div. of MMilAffairs (1775/89), port. 327, Letter of Div. IV SCPF to Div. II SCPF of 5.11.1920; Div. IV (General Section) SCPF, port. 23, 55; II Staff Div. of MMilAffairs (1774/89), portfolio 654, Listings of materials and military ordnance and equipment delivered to the UPR during the period of joint combat with the Polish forces on the Bolshevik front (February–November 1920); Div. IV (General Section) SCPF, port. 19, 22, 23 and 55, List of uniforms supplied to the Ukrainian side from the warehouses of the 6th Army until

30.08.1920; 6th Army, port. 143, Documentation regarding foodstuffs donated by the 6th Army to the Ukrainian troops in the period from 30.09–30.11.1920; Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Intelligence Department, II Staff Div. of MMilAffairs, portfolio 107 (currently in the archives of: PCMA); Central Archives of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Military institutions, Vol. 45 (currently in the collections of: NRA), Letter of commander of the 6th Army to SCPF dated 1.06.1920.

One should also mention another Polish attempt to support Ukrainians, whose nature was that of a honorary gesture rather than one intended to have military impact. Namely, in view of the prospect of concluding a truce with the Bolsheviks, at the end of September 1920 a proposal was put forward to form a unit composed of Poles of Ukrainian origin. This unit was to continue to fight the Red Army together with the army of the Ukrainian People's Republic. The proposal was the brain-child of Lt. Col. Walery Sławek. S. Petlura was very supportive of the project and proposed that this unit should be assigned to the divisions of either general A. Udovychenko or general M. Bezruchka as an independent group. On the Polish side, both Chief Commander J. Piłsudski and Chief of General Staff General T. Rozwadowski officially refused to support this idea. Despite this, Lt. Col. Sławek obtained the consent of Division V of SCPF to put Polish officers (volunteers) serving in the ranks of the Polish Army and originating in Ukraine at disposal of the Polish 6th Army. These officers subsequently were transferred to the Polish-Ukrainian Volunteer Group. Officers joining the group brought other volunteers – rank and file soldiers – with them. Among others, Cavalry Captain Kruk-Strzelecki brought an entire squadron from the Vilnius region, and Lieutenant Romaniszyn – a significant part of the Warsaw sentry battalion. Ultimately, the group consisted of about 1,200 people and was made up of 2 infantry battalions, 2 cavalry squadrons, a mounted artillery unit (with 4 heavy cannons) and a general staff unit (see Diagram 1). The unit of Lieutenant Colonel Sławek fought alongside the Ukrainians in November 1920. After the UPR's army passed the line of the river Zbrucz, Lt. Colonel Sławek negotiated with the SCPF for his unit to be sent to Central Lithuania, to join the forces of General L. Żeligowski. He did not get permission however, and finally on January 13, 1921, the Polish-Ukrainian Volunteer Group was dissolved. The cavalry squadrons were sent to Zhovkva, and a border battalion was formed from the infantry and staff units. Military equipment, horses and archives were taken over by the 8th Infantry Division (Documentation of the Volunteer Group of Lt. Col. W. Sławek for the period September 1920–January 1921).

Diagram 1. Organization of the Polish-Ukrainian Volunteer Group of Lt. Col. Walery Sławek



Source: Center for Protection of Historical and Records Collections – Moscow, fond 471, description 1, rep. 31, part 1, Materials regarding the Volunteer Group of Lt. Col. W. Sławek from 1920/1921.

It should be noted, however, that the presented forms of Polish assistance were not enough to improve the difficult military situation of the UPR's Army. After October 18, 1920 the UPR officially lost its strategic ally in the Polish Army – even the largest material or financial assistance from the Poles could not compensate for this loss.

As assessed by the Polish side, the Bolsheviks interrupted the Ukrainian front and subsequently moved very quickly westward not only due to their numerical advantage, but above all due to having surprised the Ukrainian side and thanks to the flanking maneuvers used. In this situation, the UPR's army and the Russian troops concentrated in the region of Pidvolochysk – Toki were forced, as a result of heavy shelling by Bolshevik artillery, on November 21 at 16.00 to cross the line of the Zbrucz river (Operational communique of 22.11.1920; Dispatch no 50 of Cpt. A. Maruszewski dated 21.11.1920; Kušč, p. 13).

After crossing the border, the Ukrainian and Russian troops as well as the Cossack division of esaul Yakovlev were disarmed and placed in transitional, hastily created initial gathering locations in the Ternopil area (Ukrainians and Cossacks of esaul V. Yakovlev were concentrated in Romanove Selo and nearby, and the Russian troops – in Klebanivka).

During the withdrawal, the Ukrainians, as noted in the dispatches by the Polish liaison officer Capt. A. Maruszewski, left a lot of military equipment and materials on the other side of the river Zbrucz (a significant part of their artil-

lery ordnance and armored trains) and many prisoners. The Soviet side reported that during the fighting (13–21 November), the Bolsheviks captured 36 cannons, 280 machine guns and 12 thousand Ukrainian prisoners of war (Operational communique of 22.11.1920; Dispatch no 50 of Cpt. A. Maruszewski dated 21.11.1920; Tele-dispatch of Cpt. A. Maruszewski dated 28.11.1920; Dispatch of Cpt. A. Maruszewski to Div. II of SCPF and 6th Army about situation of the interned Ukrainian and Russian troops and Cossacks under esaul Yakovlev dated 25.11.1920). During disarmament of the Ukrainian army, Poland took over, inter alia, 17 500 rifles, 81 cannons, 403 machine guns and other military ordnance and equipment (a detailed list is given in Table 2).

Table 2. List of military equipment and ordnance captured by the Poles until December 2, 1920 during disarmament of the Ukrainian troops³

Item	Quantity
Rifles	17 590 items
Machine guns	403 items
Artillery guns	81 items
Lances (pikes)	428 items
Bayonets	720 items
Passenger vehicles	10 items
Trucks	19 items
Armoured cars	2 items
Tank truck	1 item
Ambulatory vehicle	1 item
Motorbikes	2 items

Source: Polish Central Military Archives, II Staff Div. of MMilAffairs (1775/89), port. 327; 6th Army, port. 113, Itemization of military equipment and ordnance captured from the Army of the Ukrainian People's Republic and volunteer Russian troops after their internment; Div. III SCPF, port. 20, Operational communique of 23.11.1920; Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Archives of the Intelligence Department of Div. II, port. 107 (currently in the archives of: PCMA), Dispatch no 72 of Cpt. A. Maruszewski from Ternopil to Div. II SCPF and 6th Army of 3.12.1920; Central National Archives of State Authorities of Ukraine – Kiev, fond 2372c, descr. 1, reports 6–18, Materials pertaining to hand-over of military equipment by Ukrainian troops after joining up with the Polish forces.

³ In addition: a) 93 stock cars of unsegregated military materials and equipment were sent from Ternopil to Przemyśl: military, technical and sanitary equipment, incl. several cars of ammunition; b) 18 cars were sent to Poznań (including mobile aircraft workshops); c) the treasury of the UPR government was sealed and sent to Tarnów under the escort of Polish and Ukrainian officers.

The Poles estimated that about 19 500 Ukrainian soldiers (and 7 000 horses), about 8 000 Russians (and 4 000 horses) and nearly 1 500 Cossacks commanded by V. Yakovlev were interned. Due to the difficult situation among the interned in the areas of their highest concentration (shortages of food, lodging etc.), some of the Ukrainians and Russians, not wanting to be sent to Polish camps, fled to the Soviet side crossing the Zbrucz river. A few days after their internment, Ukrainians and Russians were directed to towns located in the Ternopil region, as pursuant to provisions of the truce agreement, Poland was obliged to transfer them away from the 15-kilometer-wide neutral zone which separated the Polish and Soviet troops (Dispatch no 62 of Cpt. A. Maruszewski dated 28.11.1920; Tele-dispatch of Cpt. A. Maruszewski of 28.11.1920; Materski, 1994, p. 95; Srednicki, 1993, pp. 202–203).

After initial concentration of the interned Ukrainians and Russians in the Ternopil region, Poland began as early as on November 25, 1920 to transport them to internment camps located in central and western Poland (Table 3). The whole operation overall went quite smoothly and ended with the end of January 1921. A total of 19 451 interned Ukrainians were sent to camps. Among them were: 4 280 officers, 14 006 Cossacks and 1 165 civilians (soldiers' families – women and children) (Dispatches no 70 and 72 of Cpt. A. Maruszewski dated respectively 30.11 and 3.12.1920; Tele-dispatch of Cpt. A. Maruszewski of 28.11.1920).

The Ukrainian and Russian soldiers from the Ternopil region were directed to camps in western and central Poland, specifically: Ukrainians to: Wadowice, Łańcut, Pikulice, Aleksandrów Kujawski, Kalisz, Piotrków Trybunalski and Tarnów (civil authorities of the UPR were interned in the latter); Russians from the Russian 3rd army of general Boris Peremykin to: Toruń and Ostrów Łomżyński, and Cossack troops of esaul V. Yakovlev – to Zduńska Wola and Toruń (Table 4). Poland's eastern allies from the 1920 war remained in internment camps until mid-1924, when the last camp was closed (See: Karpus, 1999, pp. 16–64, 109–154; 1997, pp. 135–166).

Table 3. Placement of POW camps and internment camps, distribution stations and dispatch points on the Polish territory in January 1921

Type of location	POW camp	Internment camp	Dispatch point (gathering station)	Distribution location	
Command of General Military District	Warsaw		Rożan (Bał.) Płock (Bał.) Białystok		
	Cracow	Wadowice	Dąbie (int. and bolshevik POWs)		
	Łódź	Kalisz (Petl. and bolshevik POWs)	Aleksandrów Kujawski (Petl.) Zduńska Wola (Yakov.)		
	Lviv		Łańcut (Petl.) Pikulice (Petl. and bolshevik POWs)	Stryj Lwów	
	Lublin		Łuków (Perem.) Ostrów Łomż.* (Perem.) Dorohusk	Puławy	
	Kielce		Radom (Bał.) Częstochowa (Petl.) Piotrków (Petl.) Sosnowiec (Petl. – 429)		
	Poznań	Strzałkowo (bolshevik POWs) Szczypiorno (Petl. and 1500 bolshevik POWs)			
	Pomerania	Tuchola (bolshevik POWs)	Toruń (Perem.)		
Near-front territories	2 nd army			Wołkowysk Grodno	
	4 th army			Baranowicze Łuniniec Brześć Litewski	
	6 th army		Romanowe Siolo Klebanówka	Złoczów Brody Kowel	

* now Ostrów Mazowiecka

Legend:

Bał. – troops from the army of general Stanisław Bałachowicz; Petl. – soldiers of the Army of the Ukrainian People's Republic; Perem. – troops of the Russian 3rd Army under gen. Boris Peremykin; Yakov. – Cossacks from the Cossack Brigade commanded by Vadim Yakovlev; Int. – interned civilians, bolshevik POWs – bolshevik prisoners of war.

Source: Polish Central Military Archives, SCPF, Div. IV (POWs Section), port. 35^A, *Ordre de bataille* of POW camps and internment camps, distribution stations and dispatch points dated 7.01.1921.

Table 4. Placement of interned Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian and Cossack troops – as of April 1, 1921

	Former 3 rd Russian Army under gen. B. Peremykin	Former Ukrainian army of ataman S. Petlura	Former army of gen. S. Bulak- -Balakhovich	Former Cossack troops under esaul V. Yakovlev	Former Belorussian partisan units
	Toruń off. – 591 privates – 857 civil. – 130 total – 1578	Wadowice off. – 775 privates – 2515 civil. – 95 total – 3385	Szczypiorno off. – 559 privates – 2865 civil. – 156 total – 3580	Zduńska Wola off. – 100 privates – 623 civil. – 9 total – 732	Dorohusk off. – 10 privates – 282 total – 192
	Ostrów Łomżyński* off. – 778 privates – 3677 civil. – 81 total – 4536	Łańcut off. – 966 privates – 2515 civil. – 95 total – 3575	Rożan off. – 62 privates – 766 civil. – 0 total – 828	Toruń off. – 123 privates – 570 civil. – 24 total – 720	
		Pikulice off. – 63 privates – 198 civil. – 4 total – 265	Płock off. – 243 privates – 869 civil. – 27 total – 1139		
		Aleksandrów Kuj. off. – 679 privates – 2152 civil. – 78 total – 2909	Radom off. – 47 privates – 319 civil. – 8 total – 374		
		Kalisz off. – 1241 privates – 2959 civil. – 232 total – 4432			
		Piotrków off. – 274 privates – 285 civil. – 32 total – 591			
Total	6114	15 158	4921	1452	292
Cumulative	27 937				

* now Ostrów Mazowiecka

Legend:

off. – officers; privates – privates; civil. – interned civilians

Source: Polish Central Military Archives, 4th Army, port. 329, Communique of MMilAffairs no 49 on situation in POW camps and distribution stations dated 30(31).03.1921

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