

"AN ESTIMATE OF RUSSIAN WORKERS REMOVED TO AXIS EUROPE
(BASED UPON RUSSIAN CHARGES)"

000199

JUL 13 1944

Dear Mr. Langer:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 5, 1944, enclosing a copy of "An Estimate of Russian Workers Removed to Axis Europe (Based upon Russian Charges)".

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. William L. Langer,
Chief,
Branch of Research and Analysis,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington 25, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. (25)

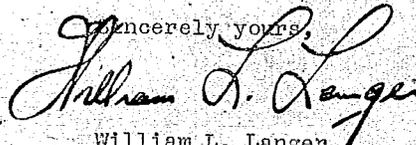
5 July 1944

Mr. John W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Room 288 Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

At the suggestion of Lt. Philip Vaudrin, I am transmitting herewith Copy No. 9 of R & A No. 2173, "An Estimate of Russian Workers Removed to Axis Europe (Based upon Russian Charges)", prepared in the Research and Analysis Branch of this office and classified as secret.

Sincerely yours,



William L. Langer
Chief, Branch of
Research and Analysis

Enclosure

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By R. H. Parks Date SEP 1 1972

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Research and Analysis Branch

R & A No. 2173

AN ESTIMATE OF RUSSIAN WORKERS REMOVED TO
AXIS EUROPE (BASED UPON RUSSIAN CHARGES)

Description

Russian deportation charges for particular localities are analyzed and used to secure total deportations. This total is checked against estimates based upon non-Russian sources.

12 June 1944

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AN ESTIMATE OF RUSSIAN WORKERS REMOVED TO
AXIS EUROPE (BASED UPON RUSSIAN CHARGES)

Summary and Conclusions

1. For some time the Russian press has been publishing figures on the deportation of Soviet citizens for work in Germany and the satellite nations. The figures relate to deportees* from individual cities, regions and districts; thus far no summary total has been released.

This study presents an estimate of the total deportees based upon the various Russian charges. It is calculated that through March 1944 some 2.6 million Russian civilian workers were deported from occupied Russia, excluding areas annexed by the Russians after 1939.

2. The number of Russian workers in Germany by March 1944 has been estimated independently, from non-Russian sources, at some 1.6 millions. In comparing this figure with the estimate based upon Russian charges, account should be taken of the fact that many of the deportees are employed outside Greater Germany. Also, there have undoubtedly been many deaths subsequent to deportation. These two factors may well account for upwards of half a million persons.

3. For the rest, the gap between the estimates of deportations based upon Russian and non-Russian sources is presumably due to one or more of the following points:

a. Both estimates are subject to statistical error.

b. There is the possibility that the Russian charges are deliberately overstated for propaganda purposes. Against this hypothesis is the fact that an overstatement of the magnitude envisaged could contribute little to the propaganda value of the charges.

c. The figures embodied in the Russian charges, however, were probably drawn up hurriedly on the basis of scattered evidence, and thus represent rough estimates rather than accurate calculations. There might be a tendency on the part of the enumerators, under the circumstances, to resolve doubts in the direction of overstatement.

4. Russian charges on deportations frequently are published together with estimates of property destruction as well as charges of German atrocities. It appears from the foregoing that these various estimates and charges cannot be dismissed out of hand as grossly exaggerated, although they may be on the high side.

* The word "deportees" is used throughout this report to refer to Russian workers removed from ~~RUSSIA~~ Europe.

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A. Introductory

Some of the Russian charges have been drawn from official government pronouncements: a Note of Foreign Commissar Molotov; a speech to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet delivered by Chairman N. Khrushchev; and reports of the Extraordinary State Commission investigating German atrocities. The majority of the charges, however, were contained in letters signed by the inhabitants of the devastated areas and published in the Soviet press. While these letters are not official statements, the publicity accorded them gives rise to the presumption that they were prepared by responsible local officials.

Most of the charges were made after the areas under consideration had been recaptured by the Red Army. In a few cases, however, the charges preceded recapture of the subject locality. The latter charges are annotated appropriately in the text. In two instances there were conflicting deportation charges for the same localities. A choice had to be made on the basis of the nature of the respective sources of the charges. For the remainder of the charges this problem did not arise; in fact, a number were repeated identically in several different places.

There is no available evidence as to the manner in which the figures on deportees were collected. The fact that a number of the charges were made by local Communist Party officials suggests that the Communist Party played an active role in gathering and preparing them. The charges do exhibit a considerable degree of internal consistency, which would tend to negate any hypothesis of a purely random selection. Furthermore, it appears from the following sections that the Russian charges lead to an estimate of deportations which, while perhaps high, is not grossly overstated in the light of other evidence.

B. Deportations from Urban Areas

The Russians have published figures on deportations from each of nine liberated cities with prewar populations of 50,000 or more. The present estimate of total urban deportations was constructed by relating the Russian charges to the population statistics in the 1939 census. The percentage thus obtained was applied to the population of all

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presently occupied or liberated cities having prewar populations of 50,000 or more persons. 1/

By using 1939 population data as the basis for an estimate, the practical difficulties involved in assessing subsequent population changes were avoided. However, there is an implied assumption that population growth to the outbreak of war, and subsequent evacuation of civilians by the Russians, affected all urban centers uniformly. Obviously, this is not true in detail; but there is no evidence to indicate that either population growth or evacuation were so uneven as to render the use of an average urban deportation rate untenable.

Table 1 sets forth the available Russian deportation charges, together with 1939 population data. The figures given for Mariupol and Krivoi Rog, the two extremes in the table, were taken from a Note of Foreign Commissar Molotov of 12 May 1943, when the Germans were still in possession of the cities. There is therefore some doubt not only as to the completeness of the data, but also as to their relative accuracy in view of the contemporary occupation status. Since the average of the two is close to the average of all other cities, however, their inclusion does not affect the final result significantly.

Against the charge of 130,000 deportations for Dniepropetrovsk shown in Table 1, there is an alternative charge of 100,000 deportations contained in a letter to Stalin from the workers of the region (oblast). 2/ This figure, although more consistent with the general average, was rejected in favor of the charge of 130,000, which came from a report given by N. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. It was felt that the latter was a more authoritative source; moreover, Khrushchev's report contains several other figures used in this study.

1/ Russian charges for cities with less than 50,000 persons could not be used in the calculation because the published material of the 1939 Soviet census does not list such cities, and any estimates must be extremely rough. In the text of this paper, the term "urban" will refer to cities over 50,000 persons in size, while the term "rural" refers to all other areas.

2/ Pravda, 25 March 1944.

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Table 1. RUSSIAN CHARGES OF GERMAN DEPORTATIONS OF SOVIET CIVILIANS FROM CITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND OVER

| City | Republic | Population 1939 Census | Russian Deportation Charge | Percentage Deportation $\frac{\text{(2)}}{\text{(1)}} \times 100$ |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Mariupol | Ukraine | 222,427 | 60,000 ^{a/} | 27.0 |
| Dnepropetrovsk | Ukraine | 500,662 | 130,000 ^{b/} | 26.0 |
| Gomel | White Russia | 144,169 | 30,000 ^{c/} | 20.8 |
| Zaporozhe | Ukraine | 289,188 | 60,000 ^{d/} | 20.7 |
| Bryansk | RSFSR | 87,473 | 18,000 ^{e/} | 20.6 |
| Orel | RSFSR | 110,567 | 20,000 ^{e/} | 18.1 |
| Kiev | Ukraine | 846,293 | 100,000 ^{g/} | 11.8 |
| Krivoi Rog | Ukraine | 197,621 | 20,000 ^{h/} | 10.1 |
| Kursk | RSFSR | 119,972 | 10,000 ^{f/} | 8.3 |
| Total | | 2,518,372 | 448,000 | 17.8 |

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a/ Pravda, 12 May 1943, p. 1. Note of Foreign Commissar Molotov.

b/ Pravda, 16 March 1944. Speech of N. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic before the Sixth Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

c/ Trud, 29 December 1943. Letter to Stalin from the inhabitants of the city.

d/ Soviet Monitor, 20 January 1944. Message to Stalin from the workers of Zaporozhe.

e/ Trud, 15 December 1943. Article by the Secretary of the Oblast Communist Party.

f/ Pravda, 12 February 1944, p. 1. Letter to Stalin from the inhabitants of Kursk, in celebration of the first anniversary of the city's liberation.

g/ Pravda, 16 March 1944. Contained in Khrushchev's report to the Ukrainian Soviet.

h/ Pravda, 12 May 1943, p. 1. Note of Foreign Commissar Molotov.

It is interesting to note that the deportation percentages for four cities, in three separate republics, fall within a very narrow range. The extremes manifested in the case of Mariupol and Krivoi Rog have already been commented upon. The relatively low charges for Kursk and Kiev can only be accepted at their face value.

Table 1 shows that the Russian deportation charges in the case of the cities listed amount to 17.8 percent of the 1939 population of these cities. This rate is based upon a large sample, since the Russian charges cover cities which in 1939 contained almost a quarter of the total urban population under German domination. Nor is there any indication that these cities have been singled out for special treatment.

This percentage was applied to the 1939 population of all cities presently or formerly occupied by the Germans, excluding cities held by the Germans for so brief a period as to preclude organized deportation. 1/ The total population of all occupied cities was calculated to be 11,022,000; subtracting 1,142,000 for cities occupied ^{for a brief time only,} a 1939 urban population of 9,880,000 persons is secured. Application of the urban deportation rate of 17.8 percent results in an estimate of 1,759,000 deportees from urban areas.

C. Deportations from Rural Areas

Table 2 presents Russian deportation charges for six regions (oblasts), together with the estimated population of these regions in 1939. 2/ The proportion of deportees

1/ The precise basis for exclusion is explained in Appendix A.

2/ The 1939 census does not give population data for individual regions within the Ukrainian Republic. The population estimates in Table 2 were obtained as follows: (a) The total population of the Ukraine according to the 1939 census was 30,960,000. The same source lists 19,765,000 as the "rural" population (to be distinguished from the meaning of rural population as used elsewhere in this study) which may be taken to mean persons living on collective and state farms and in small hamlets. (b) The number of "rural soviets" in the Ukraine in 1939 was 10,902, so that there were 1813 persons per rural soviet. (Continued on page seven.)

Table 2. RUSSIAN CHARGES OF GERMAN DEPORTATIONS
OF SOVIET CIVILIANS FROM OCCUPIED
REGIONS (Oblasts)

| Region | Republic | Estimated Population 1939 (Occupied) | Russian Deportation Charges | Percentage Deportation [(2) ÷ (1)] |
|----------------|----------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Poltava | Ukraine | 2,004,000 | 200,000 ^{a/} | 10.0 |
| Orel | RSFSR | 3,167,000 | 250,000 ^{b/} | 7.9 |
| Zaporozhe | Ukraine | 1,465,000 | 84,000 ^{c/} | 5.7 |
| Voroshilovgrad | Ukraine | 1,202,000 | 50,000 ^{a/} | 4.2 |
| Stalino | Ukraine | 3,145,000 | 125,000 ^{d/} | 4.0 |
| Kharkov | Ukraine | 2,602,000 | 100,000 ^{f/} | 3.8 |
| | | 13,585,000 | 809,000 | 6.0 |

a/ Pravda, 9 March 1944, p. 2. Letter from the farmers and workers of the region.

b/ Pravda, 2 April 1944. Letter to Stalin from the inhabitants of the region.

c/ Cable #1304, Moscow, 15 April 1944. Letter to Stalin from the inhabitants of the region.

d/ Izvestiya, 13 November 1943. Report of State Extraordinary Commission.

e/ Soviet Embassy Information Bulletin, 24 April 1943. Source not given.

f/ Pravda, 16 March 1944, p. 1. Contained in Khrushchev's Report to the Ukrainian Soviet.

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to total population ranges from 10.0 percent for Poltava to 3.8 percent for Kharkov, the average being 6.0 percent. 1/ With the exception of the Poltava Region, the deportation percentages for the regions vary fairly narrowly about the average. 2/

From Tables 1 and 2 a rural deportation rate can be derived. The deportees from the six regions in Table 2 total 809,000. The 1939 urban population of these regions, excluding cities held by the Germans for brief periods, was estimated at 3,525,000. At a rate of 17.8 percent deportation, it would appear that 627,000 urban deportees came from the six regions under consideration. The remainder, 182,000, must have come from rural areas. The estimated rural population of these regions that fell to the Germans was 10,115,000, so that the rural rate of deportation becomes 1.8 percent of the 1939 population.

There have been numerous Soviet deportation charges covering individual districts (rayoni) and villages. The

2/ Continued from page 5. (c) The number of rural soviets in each region, multiplied by 1813, yielded the "rural" population (census definition) by region. (d) The population of cities under 50,000 was then secured by subtracting from the total Ukrainian population the "rural" (census definition) and large city populations (the latter were available directly from the census). This population was distributed among the regions in proportion to the large city population. (e) The total of "rural" (census definition) large city and town population equals total population.

The population of the Orel Region, RSFSR, was available directly from the census.

1/ The use of two other methods of estimating 1939 population of individual regions yielded average percentages of 6.3 and 6.5 respectively, with no significant shift in the relative positions of the regions. Unless all three methods of estimating population are widely in error, which does not seem likely, the estimates in Table 2 may be used with confidence.

2/ In the case of the Orel Region, a conflicting charge of 200,000 deportees was presented by the secretary of the regional Communist Party. (Trud, 15 December 1943.) The figure used in Table 2, while not necessarily more authoritative, is more recent. Were the 200,000 figure used, however, the final estimate of total deportation would be reduced considerably.

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absence of recent population data for such administrative subdivisions makes it impossible to check the overall rural deportation rate by these charges. Moreover, the scattered nature of charges for small localities casts doubt upon their representative character.

D. Calculation of Total Deportations

Having secured urban and rural deportation rates, it is a relatively simple matter to estimate gross deportations. 1/ The total 1939 population of the area under German domination at the line of furthest advance has been estimated at 64,637,000. 2/ However, 8,626,000 of these people were in areas which the Germans held for relatively brief periods, 3/ while 235,000 were Karelian Finns. Thus the number of persons presumably subject to deportation (on a 1939 population basis) was 55,776,000.

It has already been noted that 9,880,000 persons in the occupied area lived in cities with populations of 50,000 or more, leaving 45,896,000 rural dwellers. The application of the rural deportation rate of 1.8 percent results in a total of 826,000 deportations from rural areas. Added to the 1,759,000 urban deportees, the final estimate of deportations, based upon Russian charges, becomes 2,585,000 persons, which may be rounded to 2.6 million.

1/ It should be emphasized that the urban and rural deportation rates are average rates, and cannot be applied to individual cities and regions. For example, application of the urban rate to the urban population of the Stalino Region yields a figure for urban deportations alone which is in excess of the Soviet charge for the entire region. On the other hand, the same rate applied to the urban population of the Orel Region leaves a residue of rural deportations far in excess of the average rural rate.

2/ See Appendix B.

3/ See Appendix B for the criteria employed in excluding particular areas.

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E. A Check, Based Upon Non-Russian Sources

It is not an easy matter to secure independent corroboration of the Russian charges. The most detailed German statements on the subject pertain to the number of Ukrainian workers in Germany. In August 1942 there were reportedly 500,000 Ukrainians employed in Germany. 1/ By January 1943 there were 710,000; 2/ while the number had risen to 1,000,000 in September 1943. 3/ It is doubtful, however, whether all of these workers came from the pre-1939 Ukrainian Republic. It was reported, for example, that the Germans had taken 400,000 Ukrainians from Galicia. 4/ It is likely that German reference to the Ukraine signifies the Reichskommissariat Ukraine, which included some old Polish areas and excluded part of the Ukrainian Republic.

This information can be utilized in connection with data of a broader nature to yield the desired information. It has been estimated that there were 1.4 million Russian workers in Germany by June 1943, including persons from Russian annexed Poland. 5/

At that time, deportations from the Ukraine amounted to possibly 900,000, or 64 percent of the total. 6/ By the

1/ OSS, CID #31833, part 2.

2/ Izvestiya, 12 May 1943. Note of Foreign Commissar Molotov citing a German claim.

3/ Statement to the press by Alfred Rosenberg, New York Times, 3 September 1943.

4/ Izvestiya, 2 July 1943, quoting a Rumanian newspaper.

5/ R & A No. 1084, 21 August 1943.

6/ This assumes a uniform deportation rate of 40,000 a month from the Ukraine from January to June 1943, which is in line with the German statements contained in the preceding paragraphs. Polish Ukrainians are included in this total.

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time the Germans were cleared out of the Ukraine in the Spring of 1944, it is not unlikely that they had shipped out an additional 300,000 Ukrainians, 1/ which would make the total deportations from all regions, on a proportionate basis, 1.9 million persons. Allocating this amount between Russian-annexed Poland and occupied Russia in proportion to their prewar populations, some 1.6 millions of these deportees may be attributed to the pre-1939 Soviet Union.

The problem may be approached in a somewhat different manner. As of September 1942 the Germans stated that there were 3.5 million foreign workers in Germany. 2/ By June 1943, the total was estimated to have reached 5 million, an increase of 1.5 million in nine months. 3/ If the same rate continued during the next nine months, and this appears to be a conservative assumption in view of the growing German manpower stringency, there would have been 6.5 million foreign workers in Germany by March 1944.

In June 1943 Russian workers (including Poles from Russian-annexed areas) constituted approximately 30 percent of the foreign workers in Germany. 4/ On this basis there would have been 1.95 million in Germany in 1944, approximately 1.6 million of them pre-1939 Soviet citizens.

1/ Assuming the previous rate of deportations to February 1944, and none thereafter. This is, of course, a very rough allowance. It will be recalled that the Ukraine was a battleground during the Winter and Spring of 1943-44.

2/ Reichsarbeitsblatt, 5 September 1942.

3/ R & A No. 1084, 21 August 1943.

4/ Idem.

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The upshot of these speculations is that the figure of 1.6 million may be taken to represent roughly the number of Soviet workers in Germany at the end of March 1944. This figure must be adjusted for two factors in order to be comparable with the Russian charges: (a) Russians working outside the borders of the German Reich of 1939, to which the above estimates apply, must be added; (b) an allowance must be made for Russians who died subsequent to deportation.

There is no direct quantitative evidence bearing upon the employment of Russian civilians outside of Germany. There must be a considerable number, however, in Poland, the Baltics, the remaining occupied portions of Russia, and Rumania, as well as the other satellite and conquered nations. It is known that of the 1.6 million Russian prisoners of war in all Axis territory at the end of 1943 ^{1/} about 315,000 were in Rumania, Hungary and Norway. ^{2/} If 85,000 were ^{to be added} for all of Poland, 400,000 or 25 percent of all war prisoners, were working or confined outside of Germany. If Russian civilian deportees were distributed similarly, there would be about half a million of them outside the borders of Germany.

It has been claimed that on 10 May 1944 there were 280,000 Russian evacuees in Latvia and 350,000 in Lithuania who fled before the advancing Red Armies because they had cooperated with the German occupiers. ^{3/} While the absolute figures appear high, they lend support to the belief that a large number of Russian deportees are outside the borders of Germany.

1/ Estimate of the Population and Manpower Section, USSR Division. This refers only to prisoners of war remaining alive.

2/ Cable from London Office of OSS, 29 November 1943.

3/ Cable No. 3419, Bern, Plain, 29 May 1944. Such persons would probably be classed as deportees by the Russians.

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There is a similar dearth of data concerning the death rate among Russian workers in Germany. Living and working conditions have been reported to be onerous. 1/ Perhaps from one to two hundred thousand have perished in captivity, although these figures are not susceptible to verification.

The result is that gross deportations to all Axis territory may have totalled from 2 to 2.3 millions of persons. The estimate of 2.6 millions, based upon Russian charges, may properly be compared with this range.

1/ E.g., see Pravda, 12 May 1943, Note of Foreign Commissar Molotov.

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Appendix A

RUSSIAN CITIES OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS

Table A-1 contains a list of Russian cities occupied by the Germans during the entire course of the war, together with the 1939 population of these cities. While the occupation status of a few cities has never been determined authoritatively, it is improbable that any large error is involved.

For the purposes of the present estimate, cities from which organized deportation must have been difficult or impossible must be subtracted. In Stalingrad and Voronezh, for example, German occupation was never complete, and there were probably ample escape opportunities for the bulk of the population. A list of such cities is contained in Table A-2. It will be noted that a relatively small number of cities has been eliminated. Access to more authoritative sources of information probably would increase the number of cities to be eliminated. Further exclusions would decrease the estimate for urban deportations.

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Table A-1. RUSSIAN CITIES WITH OVER 50,000 POPULATION IN 1939
IN AREAS INVADED BY THE GERMANS

| City | Population in 1939 |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Kiev | 846,293 |
| Kharkov | 833,432 |
| Odessa | 604,223 |
| Rostov | 510,253 |
| Dniepropetrovsk | 500,662 |
| Stalino | 462,395 |
| Stalingrad | 445,476 |
| Voronezh | 326,836 |
| Zaporozhe | 289,188 |
| Makievka | 240,145 |
| Minsk | 239,772 |
| Mariupol | 222,427 |
| Kalinin | 216,131 |
| Voroshilovgrad | 213,007 |
| Krasnodar | 203,946 |
| Krivoi Rog | 197,621 |
| Taganrog | 188,808 |
| Vitebsk | 167,424 |
| Nikolayev | 167,108 |
| Smolensk | 156,677 |
| Shakhty | 155,081 |
| Oneprodzherzhinsk | 147,829 |
| Gomel | 144,169 |
| Simferopol | 142,678 |
| Poltava | 130,305 |
| Kursk | 119,972 |
| Sevastopol | 111,946 |
| Orel | 110,567 |
| Gorlovka | 108,693 |
| Kerch | 104,471 |
| Kirovograd (Uk. SSR) | 100,331 |
| Mogilev | 99,440 |
| Kherson | 97,186 |
| Novorossisk | 95,280 |
| Zhitomir | 95,090 |
| Konstantinovka | 95,087 |

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|------------------------|------------|
| Kramatorsk | 93,350 |
| Vinitsa | 92,868 |
| Kremenchug | 89,553 |
| Kaluga | 89,484 |
| Ordjonikidze (Uk. SSR) | 88,246 |
| Bryansk | 87,473 |
| Voroshilovsk | 85,100 |
| Bobruisk | 84,107 |
| Armavir | 83,677 |
| Ordjonikidzograd | 82,331 |
| Novocherkask | 81,286 |
| Stalinogorsk | 76,207 |
| Melitopol | 75,735 |
| Slavyansk | 75,542 |
| Petrozavodsk | 69,728 |
| Chernigov | 67,356 |
| Maikop | 67,302 |
| Berdichev | 66,303 |
| Sumi | 63,883 |
| Vishni Volochek | 63,642 |
| Pyatigorsk | 62,875 |
| Pskov | 59,898 |
| Nikopol | 57,841 |
| Artemovsk | 55,165 |
| Voroshilovsk (Uk. SSR) | 54,794 |
| Rzhev | 54,081 |
| Cherkassy | 51,693 |
| Berdyansk | 51,664 |
| Kislovodsk | 51,289 |
| Krasni Luch | 50,829 |
| Total | 11,022,254 |

Source: Sotsialisticheskoye Stroitelstvo Soyuza SSR, (1933-1938)
Moscow, 1939, pp. 12-15.

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Table A-2. RUSSIAN CITIES WITH OVER 50,000 POPULATION IN 1939,
IN AREAS INVADED BY THE GERMANS, BUT NOT COMPLETELY
HELD BY THE GERMANS FOR MORE THAN SIX MONTHS CONTINUOUSLY.

| City | Population in 1939 |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Stalingrad | 445,476 |
| Voronezh | 326,836 |
| Kalinin | 216,131 |
| Kaluga | 89,484 |
| Vishni Volochek | 63,642 |
| Total | 1,141,569 |

Source:

List of cities drawn up by the Population and Manpower Section,
USSR Division. Population data from Sotsialisticheskoye
Stroitelstvo Soyuza SSR (1933-1938), Moscow, 1938, pp. 12-15.

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Appendix B

POPULATION OF RUSSIAN AREAS DOMINATED BY THE GERMANS

To determine the 1939 population base to which deportation rates might be applied, the proportion of the area of individual administrative regions occupied by the Germans was first estimated by inspection of the line of furthest advance. It was then assumed that rural population varied with area, while the urban population distribution was secured directly. The population of unoccupied portions of administrative regions partly occupied by the Germans could thus be eliminated.

A good portion of the territory overrun by the Germans was held for a short period of time. It has been assumed, for the purposes of this estimate, that in areas held by the Germans for less than six months there was insufficient time to organize large scale deportation from rural sections. Since it was not always possible to determine the precise length of time particular areas were held, the six-month criterion was applied only as a rough guide.

Table B-1 sets forth the results of this calculation. The data in Columns (3) and (4) are to be regarded as approximate. Column (6) shows that in 1939 56,011,000 persons lived in the area held by the Germans for sufficient time to organize systematic deportation. However, 235,000 of these were Finnish inhabitants of Karelia, who were probably not disturbed. Thus approximately 55,776,000 persons is the proper base to which to apply deportation rates.

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Table B-1. SOVIET ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS INVADED BY THE GERMANS

| Name of region | Percent of area occupied | 1939 population of occupied portion | Approximate occupation date | Approximate date of liberation | Population of areas occupied for six months or less | Population of areas occupied for more than six months |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Karelian ASSR | 50 | 234.6 | 1941 | --- | | 234.6 |
| 2. Leningrad Oblast | 75 | 2432.8 | 1941 | 1943 | | 2432.8 |
| 3. Kalinin Oblast | 75 | 2462.6 | Fall 1941 | Early 1942 | 2462.6 | |
| 4. Smolensk Oblast | 100 | 2690.8 | 1941 | Sept. 1943 | | 2690.8 |
| 5. Moscow Oblast | 40 | 1912.5 | Fall 1941 | Early 1942 | 1912.5 | |
| 6. Tula Oblast | 85 | 1783.3 | Fall 1941 | Early 1942 | 1783.3 | |
| 7. Orel Oblast | 90 | 3145.3 | 1941 and 1942 | August 1943 | | 3145.3 |
| 8. Kursk Oblast | 95 | 3043.0 | 1941 and 1942 | Feb. 1943 | | 3043.0 |
| 9. Voronezh Oblast | 40 | 1289.7 | Summer 1942 | Jan. 1943 | | 1289.7 |
| 10. Rostov Oblast | 95 | 2792.1 | July 1942 | Feb. 1943 | | 2792.1 |
| 11. Stalingrad Oblast | 20 | 318.0 | End 1942 | Early 1943 | 318.0 | |
| 12. Kalmyk ASSR | 65 | 143.5 | Fall 1942 | End 1942 | 143.5 | |
| 13. Ordjoni-kidze Krai | 85 | 1657.0 | Fall 1942 | Feb. 1943 | 1657.0 | |
| 14. Kabardino-Balkar ASSR | 60 | 215.6 | Fall 1942 | Early 1943 | 215.6 | |
| 15. Krasnodar Krai | 85 | 2727.5 | Fall 1942 | Early 1943 | | 2727.5 |
| 16. Severo-Usetin ASSR | 40 | 80.7 | Fall 1942 | Early 1943 | 80.7 | |
| 17. Checheno-Ingush ASSR | 10 | 52.5 | Fall 1942 | Early 1943 | 52.5 | |
| 18. Crimean ASSR | 100 | 1126.8 | 1941 | 1944 | | 1126.8 |
| 19. Belorussian ASSR | 100 | 5568.0 | 1941 | --- | | 5568.0 |
| 20. Ukraine | 100 | 30960.2 | 1941-1942 | 1943-1944 | | 30960.2 |
| Total | | 64636.5 | | | 6625.7 | 56010.8 |

Source: Estimates of occupation time and status by the Population and Manpower Section, USSR Division. Population data from S. Sulkevitch, Naseleniye SSSR 1939.

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