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# Reichskommissariat Ukraine

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During **World War II**, **Reichskommissariat Ukraine** (abbreviated as **RKU**), was the **civilian occupation regime** of much of German-occupied **Ukraine** (which included adjacent areas of modern **Belarus** and pre-war **Poland**). Between September 1941 and March 1944, the Reichskommissariat was administered by *Reichskommissar* **Erich Koch**. The administration's tasks included the pacification of the region and the exploitation, for German benefit, of its resources and people. Adolf Hitler issued a Führer Decree defining the administration of the newly occupied Eastern territories on 17 July 1941.<sup>[1]</sup>

Before the German invasion, Ukraine was a constituent republic of the **USSR**, inhabited by **Ukrainians** with **Russian**, **Polish**, **Jewish**, **Belarusian**, **German**, **Roma** and **Crimean Tatar** minorities. It was a key subject of Nazi planning for the post-war expansion of the German state and civilization.

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## History [edit]

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

**Germany** launched **its invasion of the Soviet Union** on June 22, 1941, seeking to destroy its ideological opponent. In the mind of **Adolf Hitler** and other German expansionists, the destruction of the "**Judeo-Bolshevist**" state would remove a threat from Germany's eastern borders and allow Germany to use the vast spaces of the western Soviet Union, which included the fertile Ukraine, as a source for the fulfillment of the material needs of the German people. The region would also provide "**living space**" for future German colonists.

The German invasion resulted in the collapse of the western elements of the Soviet **Red Army**, and Nazi plans for Ukraine became reality. On July 16, 1941, Hitler appointed the fervent Nazi **Erich Koch** as *Reichskommissar* for the planned *Reichskommissariat Ukraine*, created by a **Führer decree** on August 20, 1941. Originally subject to **Alfred Rosenberg's Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories**, it became a separate German civil entity. The first transfer of Ukrainian territory from military to civil administration took place on September 1, 1941. There were further transfers on October 20 and November 1, 1941, and a final transfer on September 1, 1942, which brought the boundaries of the province to beyond the Dnieper river.

On 14 December 1941, Rosenberg discussed with Hitler various issues regarding the *Reichskommissariat Ukraine*.<sup>[2]</sup> These included a dispute over Koch's status and access to Hitler, manpower shortages over gathering the harvest, Hitler's insistence that the Crimea and much of Southern Ukraine was to be "cleaned out" (i.e., unwanted nationalities to be removed), and directly attached to the Reich as a district called *Gotenland* ("Land of the **Goths**") the renaming of cities such as **Simferopol** to "Gotenburg" and **Sevastopol** to "Theodorichshafen" (after the **ancient** Gothic King **Theodoric the Great**) and an adjustment to the border with Romanian-controlled **Transnistria** to remove overlooking of the shipyards at **Mykolaiv**.



Hitler decreed the creation of the **Nazi Party** organization *Arbeitsbereich Osten der NSDAP* for the new eastern occupied territories on April 1, 1942. This move had been bitterly resisted by both Rosenberg, who rightly feared that the transformation of the administration of the eastern territories from a state to a party bureaucracy would spell the effective end of his ministry (a state organ)'s authority, and **Heinrich Himmler**, who rightly feared that an *arbeitsbereich's* establishment would be accompanied by the commissars

Reichskommissariat Ukraine	
Reichskommissariat of Germany	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span></span> <span><b>1941–1944</b></span> <span></span> </div>	
Capital	Rowno (Rivne)
Languages	German (official) Ukrainian Polish · Crimean Tatar
Government	Civil administration
<b>Reichskommissar</b> - 1941–1944	Erich Koch
<b>Historical era</b> - Established	World War II 1941
- Disestablished	1944
<b>Population</b> - 1941 est.	37,000,000
<b>Currency</b>	Karbovanets
<b>Today part of</b>	 Ukraine  Poland  Slovakia  Russia

Part of a series on the

### History of Ukraine

**Ancient history**

- Trypillian–Cucuteni culture
- Yamna culture
- Catacomb culture
- Cimmeria
- Taurica
- Scythia
- Bosporan Kingdom
- Sarmatia
- Zarubintsy culture
- Chernyakhov culture
- Hunnic Empire

**Middle Ages**

- Early East Slavs
- Onoghuria
- White Croatia
- Rus' Khaganate



becoming RVKs (commissars for war) and thus enormously empowered at the expense of the SS, which had already been steadily losing ground since late September the previous year, when the commissariat government began establishing itself with local commissars asserting control over the police in their territories, hitherto controlled by the SS. Himmler and Rosenberg's rearguard resistance soon collapsed in the face of pressure from **Martin Bormann** in Berlin, and Koch and Lohse in the field. Rosenberg at least managed to be appointed Reichsleiter ("Reich leader") of the new *arbeitsberiech*. Rosenberg later attempted to take such

political power into the political section of the ministry to keep all party issues in his control, and prohibited the creation of organizations and any political activity in the East without his express authorisation. Needless to say he was entirely disobeyed. Hoping that by joining forces they might regain some influence, Himmler and Rosenberg decided upon the appointment of Gottlob Berger, Himmler's power-political hatchet man and the SS's head of personnel, as Rosenberg's deputy, a move which in theory would give Rosenberg control over SS forces in the occupied Soviet territories under civil administration in return for his support for the SS in its power struggles. The partnership between Rosenberg and Himmler achieved nothing other than the exasperation of each other beyond endurance and Berger soon withdrew all cooperation. Koch and Lohse thereafter gradually reduced communication with Rosenberg, liaising with Hitler through Bormann and the party chancellery. Both also made a point of establishing strong **SA** organisations in their jurisdiction as a counterbalance to the SS. Given that many of the commissariat officials were active or reserve SA officers, the pre-existing grudge against the SS was resurrected by these measures and a poisoning of relations was guaranteed. As a last resort, the *Höhere SS- und Polizeiführer* (HSSPF) in Ukraine, Hans-Adolf Prutzmann, attempted to approach Koch directly only to be contemptuously abused and dismissed.

## Geography [edit]

The *Reichskommissariat Ukraine* excluded several parts of present-day **Ukraine**, and included some territories outside of its modern borders. It extended in the west from the **Volhynia** region around **Lutsk**, to a line from **Vynnytsia** to **Mykolaiv** along the **Southern Bug** river in the south, to the areas surrounding **Kiev**, **Poltava** and **Zaporizhia** in the east. Conquered territories further to the east, including the rest of Ukraine (the **Crimea**, **Chernihiv**, **Kharkiv**, and the **Donbas/Donets Basin**), were under military governance until 1943–44. At its greatest extent, it included just under 340,000 square kilometers.

**Eastern Galicia** was transferred to the control of the **General Government** following a Hitler decree, becoming its fifth district (**Distrikt Galizien**). Former Soviet territory between the **Southern Bug** and **Dniester** rivers was also excluded from the Reichskommissariat Ukraine; this was given to **Romania** and named "**Transnistria**" or "Transnistrea", governed from **Odessa** by Dr. Alexeanu, the Romanian Governor.

It also encompassed several southern parts of **Belarus**, including Belarusian **Polesia**, a large area to the north of the **Pripyat river** with forests and marshes, as well as the city of **Brest-Litovsk**, and the towns of **Pinsk** and **Mazyr**.<sup>[3]</sup> This was done by the Germans in order to secure a steady **wood supply** and efficient railroad and water transportation.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Administration [edit]

The *Staatssekretär* 'Secretary of State' **Herbert Backe** was personally nominated by the **Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories**, **Alfred Rosenberg**. His ministry produced the "*Instruktion für einen Reichskommissar in der Ukraine*" for the direction of future administrators of the Reichskommissariat Ukraine.

"*Die Reichskommissare unterstehen dem Reichsminister für die besetzten Ostgebiete und erhalten ausschliesslich von ihm Weisungen...*" ( translät.: The Reich's Commissioners are subordinated under the Reich's minister for the occupied eastern territories and receive only orders from him) was the "**Führer**" decree for the administration of the new eastern territories, the Reichskommissars reported to the Eastern Affairs Ministry.

The capital of this German administration was in **Rivne** in Western Ukraine.

The German Administration gave the role of "Chief of Ukrainian Principal Commission" to Professor **Wolodymyr Kubijowytsh**, an early local supporter.

The civil and criminal justice local administration, apart from the local SS and Wehrmacht military justice branches, was staffed by "Parteien Chef", "Bailiffs", "Mayors", with supervision of German "Schoffen" (Advisers) and "Schlichten" (Arbiters) with ample legal powers. The most important cases or situations which affected "natural rights" of any "Aryan" subject, were managed in **Rivne** or **Berlin**.

The **Wehrmacht** introduced reforms in Ukraine allowing limited religious liberty. In January 1942, Bishop Polikarp Sikorsky of the **Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church** became the temporary administrator of church lands in the German-occupied Ukraine and he was granted the title of Archbishop of **Lutsk** and **Kovel**. He also had authority over Bishoprics at **Kiev**, **Zhytomyr** (Bishop Hryhorij Ohijchuk), **Poltava**, **Kirovohrad**, **Lubny** (Bishop Sylvester Hayevsky), **Dnipropetrovsk** and **Bila Tserkva** (Bishop Manuyil Tarnavsky) by decree of the Civil German Administration of limited religious liberty in Ukraine. The German Administration also allowed Archbishop Alexander of **Pinsk** and **Polesia** to maintain the religious authority he wielded before the war and the same permission was granted to Archbishop Alexander of **Volhynia**.

## Political figures related with the German administration of Ukraine [edit]

- Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories Alfred Rosenberg**
- Georg Leibbrandt**, Eastern Ministry
- Otto Bräutigam**, Eastern Ministry

Khazars  
 Kievan Rus'  
 Galicia–Volhynia  
 Cumania  
 Mongol invasion of Rus'  
 Golden Horde  
 Principality of Moldavia  
 Grand Duchy of Lithuania  
 Crimean Khanate

### Cossacks

Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth  
 Zaporozhian Host  
 Khmelnytsky Uprising  
 The Ruin  
 Cossack Hetmanate  
 Left bank  
 Sloboda Ukraine  
 Right bank  
 Danube

### Early modern

Russian Empire  
 Little Russia  
 New Russia  
 Habsburg Monarchy  
 Kingdom of Galicia  
 Bukovina  
 Carpathian Ruthenia

### Early 20th-century

Ukraine during World War I  
 Ukraine after the Revolution  
 Ukrainian Civil War  
 Ukrainian People's Republic  
 West Ukrainian People's Republic  
 Ukrainian State  
 Directorate of Ukraine

### Soviet era

Ukrainian SSR  
 Communist Party of Ukraine  
 Holodomor  
 Ukraine in World War II  
 Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists  
 Chernobyl

### Modern

Cassette Scandal  
 Orange Revolution  
 Russia–Ukraine gas disputes

### Topics by history

Name of Ukraine  
 Historical regions  
 Christianity in Ukraine

 **Ukraine portal**

V T E

- Reichskommissar [Erich Koch](#)
- Generalkommissar Ernst Leyser
- Gebietskommissar Steudel
- SS-Obergruppenführer [Gottlob Berger](#)

## Military commanders linked with the German administration of Ukraine [edit]

- SS-Gruppenführer Walther Schimana
- SS-Brigadeführer Fritz Freitag
- SS-Brigadeführer Sylvester Stadler
- SS-Brigadeführer Nikolaus Heilmann
- SS-Hauptsturmführer Otto Behrendt
- SS-Sturmbannführer Wolf-Dieter Heike
- SS-Hauptsturmführer Herben Schaaf
- SS-Hauptsturmführer Herbert Schaut
- SS-Gruppenführer [Adolf von Bomhard](#)

## Administrative divisions [edit]

The *Reichskommissariat's* administrative capital was at [Rivne](#), and it was divided into six *Generalbezirke* (general districts), called *Generalkommissariate* (general commissariats) in the pre-Barbarossa planning. This administrative structure was in turn subdivided into 114 *Kreisgebiete*, and further into 443 *Parteien*.

Each "Generalbezirk" was administered by a "Generalkommissar"; each *Kreisgebiete* "circular [i.e. district] area" was led by a "Gebietskommissar" and each *Partei* "party" was governed by a Ukrainian or German "Parteien Chef" (Party Chief). At the level below were German or Ukrainian "Akademiker" ('Academics', i.e. District Chiefs) (similar to Polish "[Wojts](#)" in the [General Government](#)). At the same time at a smaller scale, the local Municipalities were administered by native "[Bailiffs](#)" and "Mayors", accompanied by respective German political advisers if needed. In the most important areas, or where a German Army detachment remained, the local administration was always led by a German; in less significant areas local personnel was in charge.

The six general districts were (English names and administrative centres in parentheses):

- Wolhynien und Podolien ([Volhynia](#) and [Podolia](#); [Luzk](#)) - headed by [SA Obergruppenführer](#) Heinrich Schöne
- Shitomir ([Zhytomyr](#)) - headed by Regierungpräsident Kurt Klemm, then by Gauamtsleiter [Waldemar Magunia](#) (from 1942)
- Kiew ([Kiev](#)) - headed by SA-Brigadeführer I. Quitzrau (till February 14, 1942), then SA-Oberführer [Waldemar Magunia](#) (since February 14, 1942)
- Nikolajew ([Mykolaiv](#)) - headed by [NSFK-Obergruppenführer](#) Ewald Oppermann
- Dnjepropetrowsk ([Dnipropetrovsk](#)) - headed by *Oberbefehlshaber der NSDAP* ('party commander in chief') Claus Selzner
- Krim-Taurien ([Crimea-Taurida](#); [Melitopol](#)) - headed by [Gauleiter Alfred Frauenfeld](#) (note that this district's title was a misnomer, it only included the area north of the [Crimean peninsula](#) up to the [Dnepr river](#)<sup>[4]</sup>).

The administrative position of the Krim *Generalbezirk* remained ambiguous. According to the original German plan it was to correspond approximately to the old [Taurida Governorate](#) (therefore including also mainland portions of Ukraine), and was to consist of two *Teilbezirke* (sub-districts):

- Taurien (the mainland sections, including the [Nogai Steppe](#) and parts of [Mykolaiv](#) and [Zaporizhia](#) provinces.)
- Krim (the [Crimean peninsula](#))

Only the first of these saw transfer to civil administration in September 1942, with the peninsula remaining under military control for the duration of the war.<sup>[4]</sup> Its administrator, Frauenfeld, played off the military and civil authorities against each other and gained the freedom to run the territory as he saw fit. He thereby enjoyed complete autonomy, verging on independence, from Koch's authority. Frauenfeld's administration was much more moderate than Koch's and consequentially more economically successful. Koch was greatly angered by Frauenfeld's insubordination (a comparable situation also existed in the administrative relationship between the Estonian general commissariat and [Reichskommissariat Ostland](#)).

## Further eastward expansion [edit]

Scheduled for incorporation into the *Reichskommissariat Ukraine* but never transferred to civil administration were the *Generalkommissariate* *Tschernigow* ([Chemigov](#)), *Charkow* ([Kharkiv](#)), *Stalino* ([Donetsk](#)), *Woronezh* ([Voronezh](#)), *Rostow* ([Rostov](#)), *Stalingrad*, and *Saratow* ([Saratov](#)), which would have brought the boundary of the province to the western border of [Kazakhstan](#).<sup>[5]</sup>

In addition, Reichskommissar Koch had wishes of further extending his Reichskommissariat to [Ciscaucasia](#).<sup>[6]</sup>

## Demographics [edit]

The official German press, in 1941, reported the Ukrainian urban and rural populations as 19 millions each. During the commissariat's existence the Germans only undertook one official census, for January 1, 1943, documenting a population of 16,910,008 people.<sup>[7]</sup> The 1926 [Soviet](#) official census recorded the urban population as 5,373,553 and the rural population as 23,669,381 - a total of 29,042,934. In 1939 a new census reported the Ukrainian urban population as 11,195,620 and rural population as 19,764,601; a total of 30,960,221. The [Ukrainian](#) Soviets counted 17% of total Soviet population.

## Security [edit]

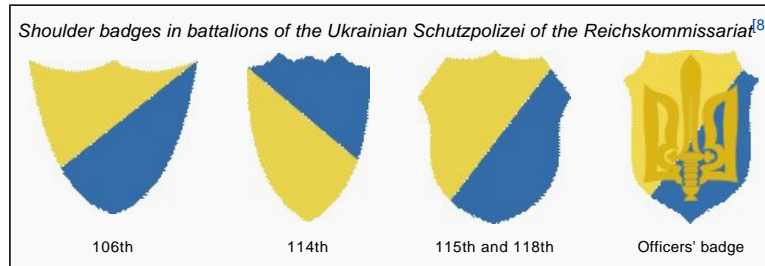
The [Wehrmacht](#) was pressured for political reasons to gradually restore private properties in zones under military control and accept the local volunteer recruits into their units and the [Waffen-SS](#), promoted by local nationalists organizations OUN-B and OUN-M, whilst receiving political support from the [Wehrmacht](#).

The [Reichsführer-SS](#) and chief of German Police, [Heinrich Himmler](#) initially had direct authority over any SS formations in Ukraine to order



Administrative map, September 1942.

"Security Operations", but soon lost it. Especially after the summer of 1942 when he tried to regain control over policing in Ukraine by gaining authority for the collection of the harvest and failed miserably, in large part because Koch withheld cooperation. Ironically, in Ukraine, Himmler soon became the voice of relative moderation, hoping that an improvement in the Ukrainians' living conditions would encourage greater numbers of them to join the Waffen-SS's foreign divisions. Koch, properly nicknamed "hangman of Ukraine," was contemptuous of Himmler's efforts. In this he was supported by Hitler who was sceptical when he was not hostile to the idea of recruiting Slavs in general and Soviet nationals in particular to the Wehrmacht.



## Economic exploitation [edit]

In the civil administration of the East Affairs ministry worked numerous technical staff Slavs under [Georg Leibbrandt](#), former chief of the east section of overseas political office in the Party, now chief of the political section in the East Ministry, and his deputy [Otto Bräutigam](#), previously consul with experience in the [Soviet Union](#). Economic affairs remained under the direct management of [Hermann Göring](#) the Plenipotentiary of Four-Years Plan and Oldenburg State Major, and [Fritz Saukel](#) was charged with working with the General Plenipotentiary of Manpower recruitment, though in Ukraine Koch insisted that Saukel confine himself to setting requirements leaving the actual "recruitment" to Koch and his brutes. The Todt Organization Ost Branch in the land. Other members of the German administration in Ukraine were Generalkommissar Leyser and Gebietkommissar Steudel.

The Ministry of Transport had direct control of "Ostbahns" and "Generalverkersdirektion Osten" (the railway administration in the Eastern territories). These German central government interventions in the affairs of the East Affairs by ministries were known as *Sonderverwaltungen* (special administrations).

The position of the Eastern Affairs Ministry was weak because its department chiefs: (Economy, Work, Foods & Crops and Forest & Woods) held similar posts in other government departments (The Four-Year Plan, Eastern Economic Office, Foods and Farming Ministry, etc.) with other supplementary junior staff. Thus the East Ministry was managed by personal criteria and particular interests over official orders. Additionally, they failed to maintain the "Political Section" at an equal level with more specialized departments (Economy, Works, Farms, etc.) because political considerations clashed with exploitation plans in the territory.

The Reichskommissariat Ukraine paid Occupation taxes and funds to the German Reich until February 1944 the following amounts:

- 1,246,1 M [German Reichsmark](#)
- 107,9 M [Soviet rubles](#)

In accord with information composed by [Lutz von Krosigk](#), the Reich Minister of Finances.

The Ministry of East Affairs ordered Koch and [Hinrich Lohse](#) (the Reichskommissar of Ostland) in March 1942 to supply 380,000 farm workers and 247,000 industrial workers for German work needs. Later Koch was mentioned during the new year message of 1943, how he "recruited" 710,000 workers in Ukraine. This and subsequent 'worker registration' drives in Ukraine would eventually backfire after the *Battle of Kursk* when the Germans would attempt to build a defensive line along the Dnieper only to discover that the necessary manpower had been either recruited to forced labour in Germany or had gone underground to forestall such "recruitment".

[Alfred Rosenberg](#) implemented an "Agrarian New Order" in Ukraine, ordering the confiscation of Soviet state properties to establish German state properties. Additionally the replacement of Russian [Kolkhozes](#) and [Sovkhozes](#), by their own "Gemeindwirtschaften" (German Communal Farms), the installation of state enterprise "Landbewirtschaftungsgesellschaft Ukraine M.b.H." for managing the new German state farms and cooperatives, and the foundation of numerous "Kombines" (Great German exploitation Monopolies) with government or private capital in the territory, to exploit the resources and [Donbass](#) area.

Hitler said "Ukraine and the East lands would produce 7 Million, or more likely 10 or 12 Million of Metric tonnes of Grain to provide Germany's food needs".

## German intentions [edit]

*Further information:* [Lebensraum](#) and [Generalplan Ost](#)

The regime was planning to encourage the settlement of [German](#) and other "[Germanic](#)" farmers in the region after the war, along with the empowerment of some ethnic Germans in the territory. Ukraine was the supposed residence of ancient Germanic [Gothic](#) tribes. The sending of Dutch settlers was charged to the "Nederlandsche Oost-Compagnie", a Dutch-German Company dedicated to encourage the colonization of the east by Dutch citizens.

The German civil administration met "[Volksdeutsche](#)" (ethnic Germans) in [Mykolaiv](#), [Zaporizhia](#) and [Dnipropetrovsk](#). The archives of the [Soviet](#) census in 1926 counted them as 393,924 persons. The Soviets counted ethnic Germans in all Russia at 1,423,534, or 1% of the total population in 1939.

The administration took measures to protect [Germans](#) in the area who were entered on their Volksdeutsch racial list. They received special rights

- the return of their land and property prior to the [Soviet](#) Revolution
- permission to return to visit parents in the motherland
- the creation of special German resident zones in [Dnipropetrovsk](#) and other areas
- encouraged recruitment to the [German Army](#) or service in the civil administration in the territory, amongst other special measures.

In Ukraine the Germans published a "local" journal in the German language, the *Deutsche Ukrainezeitung*.

During the occupation a very small number of cities and their accompanying districts maintained [German](#) names. These cities were designated as urban strongholds for [Volksdeutsche](#) natives.<sup>[9]</sup> [Hegewald](#) ([Himmler](#)'s field headquarters and the location of a small, experimental [German colony](#)),<sup>[10]</sup> [Försterstadt](#) (also a Volksdeutsche colony),<sup>[11]</sup> [Halbstadt](#) (a German [Mennonite](#) settlement),<sup>[9]</sup> [Alexanderstadt](#),<sup>[12]</sup> [Kronau](#)<sup>[9]</sup> and

*Friesendorf*<sup>[13]</sup> were some of these.

On 12 August 1941 Hitler ordered the complete destruction of the Ukrainian capital of **Kiev** by the use of **incendiary bombs** and gunfire.<sup>[14]</sup> Because the German military lacked sufficient material for this operation it wasn't carried out, after which the Nazi planners instead **decided to starve** the city's inhabitants. **Heinrich Himmler** on the other hand considered Kiev to be "an ancient German city" because of the **Magdeburg city rights** that it had acquired centuries prior, and often referred to it as "*Kiroffo*".<sup>[14]</sup>

## See also [edit]

- Reichskommissariat Ostland
- Reichskommissariat Moskowien
- Reichskommissariat Kaukasus
- Reichskommissariat
- The Holocaust in Ukraine
- Ukrainian collaborationism with the Axis powers
- OST-Arbeiter
- Massacres of Poles in Volhynia
- Babi Yar
- The Death Match

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## External links [edit]

- Officials of the Ostministerium and the Reichskommissariats
- Map of Occupied Europe

<span>VTE</span>	<b>German administrative territories 1939–1945</b>	
<b>German Reich (1939–1945)</b>	Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia Incorporated Eastern Territories General Government	
<b>Military Administrations</b>	France (1940–1944) Belgium and Northern France (1940–1944) Serbia (1941–1944) Greece (1941–1945) Poland (1939) <i>Soviet Union (1941–1944)</i>	
<b>Reichskommissariat</b>	Founded: <span>Norwegen (1940–1945) Niederlande (1940–1945) <i>Ostland (1941–1945) Ukraine (1941–1944)</i></span> Planned: <i>Don-Wolga Moskowien Kaukasus Turkestan Ural</i>	
	Administrations within or including <i>Soviet</i> territory shown in <i>italics</i> .	
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Western Europe Eastern Europe Mediterranean and Middle East Asia and the Pacific West Africa East Africa Atlantic		
Casualties Military engagements Conferences Commanders		
Participants	<b>Allies</b> (leaders)	Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Czechoslovakia Ethiopia Finland (1944–1945) France Greece India Italy (from September 1943) Luxembourg Mexico Netherlands New Zealand Norway Philippines (Commonwealth) Poland South Africa Soviet Union United Kingdom United States Yugoslavia
	<b>Axis and Axis-aligned</b> (leaders)	Bulgaria Reorganized National Government of China Independent State of Croatia Finland Germany Hungary Free India Iraq Italy (until September 1943) Italian Social Republic Japan Manchukuo Philippines (Second Republic) Romania Slovakia Thailand Vichy France
	<b>Resistance</b>	Albania Austria Baltic States Belgium Czech lands Denmark Estonia Ethiopia France Germany Greece Hong Kong India Italy Korea Latvia Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Philippines Poland (Anti-communist) Romania Thailand Soviet Union Slovakia Western Ukraine Vietnam Yugoslavia
Timeline	<b>Prelude</b>	Africa Asia Europe
	<b>1939</b>	Poland Phoney War Winter War Atlantic Changsha China
	<b>1940</b>	<i>Weserübung</i> Netherlands Belgium France Britain North Africa West Africa British Somaliland Baltic States Moldova Indochina Greece <i>Compass</i>
	<b>1941</b>	East Africa Yugoslavia Yugoslav Front Greece Crete Iraq Soviet Union ( <i>Barbarossa</i> ) Finland Lithuania Syria and Lebanon Kiev Iran Leningrad Moscow Sevastopol Pearl Harbor Hong Kong Philippines Changsha Malaya Borneo (1941–42)
	<b>1942</b>	Burma Changsha Coral Sea Gazala Midway <i>Blue</i> Stalingrad Dieppe El Alamein Guadalcanal <i>Torch</i>
	<b>1943</b>	Tunisia Kursk Smolensk Solomon Islands Sicily Lower Dnieper Italy Gilbert and Marshall Islands <i>Change</i>
	<b>1944</b>	Monte Cassino / <i>Shingle</i> Narva Korsun-Cherkassy <i>Tempest Ichi-Go Overlord Neptune</i> Normandy Mariana and Palau <i>Bagration</i> Western Ukraine Tannenberg Line Warsaw Eastern Romania Belgrade Paris Gothic Line <i>Market Garden</i> Estonia <i>Crossbow Pointblank</i> Lapland Hungary Leyte Ardennes Burma (1944–1945)
	<b>1945</b>	<i>Bodenplatte</i> Vistula-Oder Iwo Jima Okinawa Italy (Spring 1945) Syrmian Front Berlin Czechoslovakia Budapest West Hunan Surrender of Germany Project Hula Manchuria Manila Borneo Atomic bombings Kuril Islands Shumshu Surrender of Japan
Aspects	<b>General</b>	Air warfare of World War II Attacks on North America Blitzkrieg Comparative military ranks Cryptography Home front Lend-Lease Manhattan Project Military awards Military equipment Military production Nazi plunder Technology Total war Strategic bombing Bengal famine of 1943
	<b>Aftermath</b>	Effects Expulsion of Germans Operation <i>Paperclip</i> Operation <i>Keelhaul</i> Occupation of Germany Morgenthau Plan Territorial changes of Germany Soviet occupations Romania Poland Hungary Baltic States Occupation of Japan First Indochina War Indonesian National Revolution Cold War Decolonization Popular culture
	<b>War crimes</b>	Allied war crimes Soviet war crimes British war crimes United States war crimes German / <i>Wehrmacht</i> war crimes The Holocaust Italian war crimes Japanese war crimes Unit 731 Croatian war crimes (against the Serbs / against the Jews) Serbian war crimes
	<b>War rape</b>	German military brothels Camp brothels Rape during the occupation of Japan Comfort women Rape of Nanking Rape during the occupation of Germany Rape during the liberation of France Rape during the liberation of Poland
	<b>Prisoners</b>	Finnish prisoners of war in the Soviet Union German prisoners of war in the Soviet Union German prisoners of war in the United States Italian prisoners of war in the Soviet Union Japanese prisoners of war in the Soviet Union Japanese prisoners of war in World War II Nazi crimes against Soviet POWs Polish prisoners of war in the Soviet Union Romanian prisoners of war in the Soviet Union

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<b>Major perpetrators</b>	Paul Blobel Werner Braune Hans Frank Heinrich Himmler Friedrich Jeckeln Ernst Kaltenbrunner Fritz Katzmann Erich Koch Felix Landau Otto Ohlendorf Paul Otto Radomski Otto Rasch Walter Schimana Otto Wächter Dieter Wisliceny	
<b>Nazi occupation and organizations</b>	Einsatzgruppen General Government <b>Reichskommissariat Ukraine</b>	
<b>Collaborators</b>	<i>Individuals</i> Volodymyr Bahazyi Vladimir Katriuk Petro Voinovsky Petro Zakhvalynsky <i>Organizations</i> Schutzmannschaft Ukrainian Auxiliary Police	
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<b>Concealment and denial</b>	Sonderaktion 1005	
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<b>Righteous among the Nations</b>	Saide Arifova Omelyan Kovch Hermann Friedrich Graebe	
<b>Memorials</b>	Babi Yar memorials List of Babi Yar victims	
See also History of the Jews in Carpathian Ruthenia Transnistria (World War II)		

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