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Reichskommissariat Ostland

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"*Ostland*" *redirects here*. For the province of the Empire in *Warhammer 40,000*, see *Ostland (Warhammer)*.

Reichskommissariat Ostland (**RKO**) was the **civilian occupation regime** established by Germany in the **Baltic states** (**Estonia**, **Latvia**, and **Lithuania**), the north-eastern part of **Poland** and the west part of the **Belarusian SSR** during **World War II**. It was also known initially as **Reichskommissariat Baltenland** ("Baltic Land").^[1] The political organization for this territory—after an initial period of **military administration** before its establishment—was that of a German civilian administration, nominally under the authority of the **Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories** (German: *Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete*) led by Nazi ideologist **Alfred Rosenberg**, but was in reality controlled by the Nazi official **Hinrich Lohse**, its appointed **Reichskommissar**.

The main political objective, which the ministry laid out in the framework of **National Socialist** policies for the east established by **Adolf Hitler**, were the **complete annihilation** of the **Jewish** population and the **settlement** of ethnic **Germans** along with the expulsion or **Germanization** of parts of the native population - not only in the Reichskommissariat Ostland but also in the other German-occupied Soviet territories. Through the use of **Einsatzgruppen** A and B over a million Jews were killed in the Reichskommissariat Ostland.^[2] The Germanization policies would, built on the foundations of the **Generalplan Ost**, later be carried through by a series of special edicts and guiding principles for the general settlement plans for the Ostland.^[3]

Throughout 1943 and 1944, the **Red Army** gradually recaptured most of the territory in their advance on Germany, but **Wehrmacht** forces held out in the **Courland pocket**. With the **end of the war in Europe** and the defeat of Germany in 1945, the Reichskommissariat ceased to exist completely.

Ostland should not be confused with **Ober Ost**, which had a similar role as an occupation authority for Baltic territories by the **German Empire** in **World War I**.

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Planning before the attack on the Soviet Union [\[edit\]](#)

Originally the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories (German: *Reichsminister für die besetzten Ostgebiete*), **Alfred Rosenberg** envisioned usage of the term **Baltenland** ("Baltic Land") before the summer of 1941 for the area that would eventually be known as *Ostland*.^[1] **Otto Bräutigam**, a major colleague of Rosenberg at the time, opposed this idea. In a later declaration he alleged that Rosenberg (himself a **Baltic German**), was influenced by his "Baltic friends" in forwarding this initiative, in which a "Baltic Reichskommissariat"

Reichskommissariat Ostland	
Reichskommissariat of Germany	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> ← 1941–1945 → </div>	
 <p>Flag</p>	 <p>Emblem</p>
	
Capital	Riga
Languages	German (official) Belarusian · Lithuanian Estonian · Latvian
Government <i>Reichskommissar</i>	Civil administration
-1941–1944	Hinrich Lohse
-1944–1945	Erich Koch
Historical era	World War II
-Führer Decree	25 July 1941
-Formal surrender of Courland Pocket	8 May 1945
Area	512,000 km ² (197,684 sq mi)
Population	
-est.	19,200,000
Density	37.5 /km ² (97.1 /sq mi)
Currency	<i>Reichskreditaschenscheine</i> (<i>de facto</i>)
Today part of	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Estonia Latvia Lithuania Belarus Russia </div>



with the addition of Belarus would be formed, "and with this the White Ruthenians would also be regarded as Balts". A more important additional colleague of Rosenberg, [Georg Leibbrandt](#), spoke out against this. He argued that the sympathy of the [Baltic peoples](#), who would naturally want the use of their own terminology, could be lost entirely. They would therefore not be won over either as supporters of the German war effort, nor as racially valuable settlers for the region.



After Operation Barbarossa [edit]

After the [German invasion](#) of the [Soviet Union](#), vast areas were conquered to Germany's east. At first these areas would remain under military occupation by [Wehrmacht](#) authorities, but as soon as the military situation allowed it, a more permanent form of administration under German rule for these territories would be instituted.^[4]

A Führer Decree of 17 July 1941 provided for this move. It established [Reichskommissariats](#) in the east, as administrative units of the [Greater German Reich](#) (*Großdeutsches Reich*). The structure of the Reichskommissariats was defined by the same decree. Each of these territories would be led by a German civil governor known as a [Reichskommissar](#) appointed by Hitler and answerable only to him.^[5] The official appointed for the Ostland (*Der Reichskommissar für das Ostland*) was [Hinrich Lohse](#), the *Oberpräsident* and *Gauleiter* of [Schleswig-Holstein](#). An instruction for the administrators (the *Allgemeine Instruktion für alle Reichskommissare in den besetzten Ostgebieten*) of the territories was prepared by *Reichsleiter* Alfred Rosenberg^[citation needed]. Local government in the Reichskommissariat was to be organized under a "National Director" (*Reichskommissar*) in Estonia, a "General Director" in Latvia and a "General Adviser" in Lithuania.

Rosenberg's ministerial authority was, in practice, severely limited. The first reason was that many of the practicalities were commanded elsewhere: the [Wehrmacht](#) and the [SS](#) managed the military and security aspects, [Fritz Sauckel](#) as Reich Director of Labour had control over manpower and working areas, [Hermann Göring](#) and [Albert Speer](#) had total management of economic aspects in the territories and the [Reich postal service](#) administered the Eastern territories' postal services. These German central government interventions in the affairs of Ostland overriding the appropriate ministries were known as "special administrations" (*Sonderverwaltungen*). Later, from September 1941, the civil administration that had been decreed in the previous July was actually set up. Lohse and [Koch](#) objected to these breaches of their supposed responsibilities, seeking to administer their territories with the independence and authority of [Gauleiters](#). On 1 April 1942 an *arbeitsbereich* (lit. "working sphere", a name for the party cadre organisation outside the Reich proper) was established in the civilian-administered parts of the occupied Soviet territories, whereupon Koch and Lohse gradually ceased communication with Rosenberg, preferring to deal directly with [Hitler](#) through [Martin Bormann](#) and the [Party Chancellery](#). In the process they also displaced all other actors including notably the SS, except in central Belarus where [HSSPF Erich von dem Bach-Zelewsky](#) had a special command encompassing both military and civil administration territories and engaged in anti-partisan warfare.

In July 1941, the civil administration was declared in much of the occupied Soviet territories before one had materialised in the field. A power vacuum emerged which the SS filled with its [SS and Police Leadership Structure](#), exercising unlimited power over security and policing which it gave up only grudgingly in the autumn when civil administration came into being; indeed [Himmler](#) would use various tactics until as late as 1943 in unsuccessful efforts to regain this power. This partly explains the strained relations between the SS and the civil administration. In the Ostland, matters were further complicated by the personality of the local superior SS officer [Friedrich Jeckeln](#), attacked by the SS's opponents for his alleged corruption, brutality and mindless foolhardiness.

German plans [edit]

The short-term political objectives for Ostland differed from those for the [Ukraine](#), the [Caucasus](#) or the [Moscow](#) regions. The [Baltic lands](#), which were to be joined together with [Belarus](#) (to serve as a spacious [hinterland](#) of the coastal areas), would be organised as one [Germanized protectorate](#) prior to union with Germany itself in the near future. Rosenberg said that these lands had a fundamentally "European" character, resulting from 700 years of history under [Swedish](#), [Danish](#), and [German](#) rule, and should therefore provide Germany with "[Lebensraum](#)", an opinion shared by Hitler and other leading Nazis. The Belorussians, however, were considered by the scholars of the RMfdbO as "little and weak peasant people" dwelling in "folkish indifference", but also "the most harmless and because of this the least dangerous for us of all the peoples in the Eastern Space" and an ideal object of exploitation.^[6] Rosenberg suggested that Belarus will be in the future an appropriate reception area of various undesirable population elements from the Baltic part of Ostland and [German-occupied Poland](#).^[7] He also toyed with the idea of turning the country into a huge [nature reserve](#).^[7]

The regime planned to encourage the post-war settlement of [Germans](#) to the region, seeing it as a region traditionally inhabited by Germans (see the [Teutonic Order](#) and the [Northern Crusades](#)) that had been overrun by [Slavs](#). During the war itself in [Pskov](#) province ethnic Germans were resettled from [Romania](#) with some [Dutch](#). The settlement of Dutch settlers was encouraged by the *Nederlandsche Oost-Compagnie*, a Dutch-German organisation.^[8]

Historical [German](#) and Germanic-sounding placenames were also retained (or introduced) for many Baltic cities, such as *Reval* ([Tallinn](#)), *Kauen* ([Kaunas](#)), and *Dünaburg* ([Daugavpils](#)), among many others. To underscore the region's planned incorporation into Germany some Nazi ideologists further suggested the future use of the names *Peipusland* for [Estonia](#) and *Dünaland* for [Latvia](#) once they had become part of Germany.^[9] The ancient Russian city of [Novgorod](#), the easternmost [foreign trading post](#) of the [Hanseatic League](#), was to be renamed *Holmgard*.^[10]

During the occupation, the Germans also published a "local" German-language newspaper, the *Deutsche Zeitung im Ostland*.

Administrative and territorial organization [edit]

The Reichskommissariat Ostland was sub-divided into four "General Regions" (*Generalbezirke*), namely Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and [White Ruthenia](#) ([Belarus](#)), headed by a *Generalkommissar*. The three [Baltic states](#) were further divided into "Districts" (*Kreisgebiete*) which were grouped into "Main Districts" (*Hauptgebiete*), while Belarus was only composed of Districts. Conquered territories further to the east were under [military control](#) for the entirety of the war. The intention was to include these territories in the anticipated future extension of Ostland. This would have incorporated [Ingria](#) (*Ingermannland*), as well as the Smolensk, Pskov, and Novgorod areas into the Reichskommissariat. Estonia's new eastern border was planned to be extent to the Leningrad-Novgorod line, with [Lake Ilmen](#) and [Volkhov River](#) forming the new eastern border of the Baltic country, while Latvia was to reach



the **Velikiye Luki** region.^{[10][11]} Belarus was to extend east to include the **Smolensk** region.^[12] The local administration of the Reichskommissariat Ostland was headed by *Reichskommissar* **Hinrich Lohse**. Below him there was an administrative hierarchy: a *Generalkommissar* led each *Generalbezirk*, while *Hauptkommissars* and *Gebietskommissars* administered *Hauptgebieten* and *Kreisgebieten*, respectively.

The administrative center for the entire region, as well as the seat of the Reichskommissar, was in **Riga, Latvia**.

Generalbezirk Estland (Estonia) [[edit](#)]

District seat: **Reval** (Tallinn)

Ruled by Generalkommissar **Karl-Siegmund Litzmann**.

Subdivided into five *Gebietskommissariate*:

- Gebietskommissariat **Arensburg** (Kuressaare)
- Gebietskommissariat **Dorpat** (Tartu)
- Gebietskommissariat **Pernau** (Pärnu)
- Gebietskommissariat **Petschur** (Pechory)
- Gebietskommissariat **Wesenberg** (Rakvere)

Generalbezirk Lettland (Latvia) [[edit](#)]

District seat: **Riga**

Ruled by Generalkommissar **Otto-Heinrich Drechsler**.

Subdivided into five *Gebietskommissariate*:

- Gebietskommissariat **Dünaburg** (Daugavpils)
- Gebietskommissariat **Libau** (Liepāja)
- Gebietskommissariat **Mitau** (Jelgava)
- Gebietskommissariat **Riga**
- Gebietskommissariat **Wolmar** (Valmiera)

Generalbezirk Litauen (Lithuania) [[edit](#)]

District seat: **Kauen** (Kaunas)

Ruled by Generalkommissar **Theodor Adrian von Renteln**.

Subdivided into four *Gebietskommissariate*:

- Gebietskommissariat **Kauen** (Kaunas)
- Gebietskommissariat **Ponewesch** (Panevėžys)
- Gebietskommissariat **Schaulen** (Šiauliai)
- Gebietskommissariat **Wilna** (Vilnius)

Generalbezirk Weißruthenien (Belarus) [[edit](#)]

District seat: **Minsk**

Ruled by Generalkommissar **Wilhelm Kube** (1941-1943) and **Curt von Gottberg** (1943-1944).

- Gebietskommissariat **Baranowitsche** (Baranovichi)
- Gebietskommissariat **Ganzewitchi** (Hantsavichy)
- Gebietskommissariat **Lida**
- Gebietskommissariat **Glubokoye** (Hlybokaye)
- Gebietskommissariat **Minsk**
- Gebietskommissariat **Nowogródek** (Navahrudak)
- Gebietskommissariat **Slonim, Sluzk** (Slutsk)
- Gebietskommissariat **Wilejka** (Vileyka)

In March 1943, **Wilhelm Kube** succeeded in installing the **Belarusian Central Rada** (a collaborationist puppet regime), which existed concurrently with the German civil administration.^[10] On 1 April 1944 Generalbezirk Weißruthenien was detached from Reichskommissariat Ostland and was placed directly under the **Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories**.^{[10][13]}

Government figures [[edit](#)]

German political leaders [[edit](#)]

This section requires *expansion*. *(June 2011)*

- Reich Ministry **Alfred Rosenberg**
- General Commissar **Karl-Siegmund Litzmann**
- General Commissar **Wilhelm Kube**

Baltic political leaders [[edit](#)]

See also: [Collaboration with the Axis Powers during World War II](#)

Estonian political leaders [[edit](#)]

- Hjalmar Mäe**
- Oskar Angelus**



Administrative divisions of Reichskommissariat Ostland.

- **Alfred Wendt** (or Vendt)
- **Otto Leesment**
- **Hans Saar**
- **Oskar Öpik**
- **Arnold Radik**
- **Johannes Soodla**

Latvian political leaders [edit]

- **Oskars Dankers**
- **Rūdolfs Bangerskis**

Lithuanian political leaders [edit]

- **Juozas Ambrazevičius**
- **Petras Kubiliūnas**

Belarusian nationalist and political leaders [edit]

Further information: *Belarusian Central Rada*

Policies [edit]

State property [edit]

Upon taking control, **Hinrich Lohse** proclaimed the official decree "**Verköndungsblatt für das Ostland**" on November 15, 1941, whereby all Soviet State and Party properties in the Baltic area and Belarus were confiscated and transferred to the German administration.

In Ostland, the administration returned lands confiscated by the Soviets to the former peasant owners. In towns and cities, small workshops, industries and businesses were returned to their former owners, subject to promises to pay taxes and quotas to the authorities. Jewish properties were confiscated. In Belarus, a state enterprise was established to manage all former Soviet government properties. One of the German administrators was General commissar **Wilhelm Kube**.

Ostgesellschaften (state monopolies) and so-called *Patenfirmen*, private industrial companies linked to the German government, were quickly appointed to manage confiscated enterprises. The **Hermann Göring Workshops**, **Mannesmann**, **IG Farben** and **Siemens** assumed control of all former Soviet state enterprises in Ostland and Ukraine. An example of this was the takeover, by **Daimler-Benz** and **Vomag**, of heavy repair workshops, in **Riga** and **Kiev**, for the maintenance of all captured **Russian T-34** and **KV-1** tanks, linked with their repair workshops in Germany.

In Belarus, the German authorities lamented the "Jewish-Bolshevik" extremist policies that had denied the people knowledge of the basic concepts of private property, ownership, or personal initiative. Unlike the Baltic area, where the authorities saw that "during the war and the occupation's first stages, the population gave examples of sincere collaboration, a way for possibly giving some liberty to autonomous administration".

Economic exploitation [edit]

According to **Schwerin von Krosigk**, the Reich Minister of Finances^[*citation needed*], until February 1944, Reich Government receiving in concept of occupation costs and taxes (in million of RM) 753,6 RM. The German Ministry of East Affairs required Lohse and the Reichskommissar in Ukraine to deliver immediately **slave labour** from the occupied territories to Germany: 380,000 farm workers and 247,000 industrial workers.^[*citation needed*]

The Germans viewed the **Slavs** as a pool of slave work labour for use by the German Reich; if necessary they could be worked to death.

Extermination of the Jews in Ostland [edit]

Main articles: [History of the Jews during World War II](#), [Jewish resistance during the Holocaust](#), [Holocaust in Belarus](#), [Holocaust in Estonia](#), [Holocaust in Latvia](#), [Holocaust in Lithuania](#), and [Holocaust in Russia](#)

At the time of the German invasion in June 1941 there were significant Jewish minorities in Ostland — nearly 480,000 people. To these were added deportees from Austria, Germany, and elsewhere.

Jews were confined to **ghettos** in **Riga** and **Kauen**, which rapidly became overcrowded and squalid. From these they were taken to execution sites.

The Soviet **Red Army** reported the discovery of Vilna and Kauen extermination centres as apparently part of the Nazi **Final Solution**. The extermination of the resident Jews began almost immediately after the invasion and was later extended to the deportees.

In autumn 1943 the **ghettos** were "liquidated", and the remaining occupants were moved to camps at **Kaiserwald** and **Stutthof** near **Danzig** or, if not capable of work, killed.

Partisan movement [edit]

See also: [Belarusian resistance movement](#), [Estonian anti-German resistance movement 1941-1944](#), [Latvian resistance movement](#), [Polish resistance movement in World War II](#), [Resistance in Lithuania during World War II](#), [Jewish partisans](#), and [Operation Ostra Brama](#)

German and local security authorities were kept busy by Soviet partisan activities in Belarus. They noted that "infected zones" of partisan action included an area of 500 or 600 km², around **Minsk**, **Pinsk**, **Gomel**, **Briansk**, **Smolensk** and **Vitebsk**, including the principal roads and railways in these areas.

See also [edit]

- **Occupation of Estonia · Latvia · Lithuania · Belarus by Nazi Germany**



- Reichskommissariat Ukraine
- Reichskommissariat
- Belarusian Central Rada
- Eastern Front of World War II

Notes [edit]

- [^] ^{*a b*} Alex J. Kay (2006). "Guidelines for Special Fields (13 March 1941)" . *Exploitation, Resettlement, Mass Murder: Political And Economic Planning for German Occupation Policy in the Soviet Union, 1940-1941*. Berghahn Books. pp. 70–71. ISBN 1845451864. Retrieved 2013-06-25.
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- [^] (Dutch) Werkman, Evert; De Keizer, Madelon; Van Setten, Gert Jan (1980). *Dat kan ons niet gebeuren...: het dagelijkse leven in de Tweede Wereldoorlog*, p. 146. De Bezige Bij.
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- Arnold Toynbee, Veronica Toynbee, et al., *Hitler's Europe* (Spanish: *La Europa de Hitler*, Ed Vergara, Barcelona, 1958), Section VI: "Occupied lands and Satellite Countries in East Europe", Chapter II: "Ostland", p. 253-259 and footnotes.
- (German) *Ostland - Verwaltungskarte*. Herg. vom Reichskommissar f. d. Ostland, Abt. II Raum. Stand der Grenzen vom 1. Nov. 1942 (map)

External links [edit]

- Statistical and Cartographic Report on the Reichskommissariat Ostland published in 1942
- "Deportationen in das "Reichskommissariat Ostland", 1941/42"
- "Deutsche Post Ostland"
- "German Occupation of the Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus and North Russia"
- "Ostland Kalender 1944" (cover)
- "Reichskommissariat Ostland" (map)
- SS-Brigadeführer Franz Walter Stahlecker's "coffin map"
- Map

VTE	German administrative territories 1939–1945	
German Reich (1939–1945)	Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia Incorporated Eastern Territories General Government	
Military Administrations	France (1940–1944) Belgium and Northern France (1940–1944) Serbia (1941–1944) Greece (1941–1945) Poland (1939) <i>Soviet Union (1941–1944)</i>	
Reichskommissariat	Founded	Norwegen (1940–1945) Niederlande (1940–1945) Ostland (1941–1945) <i>Ukraine (1941–1944)</i> Belgien-Nordfrankreich (1944)
	Planned	<i>Don-Wolga Moskowien Kaukasus Turkestan Ural</i>
Administrations within or including <i>Soviet</i> territory shown in <i>italics</i> .		



VTE	History of World War II by region and country	
Europe	Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Czechoslovakia Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Italy Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Soviet Union Azerbaijan Belarus Ukraine Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey United Kingdom Channel Islands Gibraltar Vatican City Yugoslavia	
Africa	Belgian Congo Egypt Kenya South Africa	
Americas	Argentina Brazil British Guiana Canada Newfoundland Colombia Cuba Greenland Mexico United States Arizona Nevada New Mexico Puerto Rico Venezuela	
Asia	Burma Cambodia Ceylon China Dutch East Indies Hong Kong India Iran Iraq Japan Manchukuo Malaya Sarawak, Brunei, Labuan, and British North Borneo Laos Mongolia Nepal Philippines Singapore Thailand French Indochina	
Australasia	Australia Nauru Fiji <i>New Zealand</i> Papua New Guinea	
Dependencies shown in brackets. <i>Italics</i> indicate countries that became independent.		



VTE	The Holocaust in Lithuania
Main article The Holocaust Related articles by country Belarus Estonia Latvia Norway Poland Russia Ukraine	
Crimes	Ninth Fort Kaunas June 1941 Kaunas 29 October 1941 Ninth Fort November 1941 Ponary
Prominent victims	Zelig Kalmanovich Elchonon Wasserman Jacob Wygodzki
Major perpetrators	Erich Ehrlinger Karl Jäger Ernst Kaltenbrunner Hinrich Lohse Franz Murer Adrian von Renteln Alfred Rosenberg Rudolf Joachim Seck Franz Walter Stahlecker Martin Weiss
Nazi occupation and organizations	Einsatzgruppen Reichskommissariat Ostland Rollkommando Hamann
Collaborators	Algimantas Dailidė Algirdas Klimaitis Lithuanian Security Police Schutzmannschaft TDA Ypatingasis būrys
Ghettos, camps and prisons	HKP 562 Kaunas fort ring Kovno Ghetto Lukiškės Prison Marcinkonys Ghetto Šiauliai Ghetto Vilna Ghetto
Resistance and survivors	Fareinigte Partizaner Organizacjė Jay M. Ipson Abba Kovner Ephraim Oshry Ona Šimaitė Abraham Sutzkever

Documentation, concealment, and justice	Einsatzgruppen Trial Jäger Report Sonderaktion 1005	
Righteous among the Nations	Kazys Binkis Karl Plagge Chiune Sugihara Lithuanian Righteous among the Nations	
Occupation of Lithuania by Nazi Germany History of the Jews in Lithuania		
VTE The Holocaust in Latvia		
Main article The Holocaust Related articles by country Belarus Estonia Lithuania Norway Poland Russia Ukraine		
Crimes	Burning of the Riga synagogues Dünamünde Action Jelgava Pogulianski Rumbula Liepāja (Šķēde)	
Victims	Jewish people of Latvia Gypsies Joseph Carlebach Simon Dubnow Else Hirsch	
Perpetrators	Alois Brunner Rudolf Batz Fritz Dietrich Otto-Heinrich Drechsler Erich Ehrlinger Karl Jäger Friedrich Jeckeln Heinz Jost Konrāds Kalējs Ernst Kaltenbrunner Wolfgang Kügler Rudolf Lange Hinrich Lohse Hans-Adolf Prützmann Eduard Roschmann Alfred Rosenberg Martin Sandberger Rudolf Joachim Seck Franz Walter Stahlecker Eduard Strauch	
Nazi occupation and organizations	Einsatzgruppen Reichskommissariat Ostland Rollkommando Hamann	
Collaborators	Individuals Viktors Arājs Herberts Cukurs Kārlis Lobe Organizations Arajs Kommando Latvian Auxiliary Police Schutzmannschaft	
Ghettos and camps	Daugavpils Ghetto Jungfernhof concentration camp Kaiserwald concentration camp Riga Ghetto Salaspils concentration camp	
Documentation	Generalplan Ost Jäger Report	
Concealment	Sonderaktion 1005	
War crimes investigations and trials	Einsatzgruppen Trial Extraordinary (Soviet) State Commission	
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Memorials	Bikernieki Memorial	
Related articles	The Holocaust Occupation of Latvia by Nazi Germany	
		
Nazi murders of women and children on the beach at Liepaja, Latvia, December 15, 1941		
VTE The Holocaust in Poland		
Main article The Holocaust Related articles by country Belarus Croatia Denmark Estonia France Latvia Lithuania Norway Russia Ukraine		
VTE Camps, ghettos and operations		
Camps	Extermination <i>Operation Reinhard</i> Bełżec Chelmno Sobibor Treblinka Majdanek Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Kraków-Plaszów Soldau Trawniki Warsaw	
Mass shootings	AB Action Erntefest Jedwabne Kielce cemetery Aktion Krakau Lviv pogroms Lviv professors Palmiry Sonderaktion Krakau Tannenberg Tykocin Bydgoszcz Wąsosz	
Ghettos	List of 267 Jewish ghettos set up in German-occupied Poland (1939–1942) Będzin Białystok Brest Częstochowa Grodno Kraków Lwów Łódź Lubartów Lublin Mędrzyc Podlaski Radom Sosnowiec Wilno Warsaw	
Other atrocities	Action T4 Grossaktion Warsaw Human medical experimentation	
VTE Perpetrators, participants, organizations, and collaborators		
Major perpetrators	Organizers	Josef Bühler Eichmann Eicke Ludwig Fischer Hans Frank Globocnik Glücks Greiser Himmler Hermann Höfle Fritz Katzmann Wilhelm Koppe Friedrich-Wilhelm Krüger Kutschera Erwin Lambert Ernst Lerch Oswald Pohl Reinefarth Scherner Seyss-Inquart · Sporrenberg Streckenbach Thomalla Otto Wächter Wisliceny
	Camp command	Aumeier Baer Boger Braunsteiner Eberl Kurt Franz Karl Frenzel Karl Fritzsche Göth Grabner Hartjenstein Hering Höss Hössler Josef Kramer Liebehenschel Mandel Matthes Michel Möckel Mulka Johann Niemann Oberhauser Reichleitner Heinrich Schwarz Stangl Gustav Wagner Christian Wirth
	Gas chamber executioners	Erich Bauer Bolender Hackenholt Klehr Hans Koch Herbert Lange Theuer
	Physicians	von Bodmann Clauberg Gebhardt Fritz Klein Mengele Horst Schumann Trzebinski Eduard Wirths
	Ghetto command	Auerswald Biebow Blösche Bürkl Konrad Palfinger von Sammem-Frankeneegg Stroop
	Einsatzgruppen	Wolfgang Birkner Blobel Felix Landau Schaper Schöngarth von Woysch
Personnel	Camp guards	Juana Bormann Danz Demjanjuk Margot Dreschel Kurt Gerstein Grese Höcker Kaduk Kollmer Muhsfeldt Orlowski Volkenrath
	By camp	Sobibor Treblinka
Organizations	Einsatzgruppen General Government Hotel Polski WVHA RKFDV VOMI	
Collaborators	Jewish	Group 13 Kapo Żagiew
	Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Belarusian and Ukrainian	Schutzmannschaft
	Other nationalities	Arajs Kommando Ukrainian Auxiliary Police Ukrainian collaboration Lithuanian Security Police Trawniki Ypatingasis būrys Pieter Menten
VTE Resistance: Judenrat, victims, documentation and technical		
Organizations	AK AOB Bund GL PKB ŻOB ŻZA	
Uprisings	Ghetto uprisings Białystok Częstochowa Sobibor Treblinka Warsaw Ghetto Uprising	
Leaders	Mordechai Anielewicz Dawid Moryc Apfelbaum Thomas Blatt Ichhak Cukierman Marek Edelman Leon Feldhendler Paweł Frenkiel Henryk Iwański Itzhak Katzenelson Michał Klepfisz Miles Lerman Alexander Pechersky Witold Pilecki Roza Robota Szmul Zygielbojm	
Judenrat	Jewish Ghetto Police Adam Czerniaków Mordechai Chaim Rumkowski	
Victim lists	Ghettos	Kraków Łódź Lvov (Lwów) Warsaw
	Camps	Auschwitz Bełżec Chelmno Gross-Rosen Izbica Kraków-Plaszów Majdanek Sobibor Soldau Stutthof Trawniki Treblinka

Documentation	Nazi sources	Auschwitz Album Frank Memorandum Höcker Album Höfle Telegram Katzmann Report Korherr Report Nisko Plan Posen speeches Special Prosecution Book-Poland Stroop Report Wannsee Conference
	Witness accounts	Graebe affidavit Gerstein Report Vrba-Wetzler report Witold's report
	Concealment	Sonderaktion 1005
Technical and logistics	Identification in camps Gas chamber Gas van Holocaust train Human medical experimentation Zyklon B	
VTE	Aftermath, trials and commemoration	
Aftermath	Kielce pogrom Anti-Jewish violence, 1944–1946	
Trials	West German trials	Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials Treblinka trials
	Polish, East German, and Soviet trials	Auschwitz Trial (Poland) Extraordinary (Soviet) State Commission
Memorials	Museum of the History of Polish Jews March of the Living	
Righteous among the Nations	Polish Righteous among the Nations Rescue of Jews by Poles during the Holocaust Albert Battel Hermann Friedrich Graebe Andrey Sheptytsky Oskar Schindler	

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