



## SUMMARIES

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### **SAMVEL AZIZIAN**

#### GALICIAN ARMENIANS AND HOLOCAUST: PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

The article is devoted to the tragic events of the Second World War in Nazi-occupied Galicia. After overtaking the Western Ukraine Nazis began to impose their racial policies on the local population, provoked Jewish pogroms in Lvov and launched systematic persecution of Jews. Part of the local gentile population of the Western Ukraine, including intelligentsia, church members, ordinary Ukrainians and people of other ethnic background, who disapproved of the actions by the occupation regime, sympathized with the persecuted and risked their lives to hide Jews from Nazi murderous policies.

The given paper attempts at at least partial unveiling of the little known topic of interethnic relations during the occupation times using the example of Jewish and Armenian communities in Lvov. Another aim of the article is outlining the directions for further research. It is based on the documents stored in the former KGB archives in Kiev and Lvov, and on a testimony by a dweller of Ivano-Frankivsk region.

The author supplies examples of saving the Jews by representatives of Armenian community and Armenian clergy of Galicia, opens up previously unknown forms of saving Jews through changing the metric documents, discusses the case of help to the mixed Jewish families by the Armenian ethno-religious community.

**MARKUS EIKEL****FACILITATING THE HOLOCAUST – THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION  
UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION IN CENTRAL  
AND EASTERN UKRAINE, 1941–1944**

The article analyzes the history and function of the Local Auxiliary administration in Ukraine under German occupation. In the occupied parts of Ukraine, the German occupiers did not allow a collaborationist regime or any other local representation beyond the regional (*oblast*) level. However, both in urban centers and in rural areas, a Local Auxiliary Administration (*Hilfsverwaltung*) was established, headed by a city mayor (*Bürgermeister*) in the towns, a raion chief (*Rayonvorsteher*) in the districts, and a village elder (*Starost*) in the villages.

Many tasks that the Local Auxiliary Administration fulfilled during the years 1941 to 1944 were routine administrative tasks. Monthly reports written by the city mayor or the raion chief did focus on questions such as agricultural production, budget problems, health concerns, and housing issues. Under the specific circumstances of the German occupation, however, some of these “ordinary” functions led to the involvement of the Local Auxiliary Administration in war crimes and genocide. Primary archival sources show that the Local Auxiliary Administration supported the extermination of the local Jewish population by discriminating, identifying and isolating the Jews; and by administering property belonging to Jews after their murder. Later in the occupation period, the Local Auxiliary Administration was also heavily involved in the execution of forced labour deportations.

Within a framework of division of labor, the German occupation authorities assigned many tasks to be executed by local administrative units and personnel. Whatever the motives of the local administrators were, their co-operation with the occupying forces led in most cases to the involvement in crimes that the Germans planned and initiated.

**ANATOLY PODOLSKY****MEMORY ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST IN UKRAINIAN SOCIETY:  
AN ATTEMPT AT ANALYSIS OF SOME ASPECTS**

The article is devoted to the formation of historical memory about the past in modern Ukraine and the place the Holocaust takes in this memory. The paper analyses research-academic, pedagogical and memorial aspects of commemoration of the fate of

Ukrainian Jews in times of the Holocaust. Much space is allocated to the comparison of formal (State) and informal (work of NGOs) approaches to research and education on the topic concerned. The main feature of the so called formal approach to Holocaust research lies in “ignoring” scholarly, historiographic papers on the topic, marginalizing the issue. Despite the certain gains in informal Holocaust studies, this topic is still on the margin of popular opinion in the modern Ukrainian society. However the situation is gradually changing. The mentioned situation is in sharp contrast with the recent events in informal Holocaust education in Ukraine. Over the past decade significant results have been gained owing to the activities of scholarly and educational NGOs in the country, among them Ukrainian Center for Holocaust Studies. One can trace continuous educational seminars for teachers, publication of textbooks and manuals, competitions of students’ research and art works. Many teachers began teaching the concerned topic within their self-developed courses, not waiting for the facilities from the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. Therefore, the author believes that such high intensity and quality of informal education began to exercise influence on the formal approaches to Holocaust education in Ukraine. And not only on the approaches to the mentioned topic, but also on the tendencies of ethnocentrism and monocultural and monoethnic views that are, unfortunately, still prevailing in Ukrainian formal education. The gains of informal Holocaust education undermine the given tendencies and pave the way for multicultural education, which defines the future of Ukraine. Modern Ukrainian tendencies for memorialization of the memory about the Holocaust are somewhat similar to the situation in educational sphere. The similarity lies, first and foremost, in the activities by NGOs and elements of civic society, who, also not waiting for the actions on behalf of the government, find themselves the financial means (mostly abroad) to mark and commemorate the sites of mass execution and murder of Ukrainian Jews during the Nazi occupation. Though in most cases this is a responsibility of governmental institutions. The author believes, that such attitude on behalf of the government to preservation of the memory about the Holocaust in Ukraine in all the concerned aspects (research-academic, educational, memorial) is a result of catastrophic lack of understanding or desire to understand that Ukrainian history is not monoethnic but multicultural and that the responsibility for memory about the past includes also the fate of Ukrainian Jews in times of the Holocaust as a constituent part of Ukrainian WWII history.

**NIELS BO POULSEN****WAR CRIME INVESTIGATION *PO-SOVETSKI*? EVALUATING MATERIAL FROM THE EXTRAORDINARY STATE COMMISSION**

With the increased accessibility to the Soviet archives since the late eighties the Extraordinary State Commission has become subject of a number of scholarly works. The evaluation of the Commission's work and the documentation compiled by it has varied considerably. In some studies it has been suggested that the number of victims were inflated, in others that the number, particularly when it comes to Jews, were diminished. A more systematic attempt to check the Commission's figures against the findings of contemporary research is, however, missing. The present article analyzes the quantitative and qualitative value of the material generated by the Extraordinary State Commission and how the investigative process was used to blame the Germans for Soviet crimes. By juxtaposing Commission figures for a number of localities with figures established by contemporary studies it is demonstrated by a number of cases that a general tendency to inflate the victim figures upwards existed. This seems largely to be due to the inclusion of other types of fatalities, such as "collateral damage" and – in some areas – due to the inclusion of people who were missing for example because they had fled the Soviet Union upon the arrival of the Red Army.

From a qualitative point of view much of the locally generated material provided a fairly adequate picture of the Nazis' crimes, although some documents are based on statements of a more anecdotic character. The Commission's primary material is fairly precise when it comes to single events and to victim groups. It also helps supplement German source material because it provides the victim's perspective. The precision of the material is, however, to some degree lost when more general conclusions about entire districts and regions were made by the local sub-commissions.

The Extraordinary State Commission was involved in blaming Soviet crimes in such localities as Katyn, Kiev, Odessa and Vinnitsa on the Nazis. While outright falsification of facts was involved in the cases mentioned above, the German crimes in the Soviet Union were so severe and widespread that such manipulations were in general not necessary. The three general caveats when using Commission material are thus: 1) that the figures cannot necessarily be trusted, 2) the inclusion of a certain degree of anecdotic evidence and 3) a limited number of outright forgeries related to well known German revelations of mass graves of Stalin's victims. In all three cases, traditional scholarly virtues, such as contrasting with all other relevant sources, using sound judgement and paying close attention to detail as well as context are the relevant tools to be applied when processing the Commission's materials.