



*Polskie Muzeum i Archiwum w Australii
Polish Museum and Archives in Australia*

Migration and Naturalisation documents

<http://www.naa.gov.au/>

Siberian Deportees

Fundacja Ośrodka KARTA

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Poland

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The KARTA Center in Poland is an independent, non-governmental group that exists to document and popularise the recent history of Poland and eastern Europe, with the aim of spreading knowledge, tolerance and democracy.

It works closely with the Polish Committee of the Memorial Society in Moscow and has established an '[Index of the Repressed](#)' database of Polish victims, which is now administered by the Institute of National Memory (IPN).

http://ipn.gov.pl/indeks_represjonowanych/indeks

Hoover Institution Archives

Hoover Institution Archives

Stanford University

Stanford, California 94305-6010

USA

Phone: (650) 723-3563

Fax: (650) 725-3445

Email: archives@hoover.stanford.edu

website: <http://www.hoover.org/hila/easteurope.htm>

Wladyslaw Anders archives and Polish wartime archives. Collection includes over 18,000 original personal accounts and questionnaires of former prisoners and deportees, some documents dating back to 1941, most completed later, shortly after the 1942 evacuation from the Soviet Union.

<http://www.polishmuseumarchives.org.au>

Forced Labour in Germany

States affected by the German so-called "Assignment of Foreigners" during the Second World War

On 1st September 1939 World War II began with the German attack of Poland. Behind the approaching troops the Federal Labour Institutions immediately began erecting their service offices in order to recruit foreign workers to work as volunteers or bring them by force to Germany in cooperation with the "Reichssicherheitshauptamt" and the German economy. Just the prisoners of war could not counteract the lack of German workers, caused by conscription calls of the German Armed Forces and the rapidly growing demand of manpower of the German war industry could not be met.

More than 12 million women and men from all across Europe who suffered severe deprivation of their rights by regulations and contractual conditions, fooled by false promises, accommodated in poor barracks and camps, malnourished and held back from returning to their home countries worked in all parts of the German Reich. Abused as human material for the production in the defence industry as well as in agriculture and in public utility operations they became forced labourers of the Germans.

Most of them came from Poland, Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.

The International Tracing Service (ITS) in Bad Arolsen is a centre for documentation, information and research on Nazi persecution, forced labour and the Holocaust. The ITS archives document the fate of millions of victims whose names and memory are to be preserved.

<http://www.its-arolsen.org/>

Postal address:

International Tracing Service (ITS)

Große Allee 5 - 9
34454 Bad Arolsen
Germany

Phone and fax numbers:

phone: +49 (0)5691 629-0
fax: +49 (0)5691 629-501

Email addresses:

General: email@its-arolsen.org

Straty.pl

Another useful on line data base is

<http://straty.pl/index.php/en/szukaj-w-bazie>

This is a of data base of 3.5 million victims of victim of German oppression, created from a wide range of sources with indicators where original documentation can be located.

<http://www.polishmuseumarchives.org.au>