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The Holocaust in Ukraine

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Holocaust in Ukraine** took place during the **Occupation of Ukraine by Nazi Germany**.^[1] Between 1941 and 1945, approximately 3,000,000 **Ukrainian** and other non-Jewish victims were killed as part of Nazi extermination policies, along with between 850,000 - 900,000 **Jews** who lived in the territory of modern **Ukraine**.^{[2][3]}

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Generalplan Ost [edit]

Main article: Generalplan Ost

One of Hitler's ambitions at the start of the war was to exterminate, expel, or enslave most or all **Slavs** from their native lands so as to make **living space** for German settlers. This plan of genocide^[4] was to be carried into effect gradually over a period of 25–30 years.^[5]

Death squads (1941–1943) [edit]



A member of **Einsatzgruppe D** is about to shoot a man sitting by a mass grave in **Vinnytyia, Ukraine**, in 1942. Present in the background are the German soldiers.^[6] The last Jew

Main articles: Einsatzgruppen and Mass graves in the Soviet Union

Total civilian losses during the war and German occupation in Ukraine are estimated at four million, including up to a million Jews who were murdered by the **Einsatzgruppen** and local Nazi collaborators. **Einsatzgruppe C** (SS-*Gruppenführer* **Dr. Otto Rasch**) was assigned to north and central Ukraine, and **Einsatzgruppe D** (SS-*Gruppenführer* **Dr. Otto Ohlendorf**) to Moldavia, south Ukraine, the **Crimea**, and, during 1942, the north **Caucasus**. According to Ohlendorf at his trial, "the *Einsatzgruppen* had the mission to protect the rear of the troops by killing the Jews, Romani, Communist functionaries, active Communists, uncooperative slavs, and all persons who would endanger the security." In practice, their victims were nearly all Jewish civilians (not a single

Einsatzgruppe member was killed in action during these operations^[citation needed]). The **United States Holocaust Memorial Museum** tells the story of one survivor of the Einsatzgruppen in **Piryatin, Ukraine**, when they killed 1,600 Jews on April 6, 1942, the second day of **Passover**:

I saw them do the killing. At 5:00 p.m. they gave the command, "Fill in the pits." Screams and groans were coming from the pits. Suddenly I saw my neighbor Ruderman rise from under the soil ... His eyes were bloody and he was screaming: "Finish me off!" ... A murdered woman lay at my feet. A boy of five years crawled out from under her body and began to scream desperately. "Mommy!" That was all I saw, since I fell unconscious.^[6]

The most notorious massacre of Jews in Ukraine was at the **Babi Yar** ravine outside **Kiev**, where 33,771 Jews were killed in a single operation on September 29–30, 1941. (An amalgamation of 100,000 to 150,000 Ukrainian and other Soviet citizens were also killed in the following weeks). The mass killing of Jews in Kiev was decided on by the military governor Major-General Friedrich Eberhardt, the Police Commander for Army Group South (SS-*Obergruppenführer* **Friedrich Jeckeln**) and the *Einsatzgruppe C* Commander Otto Rasch. It was carried out by a mixture of SS, SD and Security Police, assisted by the **Ukrainian Auxiliary Police**. On the Monday, the Jews of Kiev gathered by the **cemetery**, expecting to be loaded onto trains. The crowd was large enough that most of the men, women, and children could not have known what was happening until it was too late: by the time they heard the machine-gun fire, there was no chance to escape. All were driven down a corridor of soldiers, in groups of ten, and then shot. A truck driver described the scene:

“ **Jews of the city of Kiev and vicinity! On Monday, September**

[O]ne after the other, they had to remove their luggage, then their coats, shoes, and

The Holocaust in Ukraine

Location	Ukraine
Date	22 June 1941 to late 1944
Incident type	Imprisonment, mass shootings, concentration camps, ghettos, forced labor, starvation, torture, mass kidnapping
Perpetrators	Erich Koch , Friedrich Jeckeln , Otto Ohlendorf , Paul Blobel and many others
Organizations	Einsatzgruppen , Ordnungspolizei , and others
Victims	3,000,000 Ukrainians & non-Jews 850,000 - 900,000 Jews
Memorials	At various points in country

VTE



Jews digging their own graves. **Storow**, July 4, 1941.



Nazi soldier murdering Jewish civilians, including a mother and child, in 1942, at **Ivanhorod, Ukraine**.

29, you are to appear by 08:00 a.m. with your possessions, money, documents, valuables, and warm clothing at Dorogozhitskaya Street, next to the Jewish cemetery. Failure to appear is punishable by death.”

—Order posted in Kiev in Russian and Ukrainian, on or around September 26, 1941.^[4]

overgarments and also underwear ... Once undressed, they were led into the ravine which was about 150 meters long and 30 meters wide and a good 15 meters deep ... When they reached the bottom of the ravine they were seized by members of the *Schutzmannschaft* and made to lie down on top of Jews who had already been shot ... The corpses were literally in layers. A police marksman came along and shot each Jew in the neck with a *submachine gun* ... I saw these marksmen stand on layers of corpses and shoot one after the other ... The marksman would walk across the bodies of the executed Jews to the next Jew, who had meanwhile lain down, and shoot him.^[7]



Holocaust in Ukraine: the map

Massacres [edit]

Main article: Pogroms in Ukraine#During World War II

- Jekaterynosław
- Massacre of Lwów professors
- Pliskow
- Stanisławów
- Teodozja

- Trembowla
- Żytomierz

Executor units [edit]

- Einsatzgruppen C & D (*Einsatzkommando*)
- Abwehr/Brandenburg special saboteur unit *Nachtigall Battalion*
- Freiwilligen-Stamm-Regiment 3 & 4 (Russians & Ukrainians)
- Ukrainische Hilfspolizei

Survivors [edit]

- Mina Rosner
- Stefan Petelycky** - see "Into Auschwitz, for Ukraine" (Kashtan Press, 2008), available at www.uccla.ca

Righteous among the Nations [edit]

Ukraine rates the 4th in the number of people recognized as "Righteous among the Nations" for saving Jews during the Holocaust, with the total of 2272 individuals recognized to date.^[8]

The religious Christian sect, the *Shtundists*, helped hide Jews in Ukraine during the Holocaust.^[citation needed]

See also [edit]

- History of the Jews in Ukraine
- Hegewald (colony)
- No Place on Earth*, a 2012 documentary film on a group of Ukrainian Jews who survived the height of The Holocaust in the Verteba and Priest's Grotto caves

References [edit]

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- ↑ Dawidowicz, Lucy S. (1986). *The war against the Jews, 1933–1945*. New York: Bantam Books. ISBN 0-553-34302-5.p. 403
- ↑ DIETRICH EICHHOLTZ "»Generalplan Ost« zur Versklavung osteuropäischer Völker"^[1]
- ↑ Madajczyk, Czesław. "Die Besatzungssysteme der Achsenmächte. Versuch einer komparatistischen Analyse." *Studia Historiae Oeconomicae* vol. 14 (1980): pp. 105-122 ^[2] in *Hitler's War in the East, 1941-1945: A Critical Assessment* by Gerd R. Ueberschear and Rolf-Dieter Müller ^[3]
- ↑ ^a ^b **Berenbaum, Michael**. *The World Must Know*. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2nd edition, 2006, p. 93.
- ↑ ^a ^b **Berenbaum, Michael**. *The World Must Know*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, this edition 2006, pp. 97–98.
- ↑ http://www1.yadvashem.org/yv/en/righteous/statistics.asp

VTE	The Holocaust in Ukraine
	Main article <i>The Holocaust</i> Related articles by country Belarus Estonia Latvia Lithuania Norway Poland Russia
Crimes	Babi Yar Drobytsky Yar Drohobych Kamianets-Podilskyi Lviv pogroms Mizocz Ghetto Odessa Pripyat Swamps
Major perpetrators	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
Nazi occupation and organizations	Einsatzgruppen General Government Reichskommissariat Ukraine
Collaborators	<i>Individuals</i> Volodymyr Bahaziy Vladimir Katriuk Petro Voinovsky Petro Zakhvalynsky <p><i>Organizations</i> Schutzmannschaft Ukrainian Auxiliary Police</p>
Ghettos, camps and prisons	Bogdanovka Drohobych Ghetto Syrets concentration camp Vapniarka
Resistance and survivors	Priest's Grotto Syrets inmate revolt
Planning, methods, documents and evidence	<i>Planning</i> Generalplan Ost Volksliste <p><i>Evidence</i> Graebe affidavit</p>
Concealment and denial	Sonderaktion 1005
War crimes investigations and trials	Einsatzgruppen Trial Extraordinary (Soviet) State Commission

Righteous among the Nations	Saide Arifova Omelyan Kovch Hermann Friedrich Graebe
Memorials	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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