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The Initial Research Report – the Lithuanian and the Threat of War and their Attitude to the German Attack on Poland in 1939 (Lithuanian Minority in the Second Polish Republic and Decisions of Polish Political and Military Authorities related to the Origins and the Course of Events during the Polish Campaign of 1939)

Opracowanie wstępnego stanu badań na temat stosunku Litwinów do zagrożenia wojennego oraz agresji Niemiec na Polskę w 1939 r. (Stosunek mniejszości litewskiej w II RP do decyzji władz politycznych i działań wojskowych w związku z bezpośrednią genezą i przebiegiem Kampanii polskiej 1939 r.)









ABSTRACT

The Second Polish Republic had been a multinational and multiethnic state, situation which was a challenge both for the central authorities and the administration at the regional level. This article is a review of the interwar and post-war literature dealing with the issue of Polish–Lithuanian relations in the interwar period. In order to show the attitude of the Lithuanian population in the pre-war Vilnius and Białystok Voivodeships before the outbreak of World War II and the position of ethnic Lithuanians to emerging war and the Polish population, it was necessary to analyze Polish and Lithuanian source materials.

Key words: Second Polish Republic, Lithuanian minority, Polish–Lithuanian relations, Vilnius Voivodeship, Białystok Voivodeship

STRESZCZENIE

Druga Rzeczypospolita była państwem wielonarodowościowym i wieloetnicznym. Sytuacja ta była wyzwaniem dla władz centralnych, jak i administracji na poziomie regionalnym. Niniejszy artykuł jest przeglądem literatury międzywojennej i powojennej

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podejmującej zagadnienie relacji polsko–litewskich w dwudziestolecu międzywojennym. Aby ukazać nastroje ludności litewskiej w przedwojennym województwie wileńskim i białostockim przed wybuchem II wojny światowej, stosunek Litwinów wobec zagrożenia wybuchem wojny oraz stosunek do ludności polskiej, koniecznym jest dokonanie analizy materiałów źródłowych polskich i litewskich.

Słowa kluczowe: Druga Rzeczypospolita, mniejszość litewska, stosunki polsko–litewskie, województwo wileńskie, województwo białostockie

To describe the situation of the Lithuanian minority in the Second Polish Republic during the 1938–1939 period, it is, first and foremost, necessary to draw attention of the reader to the geographical disposition of this ethnicity. Therefore, the text will analyse the situation in Białystok and Wilno Voivodships, two entities bordering the pre-war Republic of Lithuania (and in particular – Suwalki and Augustów Districts of the Białystok Voivodship, Wilno–Troki and Swiecieany Districts of the Wilno Voivodship, and the City of Wilno in the Wilno Voivodship)¹.

According to the Second Census of 9 December 1932² and its language criterion, in the Białystok Voivodship lived 13,085 Polish citizens of the Lithuanian ethnicity (total number of people in the Voivodship – 1,643,844)³. In the Wilno Voivodship (without City of Wilno) out of the

¹ In the future, it would be useful to launch research on the situation of the Lithuanian population in the Grodno District of the Białystok Voivodeship, especially taking into account areas bordering Lithuania, such Marcinkańce (Lit. Marcinkonys) and Druskienniki (Lit. Druskininkai) communes, <https://pbc.biaman.pl/dlibra/publication/11459/edition/10935/content> [access: 27.08.2022].

² <https://pbc.biaman.pl/dlibra/publication/1867/edition/2107/content> [access: 27.08.2022].

³ <https://pbc.biaman.pl/dlibra/publication/1867/edition/2107/content> [access: 27.08.2022].

1,080,868 citizens⁴, taking into account already mentioned Wilno–Troki and Swieciany Districts, in total 59,927 inhabitants indicated Lithuanian as their mother tongue⁵. In the City of Wilno, out of the 195,071 inhabitants, there had been 1,579 ethnic Lithuanians⁶.

Analyzing the position of the Lithuanian minority during the period of 1938–1939, it is necessary to take into account the Polish–Lithuanian relations after the Great War. Its main element had been the issue of affiliation of Wilno (Vilnius)⁷. Inclusion of the Wilno region to Poland had many historical connotations, referring mainly to the history of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, both in its cultural and demographic aspects⁸ (majority of the Polish-speaking population in Wilno and in the Wilno Region⁹). It is necessary to emphasize here that the Polish communities had not been limited just to one compact area but dispersed throughout the territory¹⁰.

From the stance of the resurrecting Lithuanian State – Wilno (Vilnius) had always been the symbol of the greatness of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, independent of the Polish Kingdom. The Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth had been perceived as a period of the assimilation of the Polish culture. As a result, Poles in the Wilno (Vilnius) area had been considered later as ‘Polonized Lithuanians’¹¹.

⁴ <https://pbc.biaman.pl/dlibra/publication/1869/edition/2110/content> [access: 27.08.2022].

⁵ It is necessary to mention that a significant number of Lithuanians had been living in the Brasław District bordering Latvia – 3,940 and in the Southern Part of the Voivodeship, in the Oszmiany District, close to Nowogródek Voivodeship – 1,562.

⁶ https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/27/M.Wilno-Polska_spis_powszechny_1931.pdf [access: 27.08.2022].

⁷ It is to mention that such problems snowballed not only during and after the Great War but already since the Lithuanian national revival in the 80s of the 19th century.

⁸ See more: J. Kozłowska, *Wilno w przestrzeni pamięci litewskiej i polskiej na podstawie artykułów prasowych od początku XX wieku do wybuchu II wojny światowej*, in: *Przestrzeń w kulturze współczesnej*, eds. B. Morzyńska-Wrzošek, D. Mazur, Bydgoszcz 2016.

⁹ It is useful to cite here number from the Census launched by the German administration on 3 March 1916. It included several important numbers: total number of inhabitants in Vilnius 140,840, with Poles – 70,629 (50.15%), Jews – 61,265 (43.50%); Russians 2,030 (1.44%); Belarussians – 1,917 (1.36%); Lithuanians – 3,699 (2.63%); Germans – 1,000 (0.81%); Other – 300 (0.21%), *Rocznik Statystyczny Wilna 1937, Wilno 1939*, <https://pbc.biaman.pl/dlibra/publication/7537/edition/7226/content?> [access: 28.08.2022].

¹⁰ After the Great War, ethnic Poles had been living both in the border areas of Lithuania and also in Kaunas Lithuania.

¹¹ The situation had been a little bit different after taking so-called Vilnius Krai (Lit. Vilniaus Kraštas) by Lithuanians, according to the provisions of the Lithuanian-Soviet Agreement of 10 October 1939, when a new category of Poles has been declared, in addition to

After the fall of the Polish–Lithuanian State, areas in questions had become the element of the Russian Partition. During that period, the administration and related policies in the Kowno (Kaunas) and Wilno (Vilnius) Governorates — that had been directly incorporated to Russia as the North–Western Krai (rus. Северо-Западный край) — had differed significantly from the Suwalki Governorate that had been part of the Polish Kingdom within the Russian Empire.

The Suwalki Agreement of 7 October 1920¹², establishing the ceasefire and the Demarcation Line in the Suwalki¹³ and Wilno Areas included a provision of Wilno (Vilnius) becoming a part of the Lithuanian State territory¹⁴. This has led to the seizure of Wilno by Polish troops (before the date of agreement coming into force) commanded by general Żeligowski on 9 October 1920, creating the Middle Lithuania (Pol. Litwa Środkowa), the Polish–Lithuanian War that ended with the ceasefire of 21 November 1920¹⁵.

As noted by Piotr Łossowski, the Demarcation Line had been already established in 1919 and it has not changed significantly till WWII. It had been a clear and valid division line with the 12-km demilitarized zone on both sides of the Demarcation Line, established in autumn 1920.

In the Wilno Region, the line had been more a natural, no-man’s-land of the 12 kilometres width¹⁶. This had created feeling of transiency and built the sense of uncertainty about tomorrow within the population.

Final liquidation of the Neutral Zone and delimitation of the Polish–Lithuanian border had been agreed by the Conference of Ambassadors’ Resolution of 15 March 1923. However, the established border has been still perceived by Lithuanian as the ‘demarcation line’¹⁷. It was necessary to wait next few years for the next phase of talks on border issues. In December 1927 in Geneva, the Marshal of Poland, Józef Piłsudski, had a round of talks with the Lithuanian Foreign Minister, Augustinas Voldemaras. It resulted in the resolution of the League of Nations

‘Polonized Lithuanians’, there had been Poles who settled down in the Vilnius area after the Great War.

¹² See more: *Suwalkių sutartis. Faktai ir interpretacijos/Umowa suwalska. Fakty i interpretacje*, eds. Č. Laurinavičius, J.J. Milewski, Vilnius 2012.

¹³ Then-established line of division of the Suwalki Area (so-called Suwalki Area North – Lithuanian and Suwalki Area South – Polish) has not changed till now.

¹⁴ P. Łossowski, *Po tej i tamtej stronie Niemna. Stosunki polsko-litewskie 1883–1939*, Warszawa 1985, pp. 157–158.

¹⁵ P. Łossowski, *Po tej*, pp. 166–188.

¹⁶ P. Łossowski, *Stosunki polsko-litewskie 1921–1939*, Warszawa 1997, p. 35.

¹⁷ Lithuania continued to emphasize, on the international arena, that the Country is still at war with Poland. P. Łossowski, *Stosunki*, p. 45.

on 10 December 1927 stating that there is no state of war between Poland and Lithuania¹⁸. Troubled relations continued, despite agreement to hold talks in Königsberg that had started in 1928¹⁹. As the result, the Convention of Border Traffic was signed but its provisions were valid only for the people living in the border zone. As noted by Piotr Łossowski, such an agreement, despite its local character, had been an important step as the border cut in half more than 100 villages.

The great role in supporting Lithuanian minority, building its national identity as well as in creating relations with Polish authorities played Lithuanian schools and social organizations. The most important had been the Lithuanian Educational Society 'Rytas' (Lit. Lietuvių švietimo draugija 'Rytas')²⁰. There had been also some other organizations with a strong influence on the minority, i.e. Lithuanian Educational and Youth Care Society named after St. Casimir (Lit. Lietuvių šv. Kazimiero jaunimui auklėti ir globoti draugija)²¹ and Lithuanian Roman-Catholic Association of Servants named after St. Zyta (Lietuvių katalikių tarnaičių šv. Zitos draugija)²².

Finally, due to the course of events on the Polish-Lithuanian border in March 1938²³ and unstable political situation in Europe at that specific time, Lithuania decided to establish diplomatic relations with Poland. This materialized on 19 March 1938²⁴. This development could have been as-

¹⁸ P. Łossowski, *Stosunki*, pp. 117–119. It is quite interesting to make a comparison of the Polish and Lithuanian historiographies on this specific issue, as indicated by P. Łossowski in his book *Stosunki*, p. 119. Post-war Lithuanian historian Regina Žepkaitė considers it as a 'great defeat of the Lithuanian Government'. The other position is taken by Gintautas Vilkelis. He claimed, in his book on Polish-Lithuanian relations within the League of Nations format, that the Prime Minister Voldemaras had not used a single time the word 'peace' in his discussion with Józef Piłsudski, *Lietuvos ir Lenkijos santykiai Tautų Sąjungoje*, Vilnius 2006, p. 158.

¹⁹ P. Łossowski, *Stosunki*, pp. 154–180.

²⁰ The Society was established in 1913 in Vilnius and operated till 1938, when it was disbanded by Polish authorities. It had a well-organized network of branches in Pusk in the Suwalki area and an autonomic branch in Swieciany in the Vilnius Region. The main objective of the organization had been building up Lithuanian educational system.

²¹ The Society was established in Vilnius in 1925. In 1937, it has been disbanded on charges of spreading hostile attitude towards the Polish State.

²² H. Ilgiewicz, *Litewskie Rzymsko-katolickie Stowarzyszenie Sług im. Św. Zyty w Wilnie (1912–1940)*, http://czasopismo.nwsp.pl/2_2019/032019.pdf [access: 04.09.2022].

²³ Accidental border shooting between KOP and Lithuanian Border Guard resulting in injuries of the Polish KOP officer has resulted in Polish ultimatum to the Lithuanian Government via Tallin, see also: P. Łossowski, *Stosunki*, pp. 309–330.

²⁴ Both books of Piotr Łossowski touch upon such issues. It is also very useful to refer to the diary of the Polish Military Attaché wojskowego in Kaunas – L. Mitkiewicz, *Wspomnienia kowieńskie 1938–1939*, introduction P. Łossowski, Warszawa 1990. It is to note that this

sessed and interpreted as an apparent move of Vilnius related with 'Polish ultimatum' and apparent change in Lithuanian policies with regard to Poland. This however had not been the case. Both, Lithuania and Poland, had made quite an effort to improve relations not only within the diplomatic dimension but also on cultural and social planes as well as to progress with improving the image of their countries with regard to the partner. Such positive developments were stopped by the outbreak of WWII²⁵.

Evaluating the quality and tempo of Polish research on Lithuanian population, it is necessary to see them through the prism of complicated Polish-Lithuanian relations (or rather lack of real bilateral relationships during the interwar period). Contacts had been not effective and low in numbers.

However, it is to mention that some studies on the societies and ethnicities in the North-East Borderlands of Poland were launched and successfully finalized. This had been linked, as described by Zofia Tomczonek, with merging and integrating of Polish territories of three partitions after the Great War. It had been the case of the Institute for Research of Ethnic Affairs (Pol. Instytut Badań Spraw Narodowościowych), supported by the Ministry of Interior, which undertook serious research efforts to analyze different ethnic groups, in all most important dimensions – historical, ethnic, cultural, language, demographic, political and economic. The most important outcome and product had been the quarterly (bi-monthly) journal "Ethnic Affairs" (Pol. "Sprawy Narodowościowe")²⁶.

Next very important element of such research, in the period of 1930–1939, had been the Scientific-Research Institute of the Eastern Europe (Pol. Instytut Naukowo-Badawczy Europy Wschodniej) established and operating within the framework of the Vilnius University named after the Polish King Stefan Batory²⁷.

During the period after the end of WWII, due to obvious political reasons, such topics had been avoided by researchers and any scientific

Diary was translated to Lithuanian and published by Regine Žepkaitė in Vilnius in 2002. L. Mitkiewicz, *Kauno atsiminimai. 1938–1939*, transl. R. Žepkaitė, Vilnius 2002.

²⁵ One of important results of establishing diplomatic relations had been the neutrality of Lithuania after the German invasion of Poland and internment of Polish soldiers in Lithuania. About this specific issue – see more in W.K. Roman, *W obozach i w konspiracji. Działalność niepodległościowa żołnierzy polskich na Litwie i Wileńszczyźnie wrzesień 1939 r. – czerwiec 1941 r.*, Toruń 2005.

²⁶ Z. Tomczonek, *Badania nad Kresami Północno-Wschodnimi Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej w polskiej historiografii*, in: *Historycy polscy, litewscy i białoruscy wobec problemów XX wieku. Historiografia polska, litewska i białoruska po 1989 roku*, eds. K. Buchowski, W. Śleszyński, Białystok 2003, pp. 16–17.

²⁷ There had been established the School of Political Sciences within Institute. The Institute was then widely recognized as an important Sovietology Centre.

efforts in this area were very limited in scope. Therefore, the book of Piotr Łossowski, *Po tej i tamtej stronie Niemna. Stosunki polsko–litewskie 1883–1939* (Eng. *On both banks of the Nieman River. Polish–Lithuanian Relations 1883–1939*, “Czytelnik” Publishing House, Warsaw 1985, was so valuable and important. The next year, Bronisław Makowski published his book on the same topics – *Litwini w Polsce 1920–1939* (Eng. *Lithuanians in Poland 1920–1939*), PWN Publishing House, Warsaw 1986. It described situation of the Lithuanian minority in the Second Polish Republic, Lithuanian educational and cultural efforts and activities as well as the policy of the Polish administration with regard to this ethnicity. As the political system change started to emerge, it has been immediately reflected in the titles of new historical publications, also on above-mentioned topics. For example, the interwar period and difficult Polish–Lithuanian relations were carefully and precisely described, in the context of historical events in Europe and on other continents, by Henryk Batowski in his book titled *Między dwiema wojnami 1919–1939. Zarys historii dyplomatycznej* (Eng. *Between Two Wars. 1919–1939. The Short History of Diplomacy*, “Wydawnictwo Literackie” Publishing House, Cracow 1988)²⁸.

In the Lithuanian Socialistic Soviet Republic similar efforts were undertaken by Regina Žepkaitė (R. Žepkaitė, *Diplomatija imperializmo tarnyboje. Lietuvos ir Lenkijos santykiai 1919–1939 m.*, Vilnius 1980).

The disintegration of the Soviet Union, better access to archives, unpublished memories and personal testimonies have opened new prospects for both Lithuanian and Polish researchers. At first, the main effort focused on the WWII period. Lithuanian historians concentrated on the national resistance movement since 1944 (guerilla war, biographies of the most known commanders, the period of the Lithuanian Socialistic Soviet Republic in its many dimensions, i.e. deportation of Lithuanians to the East and policies of the Soviet Government with regard to the Catholic Church in Lithuania after 1945)²⁹.

On the Polish side, the particular attention was paid to the period of 1939–1947 in the Vilnius Region (publications describing the situation after the breakup of WWII, i.e. activities of the resistance movements: SZP–ZWZ–AK in the Vilnius Region, commanders’ biographies, situation in Vilnius under occupation, repatriations of the Polish citizens from the Vilnius Region to Poland).

²⁸ H. Batowski, *Między dwiema wojnami 1919–1939. Zarys historii dyplomatycznej*, Kraków 1988.

²⁹ Later, new publications were printed – mainly on relations of Lithuania with Germany and Czechoslovakia in the interwar period and biographies of Lithuanian diplomats. There are still not so many items on Polish–Lithuanian relations of the time.

After 1990, a prominent place in publications on the interwar period and Polish–Lithuanian relations was taken by books of Piotr Łossowski, i.e. *Polska–Litwa. Ostatnie sto lat* (Eng. *Poland–Lithuania. The last one hundred years*), Oskar Publishing House, Warsaw 1991; *Konflikt polsko–litewski 1918–1920* (Eng. *The Polish–Lithuanian Conflict*), „Książka i Wiedza” Publishing House, Warsaw 1996; *Stosunki polsko–litewskie 1921–1939* (Eng. *Polish–Lithuanian Relations 1921–1939*), Polish Academy of Sciences PAN, Warsaw, 1997.

Also, after the year 2000, problems of border delimitation, social, economic, cultural and political situation in the Borderlands still evoked a big interest of researchers. One of the most interesting publications of that time have been *Kresy w oczach oficerów KOP* (Eng. *Borderlands through the Eyes of the Border Guard Officers*), ed. Jan Widacki, Unia Publishing House, Katowice 2005. This book opened to readers the new world of the Borderlands and provided many details of the everyday service of the Polish Border Guard³⁰.

Polish Intelligence activities in Lithuania during the 1921–1939 period were presented by Tomasz Gajownik in *Tajny front niewypowiedzianej wojny. Działalność polskiego wywiadu wojskowego na Litwie w latach 1921–1939*, Institute of National Remembrance, Warsaw 2010 (Eng. *The Secret Front of the Unspoken War. The Activity of the Polish Intelligence in Lithuania in 1921–1939*). It also included details about Border Guard Intelligence on Lithuania³¹.

As for regional dimensions, there had been several publications on complicated historical–cultural issues in the Sejny Region: *Dialog kultur czy zarzewie konfliktów? Problematyka mniejszości narodowych i etnicznych w Europie* (Eng. *Cultural Dialog or Waiting for a Conflict? Issues of Ethnic Minorities in Europe*), eds. Tomasz Gajownik, Paweł Pietnoczka, Krzysztof Sidorkiewicz, UWM Publishing House, Olsztyn 2017³². Polish–Lithuanian–Belarussian relations within the area through the ages were described in the joint publication *Między Rusią a Polską. Litwa. Od Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego do Republiki Litewskiej* (Eng. *Between Ruthenia and Poland. From the Grand Duchy of Lithuania to the Republic*), ed. Jerzy Grzybowski, Joanna Kozłowska, Warsaw University Publishing House, Warsaw 2014³³.

³⁰ See also: *Kresy w oczach oficerów KOP*, ed. J. Widacki, Katowice 2005.

³¹ See also: T. Gajownik, *Tajny Front niewypowiedzianej wojny. Działalność polskiego wywiadu wojskowego na Litwie w latach 1921–1939*, Warszawa 2010.

³² *Dialog kultur czy zarzewie konfliktów? Problematyka mniejszości narodowych i etnicznych w Europie*, eds. T. Gajownik, P. Pietnoczka, K. Sidorkiewicz, Olsztyn 2017.

³³ The relations within the Polish–Lithuanian parishes in the Vilnius Region at the beginning of the XX Century were presented in the article of Joanna Kozłowska, *Konflikt w parafiach polsko–litewskich guberni wileńskiej na początku XX wieku. Szkic zagadnienia*, in: *Między Rusią a Polską. Litwa. Od Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego do Republiki Litewskiej*, eds. J. Grzybowski, J. Kozłowska, Warszawa 2014.

One of the most valuable analyses of relations between different nationalities was delivered by Joanna Januszewska-Jurkiewicz in *Stosunki narodowościowe na Wileńszczyźnie w latach 1920–1939* (Eng. *Relationships between Ethnicities in the Vilnius Region in 1920–1939*), Silesian University Publishing House, Katowice 2010³⁴.

To wrap up, it is necessary to state that in Poland there are not so many valuable publications that comprehensively and precisely describe the situation and activities of the Lithuanian minority in the Second Polish Republic before the outbreak of WWII. So far, available volumes touched only on the most important issues and even that only to a certain extent. Apart from the already mentioned publication of Bronisław Makowski, there is still a deficiency of research and books on the Lithuanian minority in the Suwałki Region and its relations with the Polish authorities. Lithuanian historians also have only conducted fragmentary research efforts. The best source providing comprehensive information and knowledge on Polish–Lithuanian relations are still works of Piotr Łossowski.

As for the future course of action, to present all above-mentioned issues to the widest possible extent, it would be necessary to analyze documents in the Central Archives of Modern Records, Polish Central Military Archive, LCVA and LMAVB, with the special focus on reports on the mood of the Lithuanian population, Polish authorities' policies and actions, situation in particular districts and communes during the period in question (see: Annex).

Things not to be missed and requiring special attention are also newspapers and journals of that time ("Kurier Wileński", "Słowo", "Sprawy Narodowościowe"). This also refers to items in the Lithuanian language, printed in Vilnius ("Aidas", "Vilniaus Žodis", "Lietuviškas Baras") and Kaunas ("Lietuvos Žinios", "Lietuvos Aidas"). Exploitation of a such great range of sources could support making necessary comparisons of Polish and Lithuanian positions, leaving the great politics aside and focusing on the local dimension of the situation.

ANNEX

Central Archives of Modern Records, Archiwum Akt Nowych (AAN):

Fond: Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych w Warszawie. Mniejszość litewska w Polsce – działalność, stosunek władz polskich. Korespondencja. 1935–1939, No. 2/322/0/4.4/6185;

³⁴ J. Januszewska-Jurkiewicz, *Stosunki narodowościowe na Wileńszczyźnie w latach 1920–1939*, Katowice 2010.

- Fond: Mniejszość litewska w Polsce i mniejszość polska w Litwie – próba uregulowania spraw obu grup narodowościowych. Sprawozdanie, notatki, raporty, wycinki prasowe. 1938–1939, No. 2/322/0/6.2/11494;
- Fond: Litewski ruch społeczno-polityczny i narodowościowy w Polsce. Biuletyn, raporty, notatki, wycinki prasowe, korespondencja. Vol. I, 1939, No. 2/322/0/6.2/11495;
- Fond: Litewski ruch społeczno-polityczny i narodowościowy w Polsce. Biuletyn, raporty, notatki, wycinki prasowe, korespondencja. Vol. II, 1939, No. 2/322/0/6.2/11496;
- Fond: Polacy na Litwie i Litwini w Polsce. Życie społeczne, organizacyjne, gospodarcze, szkolnictwo, duszpasterstwo, prasa. Mniejszości na Litwie. Sprawozdania, biuletyn, broszury. 1926–1939, No. 2/322/0/6.2/10472;
- Fond: Komenda Główna Policji Państwowej w Warszawie, 1938–1939, No. 2/349/2/1/350.
- Central Military Archive, Centralne Archiwum Wojskowe (CAW):
Fond: Korpus Ochrony Pogranicza.
- Lietuvos Centrinis Valstybės Archyvas – LCVA, Vilnius:
Fond 51 (f. 51 ap. 2a t. 1 oraz f. 51 ap. 7 t. 1) Vilniaus vaivadijos valdyba;
Fond 55 Vilniaus–Trakų apskrities seniūnija;
Fond 63 Švenčionių apskrities seniūnija;
Fond 1120 Pasienio policijos Trakų baras.
- Lietuvos Mokslų Akademijos Vrublevskių Biblioteka – LMAVB in Vilnius:
Fond 67 Lietuvių švietimo draugija „Rytas“;
Fond 70 Vilniaus Krašto ir kitos Lietuvių Draugijos (incl. Laikinasis Vilniaus Lietuvių Komitetas, Vilniaus Labdarybės Draugija).

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