## O polskich badaniach nad historią Syberii po II wojnie światowej (prezentacja problemu)

## About Polish research into the history of Siberia after the 2nd world war (presentation of the issue)

## **SUMMARY**

Since the dawn of the conquest by the Moscow State of the land beyond the Ural Mountains, Polish prisoners of war were being sent there. Mass exiles in the 19th and 20th centuries deep into the Russian land included more than a million of convicts. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, a large amount of poor rural folk went to Siberia on their own free will. Polish people chose to work there in administration, the army, in education. Therefore, common in commemorative literature martyrological picture of the "Polish Siberia" is simplified.

After the 2nd world war Polish communist authorities limited research on the history of Polish diaspora in Russia during the Soviet period. Thanks to Russian (i.a. W. A. Djakow, B. S. Szostakowicz) and Polish (i.a. S. Kieniewicz, W. Śliwowska) historians, the problem of Siberian exile of Poles in the 19th century was constantly raised.

Before the fall of the Soviet Union, a large group of historians was formed – Russians and Poles – studying history of the Polish people on the land beyond the Ural Mountains. Within joint research projects, systematic studies and conferences are organised, etc., with participation of historians from the post-Soviet states. "Polish-Siberian Library" is published.

So, without negation of tragic fate of exiles to the land beyond the Ural Mountains and other places of deportation, an important contribution of Poles was revealed into development of civilization in places where they stayed (temporarily or permanently) far from their homeland.

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