

**FORUM**

A UKRAINIAN REVIEW

DID HITLER OR STALIN KILL MORE  
UKRAINIANS IN WORLD WAR II?  
UKRAINE LOST 10 MILLION IN WWII  
CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE  
METROPOLITAN WASYLY  
ARCHIPENKO & WARHOL



## World War II in Ukraine





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## FRONT COVER:

The monument over the grave of the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko in Kaniv, Ukraine, surrounded by the barbed wire of a German concentration camp in World War II.

## BACK COVER:

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill,  
U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and  
USSR leader Joseph Stalin meeting at  
Yalta (Ukraine) in February 1945

Nazi German Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

Metropolitan Wasyly at Ukrainian World Congress.

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Order of Bohdan Khmelnytsky medal established  
October 10, 1943 for the Ukrainian Front Armies  
and Navy fighting Nazi Germany.



# Ukrainian Fraternal Association 1910-1995

**T**HE UKRAINIAN FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION was founded 85 years ago on October 25, 1910 in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and has played a significant role in Ukrainian American life for most of this century. In its early years it provided leadership and support for families of Ukrainian immigrant coal miners. Later its activities and the organization grew to national scope with members from coast to coast in the United States and, since 1932, in Canada.

Founded in 1910 as the Ruthenian National Union of America with John Arden as president, in 1918 it was renamed the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association. In 1978 it was renamed the Ukrainian Fraternal Association to better reflect its membership.

In 1910 the UFA was founded with \$1.80 cash and 1,798 members. Today the UFA has about 18,000 members and \$13,000,000 in assets and has made many contributions to the life of Ukrainians in North America. It has even had an impact on Ukraine. Through the decades the UFA was one of the champions of the independence of Ukraine and this dream, held by generations of Ukrainian Americans, was finally realized by the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence on August 24, 1991.

Ukraine, with its 52 million people and the largest territory of any country in Europe, started to tackle the immense problems it inherited from the Communist system, Soviet Russian domination and russification. In particular, the UFA recognized the serious problems that Ukrainians and especially young children, faced from the world's worst nuclear power station accident nine years ago at Chornobyl on April 26, 1986.

In recent years much of the UFA's energy and talent have been devoted to the humanitarian, health and medical needs of Ukraine. Much of the effort of UFA President Ivan Oleksyn has been devoted the past nine years to raising funds for medical supplies and equipment for hospitals treating the children who are victims of Chornobyl. Estimates today range from 35,000 to over 100,000 deaths and illnesses in Ukraine as a direct result of Chornobyl, and many of them are the most helpless victims — children.

The UFA, as a leading Ukrainian American organization, has also provided advice and assistance to Ukraine. The current UFA president, Ivan Oleksyn, has attended important conferences in Ukraine and serves as a member of the Ukrainian World Co-ordinating Council and other bodies. The UFA is also a member of the powerful Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACA) which is the leading body representing Ukrainians in the USA. The UACA contributes to the strengthening and development of Ukrainian community life in America.

The Ukrainian Fraternal Association has continued to play its part as a leader in Ukrainian American life. For example, the Ivan Franko Scholarship Foundation has encouraged the education of youth through its prize essay awards and scholarships for university and college studies. About three-quarters of a million dollars have been awarded as student assistance and scholarships by the UFA. In addition, the UFA provides insurance at low fraternal rates for its members and mortgages at low rates for members buying a house or a business.

Every summer in July since 1976 the UFA has sponsored a Ukrainian Festival at its resort Verkhovyna in Glen Spey, N.Y. This is a colorful talent showcase of Ukrainian American and Canadian singers, dancers, musicians and artists. In recent years performers from Ukraine have also participated.

Among its many contributions the UFA has published many books and pamphlets in Ukrainian and English which provide information about Ukraine for schools and libraries. On special occasions the UFA also publishes an Almanac for its members. One of the oldest Ukrainian newspapers in the world is *Narodna Volya* published for 85 years by the UFA in its own printing plant in the Home Office in Scranton. Nicholas Duplak is the Editor of *Narodna Volya* and Serge Kowalchuk, Jr. is the Editor of the English section *Ukrainian Herald*. Since 1967 the UFA has published the quarterly magazine *FORUM A Ukrainian Review* with Andrew Gregorovich as Editor. The UFA will publish the deluxe illustrated book *Ukrainian Heritage* to mark its 85th anniversary.

Many American leaders such as presidents Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton have acknowledged the contributions of the UFA to American life and prominent Ukrainian cabinet ministers in independent Ukraine have also praised the work of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association.

The Ukrainian Fraternal Association is an influential organization which has an impressive record of achievements in its 85 years. The quality of its contribution to the Ukrainian community is exemplified by its long tradition of charitable and fraternal service rather than one of personal profit. As one of the major institutions of Ukrainian life on this continent, the UFA has enriched the lives of its individual members both economically and socially as it has the Ukrainian community in North America for most of this century. The UFA has a real record of achievement and many leaders have emerged from its ranks. The members of the UFA Supreme Council, the President and the tens of thousands of UFA members have established an outstanding record which must be passed on to the succeeding generations to keep the Ukrainian flame alive in America. ■



# Ukrainian Heritage!

**U**KRAINIAN HERITAGE is a new book in preparation which is to be published by the Ukrainian Fraternal Association in Scranton. For the first time in the English language a deluxe illustrated volume will be available on the cultural history of Ukraine from 10,000 B.C. to the present day.

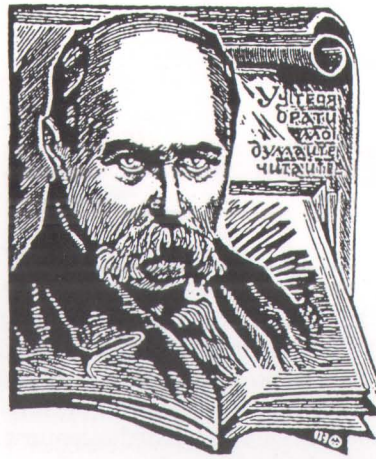
Research for the *Ukrainian Heritage* has been carried on over many years. In the past year full-time research and preparation has been intensified to obtain the latest information on Ukrainian culture.

Although most Americans and Canadians, (like most people of the world), are mainly familiar with the folkloric aspects of Ukrainian culture, this book will balance folk arts with extensive material on the fine arts as well as the scientific achievements of Ukraine.

The chapter on the scientific achievements of Ukraine includes, for example: The Ukrainian scientist who conquered space with Sputnik in 1957 (S. Korolev); the Ukrainian who is the "Father of the Helicopter" (Igor Sikorsky); the Ukrainian American inventor of the Light Emitting Diode (LED, N. Holonak); the first computer made in Europe (MEOM); the invention of the concept and term biosphere (V. Vernadsky); the largest aircraft in the world today (O. Antonov) and the Ukrainian American/Canadian who placed the first COMSAT communications satellite in space which brought global television (J.V. Charyk). Even all the Ukrainian names on the moon are included in the book.

The *Ukrainian Heritage* book includes all the most important subjects related to the territory of Ukraine including such topics as archeology, architecture, folk and fine arts, music, drama, science and even cinema and sports. The 100 most famous Ukrainians and also the greatest people from Ukraine are included. Ukrainian world achievements and significant events in the history of mankind and Europe are covered. For example, the first horseman in the world rode in Ukraine some 6,000 years ago according to an American professor.

The finest examples of art of world significance are included such as the Scythian Gold pectoral, the Saint Sophia Cathedral, the Virgin of Kiev (Vyshhorod/Vladimir) and the famous Black Madonna Virgin of Czestochowa.



The beautiful and colorful folk arts of Ukraine including Cossack Mamai and the embroidery, weaving, pysanky Easter eggs, costume and the wood-

carving and pottery of such regions as the Hutsul, Lemko, Boyko, Rusyn and Bukovinian of Western Ukraine is fully depicted in a chapter.

The essence of Ukraine's culture and achievement for the first time will be available in one modern designed book illustrated with about 300 color and B&W photos, paintings, engravings, portraits, rare maps and new maps. It is expected the book will contain some new original illustrations. This visual treasury of Ukrainian culture, together with a clear interesting text, will provide an introduction to the most important cultural elements of Ukraine past and present. It will be like a university course on the culture and history of Ukraine in 200 pages.

Although the book focuses on the arts and culture there is also a concise 30 page survey of Ukrainian history to provide a framework for understanding the arts, and a Bibliography. The book will answer such questions as: Who are the Ukrainians and where did they come from? What does the name Ukraine mean? What are the Zaporozhians and the Cossacks? Why does Ukraine have both Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic churches?

A chapter on the history of Ukrainians in America and Canada is also included.

The *Ukrainian Heritage* book promises to be a fascinating, prestigious volume that will have all the most interesting information about Ukraine. A directory of Ukrainian Museums and Libraries in the U.S.A. and Canada is included and it is planned to have some of their prize exhibits illustrated in the book.

Several donors have contributed substantial donations of over \$500. each towards the research and preparation of the book by the author and they will be acknowledged by name in print. The publisher is still seeking a professional illustrator to prepare some original illustrations and maps. The book is tentatively priced at \$40.00 with a pre-publication price of \$30.00.

The author of the book is Andrew Gregorovich, a member of the Academic Board of the University of Toronto and editor of FORUM magazine. ■





St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Hamilton, Ont. is a beautiful example of Ukrainian or Cossack baroque architecture.

## 50th Anniversary

# Metropolitan Wasyly

## Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada

ONE OF CANADA'S most distinguished church leaders is Metropolitan Wasyly of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada. It was a half a century ago, on October 1, 1944, that he was ordained a priest and began to serve the Ukrainian community. Although he inspired the building of a number of churches he is perhaps best known for St. Vladimir Church (now a Cathedral) in Hamilton, Ontario. St. Vladimir is very widely admired and notable from the beauty of its architecture which is Ukrainian or Cossack baroque.

Metropolitan Wasyly (Wasyly Fedak) was born on November 1, 1909, in the village of Kadobivtsi, Zastavna county, in Bukovyna, Ukraine. Two-and-a-half years later his parents emigrated to Canada and settled in Sheho, Saskatchewan.

The pious atmosphere prevailing in the home of his parents greatly influenced him in his devotion to work and education, and in his love of his Ukrainian heritage.

After completing high school he enrolled in the Teachers College in Saskatoon and graduated as a public school teacher. As a student at the Peter Mohyla Institute he came under the influence of Rev. Wasyly Kudryk which, together with his home environment, persuaded him to make the priesthood his life's dedication and work. During this time he also taught in Ukrainian parish schools and actively participated in the SUMK organization.

In 1932 he married Paraskeva Tymofee and in 1941 decided to enter the Church Seminary to study theology which he completed in 1944.

He was ordained a deacon on September 27, 1944 and into priesthood on October 1st. His first assignment after



ordination was to a parish in Sandy Lake, Manitoba with additional parishes in Menzi, Vista, Angusville, Glen Elmo, Oakburn and Rosburn. During his pastoral stewardship in the area, new churches were built in Oakburn, Sandy Lake, Seech and Angusville.

In 1948 Fr. W. Fedak was transferred to a parish in Grimsby, Ontario, where he was also involved as visiting priest to parishes in Oshawa and Welland. In September of 1950 he was moved to St. Vladimir Parish in Hamilton, where he served for 30 years. Under his care and guidance the parish which consisted of 47 families grew into one of the best organized and most influential parishes in the Eastern Eparchy, presently numbering over 500 families. The parish experienced many difficulties especially during the period of massive influx of Ukrainians from western Canada and from Europe as industrial workers in the plants and factories located in Hamilton and vicinity. The new arrivals differed in background and outlook. This created religious and communal friction in the continually expanding parish. Fr. W. Fedak's sense of tact and diplomacy was instrumental in bringing everyone together forming one parish in peace and harmony.

Fr. Wasyly was completely immersed in the life and work of his parishioners; he was their counselor, their protector, and their guiding light.

In 1954 his parish built a new church, St. Vladimir, named after the King of Kiev who Christianized his people in 988 A.D. Volodymyr is the modern Ukrainian spelling for the medieval Vladimir. In 1957 they acquired a summer camp "Golden Gate." In 1966 the parish erected a fine building to provide accommodation for a fully equipped Ukrainian School and Sunday School. Fr. W. Fedak has been honored by the Church for his many contributions to its growth and development. For 10 years he served as a member of the Consistory.

In 1966 St. Volodymyr parish in Hamilton was granted a Cathedral status (Sobor). That year the parish marked the 25th Anniversary of Fr. W. Fedak's pastoral service at which time the Church honored him with a mitre. In 1975 the parish celebrated his 25 years of work in their midst.

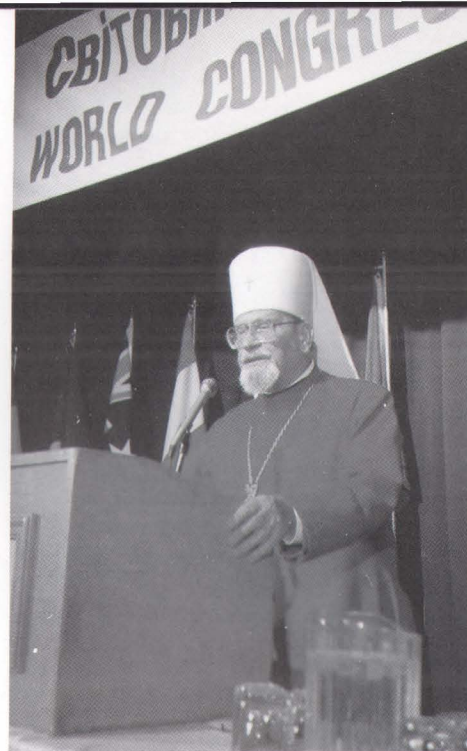
During his many years of service as a priest of his Church, Fr. W. Fedak has distinguished himself as an outstanding churchman, a prominent community figure, a loyal and dedicated Canadian. The mayor of Hamilton honored him with a special plaque on the occasion of his 25th year of service to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and to the City of Hamilton at large. He was also presented with a plaque from the Premier of Ontario.

In April 1976 Fr. Wasyly lost his beloved wife. In the following year he was recommended by the Council of Bishops as a candidate for Bishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada and his candidacy was unanimously approved by the Church Sobor.

In 1978 he was consecrated Bishop with the title "Bishop of Saskatoon and Vicar of the Central Eparchy."

His consecration took place on Sunday, July 15, 1978 at Holy Trinity Cathedral in Winnipeg. He was consecrated bishop by Metropolitan Andrew (Metuk), Archbishop Boris (Yakowkevich) and Bishop Nicholas (Debryn).

In 1983 Bishop Wasyly was elevated to the office of Archbishop of Saskatoon and the Eastern Eparchy.



Metropolitan Wasyly addresses the Ukrainian World Congress, November 1993.

After the falling asleep in the Lord of Metropolitan Andrew, Archbishop Wasyly was elected as Archbishop of Winnipeg and Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada by the Sobor on July 15, 1985.

In 1990, Metropolitan Wasyly, after a lengthy process, was instrumental in attaining Eucharistic Union with the Patriarchate of Constantinople.

Metropolitan Wasyly has been honored with many awards and recognitions. He holds honorary doctorates from St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg (Doctor of Divinity) and from the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, Germany (Doctor of Canon Law). He has been recognized as a leading Ukrainian Canadian with medals from the Ukrainian Canadian Congress — Centennial Committee and from the Governor-General of Canada in commemoration of Canada's 125th Anniversary.

Recently, he has received the highest award; being made an officer of the Order of Canada by the Governor-General of Canada, Ray Hnatyshyn.

His Beatitude Metropolitan Wasyly has three sons, seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

His eldest son Eugene is a Senior Federal Judge, Jaroslaw is a pharmaceutical representative and Emil is a lawyer. One granddaughter is also a lawyer. The youngest grandson is studying medicine at the University of Toronto.

May the Lord grant His servant Metropolitan Wasyly health, happiness and many more years of life enabling Him to be strong and watchful in His vineyard — His Holy Orthodox Church.

*Mnohaya Lita! Is poilla eti despota!*

*Courtesy of The Herald*

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# World War II in Ukraine

*The Ukrainian Experience in World War II With a Brief  
Survey of Ukraine's Population Loss of 10 Million*

*by Andrew Gregorovich*



Published in Commemoration of  
the 50th Anniversary of V-E Day  
and in memory of the ten million.



This article is intended to provide some of the basic information about the Ukrainian experience in World War II. Ukraine's role in the war is basically unknown in the world. For example, one American encyclopedia of World War II does not even include an entry on Ukraine. For almost a half a century Soviet and Ukrainian archives were closed to historians but today it is possible to do scholarly research in Ukraine and Moscow. This may finally provide a more accurate picture than has been possible with existing sources.

Every Ukrainian family suffered losses in the war and many had victims of both Hitler and Stalin. Perhaps it is significant that out of three of my relatives who were victims of the war, two were shot by Stalin's USSR and one was shot by Hitler's Gestapo. Ukraine has thousands of World War II monuments. Very small villages often have a monument listing the names of the World War II dead. Ukrainian losses probably numbered 10 million or half of the entire USSR total and twenty per cent of the entire World War II total of fifty million dead.

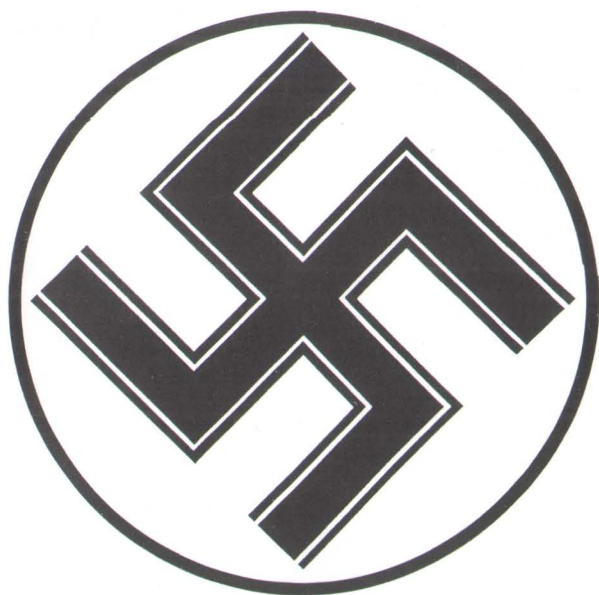
I would like to thank the University of Toronto for granting me a year of Research Leave (Sabbatical) which provided me with the time to research this article and my forthcoming book. - A.G.

Photo on title page: Barbed wire of a German World War II concentration camp surrounded Taras Shevchenko Monument over his grave in Kaniv, Ukraine.



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Ukraine was, to the Germans, first and foremost a source of food; secondly, of coal, iron and other minerals; and thirdly, of slave labour."

- Alexander Werth

## World War II in Ukraine

The Ukrainian Experience  
in World War II with a brief  
survey of Ukraine's population  
loss of 10 million

by Andrew Gregorovich

**W**ORLD WAR II ended in Europe fifty years ago on V-E Day (Victory in Europe) May 8, 1945 after 2,076 days of war. The USSR celebrated the end of the war, which it called the "Great Patriotic War," one day later on May 9th. Ukraine was the greatest victim of World War II, suffering the greatest material damage and the greatest human losses of any country in the war. How is it possible that Ukraine was even more devastated than Germany? One reason was that Ukraine suffered twice from a "scorched earth" policy conducted by the two greatest totalitarian powers of this century, first Stalin's Soviet Russia and then Hitler's Nazi Germany.

An American foreign correspondent, Edgar Snow, who visited Ukraine in 1943 and at the end of the war in 1945, was so astonished at the enormous losses it had suffered that he wrote an article for *Saturday Evening Post* titled "Ukraine Pays the Bill." It can be said that "The Allies won the war but Ukraine paid the bill."

The story of Ukraine's role and suffering in World War II is generally unknown to the world because it was in the interest of the Soviet Union and Moscow to emphasize the sacrifice and struggle of the "Russian people," of whom inaccurate statistics said twenty million died. This statistic, first quoted by Khrushchev, included 16 million civilians, and actually applied to all citizens of the USSR. In fact, the majority of these victims were non-Russians, mostly Ukrainians. Ukraine was entirely occupied by the German Army for three years but only a small part of Russia was briefly under German occupation during the war.

Andrew Gregorovich is a third generation Canadian who heard the war on the radio. Educated at McMaster University and the University of Toronto, he has been a department head in the University of Toronto Library system for over 30 years. A past Chairman of the Toronto Historical Board, he is a member of the Centre for Russian and East European Studies and is on the Academic Board of the University of Toronto. He is Editor of *FORUM Ukrainian Review*.

Professor Norman Davies, criticizing western historians, wrote:

"...the overwhelming brunt of the Nazi occupation between 1941 and 1944, as of the devastating Soviet reoccupation, was borne not by Russia but by the Baltic States, by Belarus, by Poland, and above all by Ukraine. . . nowhere is it made clear that the largest number of civilian casualties in Europe were inflicted on the Ukrainians, millions of whom were killed both by the Nazis and by the Soviets. Thanks to persistent wartime prejudices, many British and Americans still harbor the illusion that most Ukrainians spent the war either as auxiliaries in the concentration camps or in the *Waffen-SS Galizien*....[but] the *Waffen SS* recruited three times as many Dutchmen as Ukrainians." (*New York Review of Books* June 9, 1994, p. 23).







### Carpatho-Ukraine 1938-39

The fate of Carpatho-Ukraine before World War II revealed that Ukrainians could not expect any goodwill from Hitler's Germany. Carpatho-Ukraine was the official name of the country in Law No. 1 when it declared its independence. It was also called Ruthenia, Podkarpatska Rus, Carpatho-Rus, and Transcarpathia. The eastern part of Czechoslovakia had been inhabited for centuries by Ukrainians who had been deprived of education under previous Austro-Hungarian rule.

In 1928 the Czechoslovakian government established Podkarpatska Rus as a province and it became autonomous on October 11, 1938. Under President Augustyn Voloshyn, Carpatho-Ukraine declared its independence on March 15, 1939. This was when Hitler took Prague, and he simultaneously approved the Hungarian takeover of Carpatho-Ukraine and the cities of Uzhhorod and Mukachevo. This "Republic for a Day" was quickly invaded by a powerful Hungarian Army which decimated the small under-equipped army defending Carpatho-Ukraine.

### September 1, 1939: World War II Begins

It was on August 23, 1939 that Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin through their representatives Ribbentrop and Molotov signed the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of friendship. It guaranteed Hitler that an invasion of Poland would not result in a war with the USSR. In fact, Stalin took the opportunity in secret provisions to ensure that the Soviet Army could occupy the territories of Galicia in the eastern part of the Polish state where 7.5 million Ukrainians lived. Stalin also agreed to supply Nazi Germany with essential war supplies and did so right up until the day Germany invaded the USSR.

On September 1, 1939 Nazi Germany invaded Poland and started World War II. From the first day of the war Ukrainians suffered because German bombs killed many Ukrainian civilians in Poland and there were Ukrainians serving in the Polish armed forces. The USSR also took this opportunity to add the Ukrainian populated territory of Bukovina from Romania.



Hitler's emissary, German ambassador von Ribbentrop (left) and Soviet dictator Stalin laugh as Molotov signs the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact on August 23, 1939.

Although the Ukrainian Lemkos were left in German occupied Poland, which was renamed the *General Government*, most of the Ukrainian nation finally was united into one country, the Ukrainian SSR. This was one of the few positive aspects of the war for Ukraine. It also brought together Ukrainians from the western and eastern areas of Ukraine for over a year and a half under Soviet Russian rule until the German invasion of 1941.

However, according to Vasyl Hryshko "During the Bolshevik rule in Western Ukraine (from September 17, 1939 to June 22, 1941) about 750,000 men and women were killed or deported to Siberia." (Hryshko p. 117).

### June 22, 1941

When Hitler on June 22, 1941 launched his *Drang nach Osten* (Drive to the East) surprise attack Operation *Barbarossa* invasion plan at 3 A.M. by attacking the borders of Ukraine and Belarus in the USSR he was starting a war of annihilation. The German *Blitzkrieg*, or "lightning war" involved new concepts of warfare, highly mechanized and supported by airpower. It also involved the racist ideas of Hitler, Himmler and Goering which called for the destruction of the *Untermensch*, or sub-humans, including the Jews and the Ukrainians, who were also classed as sub-human. Some 40 million Ukrainians were in the way because they were occupying the rich, black earth of Ukraine which Hitler had decided was to be the new *Lebensraum*, or living space, of the German nation. In fact, Hitler chose Ukraine over Moscow as a priority in the invasion even against the advice of his Generals.

Hitler's *Wehrmacht*, the German Army, with over





Nazi German leader (Fuehrer) Adolf Hitler had great plans for Ukraine, the rich breadbasket of Europe, as a Lebensraum (living space) for the German nation. He planned to empty Ukraine of 40 million Ukrainians, leaving only some as slave laborers for German colonists. He planned that Ukraine and Ukrainians would "disappear."

3,000,000 troops attacked the border of Ukraine (Ukrainian SSR) and the USSR. On the first day such Ukrainian cities as Kiev, Odessa and Lviv were bombed. Stalin was taken by surprise although he had warning of the impending attack weeks ahead and the USSR was not prepared because of his incompetence. As the powerful German forces swept eastward they captured huge territories of Ukraine, Europe's largest country, because there was little resistance. In fact, some of the villages and cities of Ukraine welcomed the German Army with flowers or the traditional Ukrainian bread and salt of hospitality and friendship. These German soldiers were pleasantly surprised that they were welcomed and regarded as liberators from the Communist Russian yoke of Moscow.

The reasons for Ukrainian disenchantment with the USSR were clear. First of all the 1930s Soviet collectivization of all private farms took away the land and livestock of all the farmers. (Incidentally, the Germans maintained the collective farms as "cooperative farms.") In 1933 Ukraine suffered a man-made famine organized by Lazar



German Wehrmacht (Army) and Panzer Tanks advancing through the burning Ukrainian village of Nyzhny Naholchyk in 1941.

Kaganovich, a henchman who followed Stalin's orders to the letter. About 7,000,000 Ukrainians died of starvation in this famine according to Robert Conquest.

Later in the 1930s thousands of Ukrainians were arrested and started disappearing. This included the intelligentsia, writers, artists and even musicians whose patriotism was suspected by the NKVD Soviet secret police. This repression of writers, poets and playwrights, was called the *Rozstrilaniy vidrodzhennia* or "Executed Renaissance" period of Ukrainian literature. Both the Ukrainian churches, Orthodox and Catholic, were banned and only the Russian Orthodox Church was allowed to function in Ukraine. Incidentally, the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches, banned by the Kremlin, were allowed to function under the Germans. The Soviet terror of the 1930s convinced many Ukrainians that there was nothing worse than Communist Russian slavery and nothing more welcome than the Army representing such a cultured nation as Germany.

Proof of the Ukrainian disenchantment with Stalin is the fact that the largest army to surrender in the history of the world was in the 1941 Battle of Kiev when a total of 665,000 soldiers were captured by the Germans out of a Soviet Red Army of 677,085. Unfortunately for these men, who surrendered so willingly, Nazi German racist plans at this time called for their destruction so they were intentionally starved to death or died of exposure in open air concentration camps in the winter of 1941-42. Germany had sufficient food stockpiled so shortages were not a problem at the time. Only two weeks after the invasion the Germans started the open persecution of the Ukrainian nation.



## Battle of Ukraine: "Breadbasket of Europe"

Unfortunately, Ukrainians were unaware that in Nazi German ideology the Ukrainians were classed as *Untermensch* (sub-humans) and that their land Ukraine, the "Breadbasket of Europe," was the *Lebensraum* that Hitler wanted to colonize with German population. Germany in fact had in mind a war of total annihilation against the Ukrainians because they occupied the black earth which is one of the richest lands in the world. Hitler apparently planned that one year after the end of the war the bulk of the population of Ukraine would "disappear" or serve as slaves to the new German colonists. On December 16, 1942 Hitler ordered that the "most brutal means" be used by the German Army against guerillas in Ukraine "even against women and children." It took only a few weeks of war before the enormous crimes Adolf Hitler was perpetrating in Ukraine were realized by the Ukrainians who suffered three years under Nazi German occupation.



Soviet Russian dictator Joseph Stalin was a terrible enemy of the Ukrainian nation. He killed seven million Ukrainians in the 1933 famine. During World War II he also probably killed millions but the statistic is unknown.

## Stalin's Scorched Earth Policy

Stalin was so paralyzed by fear of Hitler that there was not a word from him for a full 11 days after the German invasion on June 22. Finally on July 3, 1941 Stalin spoke on the radio and condemned the actions of "such fiends as Hitler and Ribbentrop" who had broken their pact of friendship. Stalin also announced a "scorched earth" policy for Ukraine: "In case of a forced retreat... all rolling stock must be evacuated, the enemy must not be left a single engine, a single railway car, not a single pound of grain or gallon of fuel. The collective farmers must drive off all their cattle

and turn over their grain to the safe keeping of the state authorities for transportation to the rear. All valuable property, including non-ferrous metals, grain and fuel that cannot be withdrawn must be destroyed without fail. In areas occupied by the enemy, guerilla units.... must set fire to forests, stores and transports."

The retreating Soviet officials, for example, shipped 6 million cattle from Ukraine east to Russia, as well as the contents of 550 large factories, thousands of small factories and 300,000 tractors. The USSR also evacuated 3.5 million skilled workers from Ukraine to the Russian Republic. In the Battle for Ukraine Soviet sources say that the partisans blew up nearly 5,000 enemy trains, blasted 607 railway bridges, 915 warehouses, and damaged over 1,500 tanks and armoured carriers.

As the Soviet authorities and army retreated from Ukraine in 1941, Stalin's scorched earth policy left a trail of destruction including the Dniprohes Dam on the Dnieper River, which was the largest hydro electric power dam in Europe, as well as countless mines and major industrial factories. Khreschatik Street in the capital city of Kiev was blown up and thousands of Soviet mines were set in Kiev before the Soviet Army retreated. On November 3, 1941 the famous architectural monument, the Dormition Cathedral in the Pecherska Lavra built 1073 in Kiev, was destroyed. Moscow tried to blame the Germans for destroying this superb example of medieval Ukrainian architecture but it was proven to be the work of a Soviet bomb squad which had mined it before their retreat and later set it off killing Germans.

Moscow also ordered the Government of the Ukrainian SSR, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, all Kiev, Kharkiv and other university personnel, scientists, skilled technicians, Soviet bureaucrats, and most NKVD (KGB) secret police to be evacuated east to Russia. The Ukrainian Government and the Academy of Sciences were relocated in Ufa, Siberia.

Since the Government of the Ukrainian SSR had fled the country, there was no Ukrainian government on the territory of Ukraine during the war. As a result Ukraine was not a collaborator nation of Germany like Italy, Vichy France, Slovakia, Croatia, Finland, Hungary, and Romania. (In fact, Romanian, Hungarian and Italian forces occupied parts of Ukraine.) Only the Italians were friendly to Ukraine.



Emblem of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

It should be mentioned that an attempt was made to establish a Ukrainian government: On June 30, 1941 the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), headed by Stepan Bandera took the Germans by surprise by announcing in Lviv the establishment of a new independent Government of Ukraine with Yaroslav Stetsko as Prime



Minister. About one week later the Germans disbanded this government and arrested the members. Bandera and Stetsko were sent to Sachsenhausen Prison in Germany where they spent the war.



Stepan Bandera OUN Leader

### Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN)

The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) supported the idea of an independent Ukraine. During World War II the OUN was split in two factions called *Melnykivtsi* and *Banderivtsi*, headed by Andrew Melnyk and Stepan Bandera. They both struggled against Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia and were united by the idea of independence for Ukraine but sometimes had divergent views with each. Moscow saw the Ukrainian nationalists as a dire threat and produced much Soviet propaganda blackening them especially Bandera who was falsely accused of crimes against both Ukrainians and Jews. The Kremlin also started a campaign of promoting patriotism with Russian (not Soviet) nationalism and chauvinism early in the War which culminated in the famous toast to the Russian people by Joseph Stalin on May 24, 1945: "I propose a toast to the health of the Russian people because it is the most outstanding nation of all the nations forming the Soviet Union."

### UPA - Ukrainian Insurgent Army

The Ukrainian Insurgent Army (Ukrainska Povstanska Armiya -UPA) — which was founded in 1942 and recognized the leadership of Bandera— numbered about 200,000 men and women in the war. UPA and other Ukrainian guerilla groups fought against the totalitarian armies of both Germany and Soviet Russia, in the hope of winning and maintaining an independent Ukraine. A German document of November 25, 1941 (Nuremberg Trial O14-USSR) ordered: "It has been ascertained that the Bandera Movement is preparing a revolt in the *Reichskommissariat* which



Andrew Melnyk, Leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.



"For an independent and sovereign Ukrainian State" On the flag: "For Liberty and a better life." A woodcut by Nil Khasevich, an underground UPA artist.



has as its ultimate aim the establishment of an independent Ukraine. All functionaries of the Bandera Movement must be arrested at once and, after thorough interrogation, are to be liquidated. . ." Although the German Army had control of the cities most of the forested and mountainous western and northern rural Ukraine was controlled by UPA. General Roman Shukhevich, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the UPA, and Chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR) established 1944, kept the guerilla war going against the USSR and was killed in action on March 5, 1950, five years after the war.

Early in the war, Moscow discovered that its troops were often sympathetic to the Ukrainian guerillas. Not only did many Soviet soldiers supply the guerillas with guns and ammunition but they also often joined them. So Moscow later fought the Ukrainian nationalist guerillas only with special troops such as the NKVD and Soviet partisans.

### ***Lend-Lease: Lifeline for the USSR***

American, British and Canadian Lend-Lease made a significant difference in the progress of the Soviet armies against Hitler's armies. However, the USSR tried to keep this information limited and the role of Lend-Lease is generally not well known although it constituted about 15 per cent of the total equipment used by the USSR, particularly almost one-half million American trucks. It was said that the only thing that moved through the mud towards Germany were the Ukrainian T-34 tanks with their wide tracks and the American Studebaker trucks.

The USA supplied the USSR with 6,430 planes, 3,734 tanks, 104 ships and boats, 210,000 autos, 3,000 anti-aircraft guns, 245,000 field telephones, gasoline, aluminum, copper, zinc, steel and five million tons of food. This was enough to feed an army of 12 million every day of the war. Britain supplied 5,800 planes, 4,292 tanks, and 12 mine-sweepers. Canada supplied 1,188 tanks, 842 armoured cars, nearly one million shells, and 208,000 tons of wheat and flour. The USSR depended on American trucks for its mobility since 427,000 out of 665,000 motor vehicles (trucks and jeeps) in the Soviet armies at the end of the war were of western origin.

### ***Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians in WW II***

Many Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians served in the Armed Forces of the United States and Canada during World War II. Over 40,000 served in the Canadian military. Ukrainians in North America contributed to the war effort in many ways in addition to fighting on the battle fronts. For example, Stephen Pawluk from Toronto, Canada was one of the electronics technicians who worked on the British development of radar before the war. Ukrainian American William Dzus in 1932 invented a screw fastener that did not become loose under vibration. The Dzus fastener was used on aircraft and military vehicles and greatly helped the war effort. Igor Sikorsky, born in Kiev, Ukraine, of Ukrainian ancestry, became the "Father of the Helicopter" during World War II.

Among the many Ukrainian American soldiers who were heroes and died in the war were Kalakuka and Minue. Lt. Colonel Theodore Kalakuka of Scranton, Pa. was the first Ukrainian graduate of West Point Military Academy

and was the "Hero of Corregidor" in the war against Japan in the Pacific. Nicholas Minue of Carteret, N.J. was posthumously awarded the U.S. Congressional Medal of Honor for a brave attack against the Germans in Tunisia, Africa. Both died in the War. Ukrainian Canadian and American women also played a part in the war in the services and at home. Ukrainians served in the British Armed Forces and in the Polish Army as well. Many Ukrainians were in the Polish Army of General W. Anders, fought at Tobruk and helped win the Battle of Monte Cassino in Italy on May 18, 1944. Some of them are buried in the "Polish" cemetery at Cassino.



**A grief stricken Ukrainian woman in the Black Sea port of Odessa in Ukraine, 1941.**

### ***Ukrainian Women at War***

During the war Ukrainian women fought on the frontlines in battles with the men. The most famous sniper of the war was Major Ludmila Pavlychenko who was brought to Canada and the USA in 1942 for a visit because of her skill in shooting 309 German soldiers. Women in Ukraine also helped dig anti-tank traps and assisted in all aspects of the war. They suffered in the war as much as the men although Ukraine's population for over four decades after the war had a shortage of men due to the heavy losses of them in the war.





A famous war photo of women searching for the bodies of their husbands and sons near Kerch (Ukraine). All the men in the village were shot by the German army before they retreated.



Over 2.3 million Ukrainian women and men were taken as *Ostarbeiter* slave laborers to Germany during World War II. In the photo Ukrainian women of Kiev are being loaded into freight cars by German soldiers.

### ***Ostarbeiter* Slave Labor**

Germany faced a crisis at the end of 1941 because after it had mobilized its massive armies, a shortage of workers developed in Germany to support the war industry. Hermann Goering at first thought "the best thing would be to kill all men in Ukraine over fifteen years of age" but then realized working them to death was more useful for the German Reich. He decided to bring in people from Ukraine, called *Ostarbeiter* (east workers), to work in German war industries. A recruiting campaign in Ukraine was carried out in January 1942 by Fritz Sauckel for workers to

go to Germany. "On January 28th the first special train will leave for Germany with hot meals in Kiev, Zdolbunov and Peremyshl" offered an announcement. The first train was full on January 22.

"Germany calls you! Go to Beautiful Germany! 100,000 Ukrainians are already working in free Germany. What about you?" ran a Kiev newspaper ad on March 3, 1942. But in the end word got back of the slave conditions for Ukrainians in Germany and the campaign failed to attract sufficient volunteers. As a result forced recruitment and slave labor were needed. They were forced to wear a badge OST (East) on their clothes. Because the Germans considered the Ukrainians *Untermensch* (sub-humans) they were "inferior humans" who had to be kicked, beaten, terrorized and killed at their least transgression. Starvation rations and primitive accommodation were given to these unfortunate Ukrainian slaves in Germany. Most probably died in Allied bombing raids. Only a few were able to get released and return to Ukraine to tell their story. One girl chopped off her fingers in a machine to get back home.

### ***Koch versus Rosenberg***

Hitler appointed the Nazi philosopher Alfred Rosenberg (1893-1946) head of the Ostministerium (East Ministry) in charge of administering the territory of Ukraine. Before the war Rosenberg was pro-Ukrainian and anti-Muscovite (Russian). He planned to establish a Greater Ukraine state taking territory from western Russia. However, Hitler had a different idea. He thought Ukrainians should get no preferential treatment and personally appointed Erich Koch to rule *Reichskommissariat* Ukraine (eastern Ukraine) with an iron fist.



Erich Koch  
1896-1986



Alfred Rosenberg  
1893-1946

Photos courtesy of R. James Bender.

Koch, as a member of the superior German *Herrenvolk* master race, started a reign of terror and oppression in Ukraine. Koch often said that the Ukrainian people were inferior to the Germans, that Ukrainians were half-monkeys, and that Ukrainians "must be handled with the whip like the negroes." He once said that "no German soldiers would die for these niggers [Ukrainians]."



A 1942 war poster by Vasyl Kasiyan of Ukrainians being taken as slave laborers to Germany under German whips and armed German soldiers. "Love your Ukraine!" says the poet Taras Shevchenko (1814-61).



Свою Україну любіть!  
Любіть її... во время люте

*М. Мельченко*

During the first year of the war Koch encouraged the use of whips on Ukrainians. "In November 1942 about twenty Ukrainians were whipped by the police because they sabotaged important bridge construction across the Dnieper. I knew nothing of this measure. Had I known... I probably would have had these Ukrainians shot for sabotage." - Erich Koch, March 13, 1943 (Dallin p. 157). On April 18, 1942 Koch finally banned use of the whip on Ukrainians. Koch's brutality towards Ukrainians was approved by Hitler, Goering, Bormann, Sauckel and Himmler. However Rosenberg and Goebbels did not approve of his methods. Although Rosenberg was the superior of Koch he was too weak to control Koch and Rosenberg's pro-Ukrainian plans were shelved very early in the war.



Nazi German leaders Martin Bormann (left), Hermann Goering, Adolf Hitler and Himmler on July 20, 1944.



SS Leader Heinrich Himmler said "the entire Ukrainian intelligentsia must be decimated."

Hitler was intent on destroying education and culture in Ukraine. During a visit to Ukraine in 1942, Hitler said Ukrainians "should be given only the crudest kind of education necessary for communication between them and their German masters." Erich Koch ordered: "I expect the General Commissars to close all schools and colleges with students over 15 years of age and send all teachers and students, irrespective of sex, in a body to Germany for work. . . I require that no school except four-grade elementary schools should function." All schools above grade four were closed in January 1942 and all universities were closed as well.

Like Bormann and Goering, SS leader Heinrich Himmler said that "the entire Ukrainian intelligentsia must be decimated." (Dallin, p. 127).





Thousands of trainloads of Ukrainian Ostarbeiter were sent to Germany for slave labor from cities like Kovel, Volhynia, Ukraine in 1942.

Reichskommissar Erich Koch, a cruel and vicious German who called himself "a brutal dog," once said "If I find a Ukrainian who is worthy of sitting at the same table with me, I must have him shot." He condemned Kiev to a slow death by famine and made his "capital" Rivne, which was a small town of 40,000 about 200 miles west of Kiev.

Koch was ordered to provide 450,000 workers a year from Ukraine for German industry by "ruthless" means, according to Reitlinger. German documents said that the Ukrainian Ostarbeiter would be "worked to death." Although 40,000 Ukrainians a month were being sent to Germany as Ostarbeiter (slave laborers), armaments minister Albert Speer complained that his work force was dwindling. This would seem to mean that more than 40,000 were dying every month.

In one memorandum from Fritz Sauckel to Alfred Rosenberg there was a demand for one million men and women in four months at the rate of 10,000 a day and more than two-thirds were to come from Ukraine. In all the major Ukrainian cities and towns the German army kidnapped young adults off the streets and shipped them to Germany as virtual slave laborers to work in the worst and most dangerous conditions. On the orders of the German administration Ukrainian cities were to be permanently depopulated by starvation and deportation. About three-quarters of the over 3,000,000 Ostarbeiter were Ukrainians. Prof. Kondufor's statistic is that 2,244,000 Ukrainians were forced into slave labor in Germany during World War II. Another statistic puts the total at 2,196,166 for Ukrainian Ostarbeiter slaves in Germany (Dallin, p. 452). Both of these statistics probably do not include the several hundreds of thousands of Galician Ukrainians, so a final total could be about 2.5 million. There were slightly more women than men Ostarbeiter employed in agriculture, mining, manufacturing armaments, metal production and railroads.

For example, on September 3, 1942 Hitler demanded that half a million Ukrainian women be brought to Germany to free German women from housekeeping. Hitler thought that there was a Germanic strain in Ukraine because the Ostro-Goths and Visi-Goths had lived in south-

ern Ukraine 1,800 years earlier and the "chaste peasant virtues of Ukrainian women" appealed to him. In the end only about 15,000 girls were taken to Germany to work as domestics. The other two million Ukrainians worked mostly in the armaments factories including the V-2 rocket factories at Peenemunde and Nordhausen.

At the end of the war some 120,000 Ukrainians registered themselves as displaced persons (DPs). Most of the Ukrainians who survived the war in Germany were forcibly repatriated to the USSR because of the Yalta agreement. Repatriation for Ukrainians often meant death or exile in Siberia.



Monument in front of Dynamo Stadium in Kiev to Ukrainian soccer players executed by the Germans in Babyn Yar: Ivan Kuzmenko, Mykola Trusevich, Olexiy Klimenko and Mykola Korotkikh. Makar Honcharenko was a survivor. There are different versions of the Death Match, we followed Kuznetsov's version in Babi Yar.

### **Dynamo versus Germany: Soccer Match of Death**

The incredible story of the Dynamo soccer club of Kiev, one of Europe's finest, is one of the legendary events of WW II. After Kiev was occupied members of the Dynamo team found work in Kiev Bakery No. 1 and started to play soccer in an empty lot. The Germans offered them the opportunity to train in the Zenith Stadium and then suggested a "friendly" game with a team picked from the German army.

The Ukrainians accepted the offer, named their team Start and posters on June 12, 1942 announced: "Football [Soccer]. Armed Forces of Germany versus Kiev city Start." The Germans, in good physical shape, scored the first goal. Then Dynamo gained its strength and scored a goal. The old talent of Dynamo started to grow and they scored a second goal to the enthusiastic cheers of the Ukrainian spectators. The Germans were furious.



At half time a German officer came from the Commandant's box to the Dynamo dressing room and ordered them "not to play so keenly" and threatened that they would be shot if they did not obey. The fans, completely unaware that the lives of Dynamo were threatened, cheered them on to a score of 4-1 when suddenly the German Commandant of Kiev, Major-General Eberhardt, and his staff left. The referee's whistle ended the game before it was finished.

The Germans then fielded a stronger team on July 17 but it lost 6-0. Two days later Dynamo had a match with the Hungarian team MSG Wal and Dynamo defeated them 5-1 and a rematch on the 26th ended with a score 3-2 for Dynamo. The German administration was outraged and decided that they had to teach the Ukrainian Dynamo *Untermensch* a lesson. The powerful and "ever victorious" German Flakelf team was invited. But this German team also lost to Dynamo and not a word about it appeared in the newspapers.

The Ukrainian team was given three days to think about their position and on August 9th there was a "friendly" rematch. In spite of the pressure Dynamo again in its fifth game defeated the German team — for the last time. Most of the Ukrainian team members were arrested and executed in Babyn Yar, but they are not forgotten. There is a monument to them in Kiev and their heroism inspired the film *Victory* starring Sylvester Stallone and Pele.

### Kiev Waitresses

Although most of the executions in Ukraine were carried out by shooting the victims (because all the death camps like Auschwitz were in Poland) some people were killed by hanging and others in trucks by gas. The Ukrainian author Anatoly Kuznetsov writes:

"On one occasion a gas-van arrived full of women. When the usual procedure was over and the shouting and banging had died down the door was opened. After the fumes had cleared, the van was seen to be packed full of naked girls.

"There were more than a hundred of them, pressed tightly together, sitting on each other's knees. They all had their hair done up in scarves, as women do when they take a bath. They had probably been told when they were put into the van that they were on their way to the baths. Many were found to have rings and watches, lipstick and other small things hidden in their headscarves. The drunken Germans hooted with laughter, explaining they were waitresses from the Kiev night-clubs. . . . When Davydov lifted them and laid them on the stack. . . still warm, the breath would come out of their mouths with a faint noise, and he got the impression again that they were alive but had simply lost consciousness. They were all burnt on the fire [in Babyn Yar]." (Kuznetsov, *Babi Yar*. Penguin Books, 1982, p. 377-8)

### Katyn and Vinnytsia

World War II, itself a source of immense crimes, revealed two Soviet crimes of hideous mass murder which might never have been discovered without German intervention. Ironically, the methodical Germans fully documented these two crimes perpetrated by Stalin's Soviet Union.

The better known one was in the forest near Katyn, a Russian village, where the Germans in 1943 reported find-

ing the graves of 4,250 Polish army officers. They had been captured by the Soviet Army in 1939-40 during the occupation of Galicia and shot in 1940. Another 8,000 were killed elsewhere by the Russians. In 1989 the USSR formed a Commission to investigate and partly admitted that this war crime was committed by the Soviet NKVD.

Vinnytsia is a Ukrainian city 120 miles south-west of Kiev which had a population of about 100,000 in 1939. On May 25, 1943 a large German team of professors of forensic science and international experts started excavating three mass murder sites of 1937 and 1938 in Vinnytsia. The local population thought that about 20,000



Political boundaries of Ukraine under German occupation. Hitler ordered partition of Ukraine into five pieces to destroy it: 1) Western Ukraine (and Poland) in the General Government, 2) Reichskommissariat Ukraine central Ukraine, 3) Eastern Ukraine with Kharkiv was under German Army zone of administration, 4) Southern Ukraine with Odessa was renamed Transnistria and put under Romanian occupation, 5) Hungary occupied Carpatho-Ukraine. Map courtesy Petro Sodal.



people who had disappeared had probably been murdered there by the Soviet NKVD secret police on orders from Moscow.

Procedures were systematically followed by the German investigators and everything was carefully documented. The victims had their hands tied behind their backs and were shot in the back of the head. From May to October 1943 there were 9,432 corpses, including 169 women, found in three burial places. Of these, 679 were identified from their documents and garments by relatives. The Soviet government had hidden the graves in a pear orchard and by building a Public Park on top of the mass graves with swings and playground equipment. (Kamenetsky; Zayas p. 240-44, 204.)

## Ukraine's Population Losses in World War II: 7.5 million or 13,614,000?

Ukraine lost more people in World War II than any other European country. At the beginning of the war Ukraine's population was 41.9 million. Let us review some of the estimates of losses from largest to smallest. According to *A Short History of Ukraine* published by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev in 1986, as a result of the Second World War: "The population [of Ukraine] contracted by 13,614,000." (p. 239). This statistic is not explained.

In 1977 Stephan G. Prociuk estimated in a detailed analysis that Ukraine's World War II loss of population was 11 million. (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, New York 1977, vol. 13 no. 35-36, p. 23-50.)

The American journalist Edgar Snow, who visited Ukraine in 1943 during the war and at the end of the war in 1945, reported in his book *The Pattern of Soviet Power* (New York 1945) that, according to a high Ukrainian official, "No fewer than 10,000,000 people had been lost to ... Ukraine since 1941." This statistic excluded "men and women mobilized in the armed forces." (p. 73).

"At the end of the war, Ukraine lay in ruins: the population had declined by 25 per cent — that is by approximately 10.5 million people; 6.8 million had been killed or died of hunger or disease, and the remainder had been evacuated or deported to Soviet Asia as political prisoners or had ended up as slave laborers or emigres in Hitler's Germany. . . ." states Ann Lencyk Pawliczko in *Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World* (University of Toronto Press, 1994, p. 62). Prof. Kubijovych, a geographer, says "the population of Reichskommissariat Ukraine fell from 24,100,000 in 1939 to 16,900,000—a drop of 30 per cent. The population of the larger cities dropped by 53 per cent. . . . We may assume that in 1943 the population of the Ukrainian SSR in the current boundaries was about 30 million, that is, 10.5 million less than in 1939." (*Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia*, University of Toronto Press, 1963, vol. 1, p. 204.) V. Trembitsky gives a total of war losses to Ukraine in 1941-45 of 8,545,000. (*Za Vilnu Ukrainu*, 24 serpnia, 1994, p. 3). Ukrainian leader Volodymyr Shcherbitsky in 1974 gave a statistic of 6,750,000 as Ukraine's World War II losses. (*Radyanska Ukraina*, 18 October, 1974).

## Ukraine Lost 10,000,000 People

"Yet it was not till I went on a sobering journey into this twilight of war that I fully realized the price which 40,000,000 Ukrainians paid for Soviet—and Allied—victory. The whole titanic struggle, which some are apt to dismiss as "the Russian glory," was first of all a Ukrainian war. No fewer than 10,000,000 people had been 'lost' to... Ukraine since 1941, I was told by a high Ukrainian official. That excluded men and women mobilized for the armed forces.

A relatively small part of the Russian Soviet Republic itself was actually invaded, but the whole Ukraine, whose people were economically the most advanced and numerically the second largest in the Soviet Union, was devastated from the Carpathian frontier to the Donets and Don rivers, where Russia proper begins. No single European country suffered deeper wounds to its cities, its industry, its farmland and its humanity."

Edgar Snow

*The Pattern of Soviet Power*

New York: Random House, 1945. p. 73.

## Total Losses by Country

Kosyk gives 2.5 million military and 4.5 million civilian deaths or a total loss of 7 million for Ukraine compared to a total German loss of 6.5 million. Other losses in World War II: Poland 5 (or 6) million, Japan 2.36 million, Yugoslavia 1.7 million, France 600,000, Italy 500,000, Romania 500,000, Greece 450,000, Hungary 430,000, Great Britain 350,000, Czechoslovakia 340,000, Austria 374,000, USA 300,000, Holland 210,000, Finland 100,000, Belgium 88,000 and Canada 42,000. Byelorussia lost 2,198,000 civilians. The Russian SFSR, or Russia, lost 1,781,000 civilians and about 3 to 4 million military or about 5 to 6 million total according to Kosyk.

Academician Yuri Kondufor, Director of the Institute of History, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, in September 1984 gave for the first time precise statistics of Ukrainian population losses in World War II. He stated that there was a total loss of 7.5 million (7,509,045) including the dead and those taken as slave laborers to Germany. The German occupation and World War II resulted in the extermination and death in Ukraine of 3,898,457 civilians and 1,366,588 military and prisoners-of-war for a total of 5,265,045. (Gregorovich, *Forum* No. 61).

According to Professor Kondufor there were also 2,244,000 Ukrainian citizens taken to Germany for slave labor in the German war industry. Most of these probably perished in Allied bombing raids. According to these statistics provided by Prof. Kondufor, Ukraine's total World War II loss was 7.5 million. To this should be added the loss of 250,159 in Carpatho-Ukraine and Crimea giving a total of 5,515,204 dead according to Kosyk or 7,759,204 total lost including Zakarpattia and Crimea. This includes about 600,000 Ukrainian Jews. Kondufor's statistics, perhaps the most accurate of all, probably cover the period from June 1941 rather than September 1939.



*The Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (University of Toronto Press, vol. 5, p. 727) states: "An estimated 6.8 million Ukrainians were killed. . . . About 200,000 Ukrainian displaced persons [DPs] ended up in the emigration to the West; the vast majority were returned to Soviet rule through forced repatriation." Bohdan Krawchenko states that "In the course of the conflict 6.8 million people were killed, of whom 600,000 were Jews and 1.4 million were military personnel who either perished at the front or died as prisoners of war (POWs)." (*Ukraine during World War II*, ed. by Y. Boshyk, p. 15)

Toronto historian Orest Subtelny in his *Ukraine: A History* (University of Toronto Press, 1994) states: "Even a cursory listing of losses reflects the terrible impact that the Second World War had on Ukraine and its inhabitants. About 5.3 million, or one of six inhabitants of Ukraine, perished in the conflict. An additional 2.3 million had been shipped to Germany to perform forced labor." (p. 479).

Soviet encyclopedias gave the following statistics: "During this war over 20 million Soviet people were killed including many peaceful citizens. On the territory of Ukraine alone the Hitlerites destroyed over 5 million people and more than 2 million people were carried off into slavery [in Germany]." (*Ukrainska Radyanska Entsyklopedia*, Kyiv 1978, vol. 2, p. 152).

Even if we accept the conservative figure offered by Prof. Kondufor (during Soviet rule it should be mentioned), Ukraine's loss of about 7.5 million people is greater than the total military loss of the USA, Canada, British Commonwealth, France, Germany and Italy all put together. According to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* the total military losses of these countries in World War II was 4,305,214. The statistics are: USA 292,100; British Commonwealth 544,596 (including 42,000 Canadians); France 210,671 (+ 107,847 civilians); Germany 2,850,000, and Italy 300,000.

In conclusion it seems reasonable to estimate that because of the German occupation and the Soviet repression from 1939 to 1945 during World War II, that Ukraine lost about 10,000,000 citizens or one Ukrainian out of four. It is reasonably estimated that about 50 million people perished in the world because of World War II which means 20 per cent of all the victims were Ukrainians. In this figure are about 600,000 Ukrainian Jews.

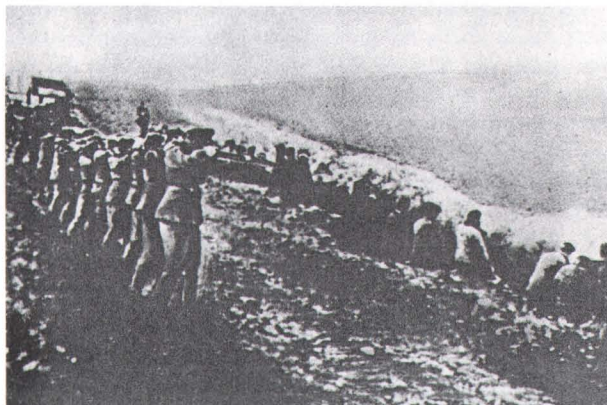
### **Did Hitler or Stalin Kill More Ukrainians in World War II?**

Both Hitler and Stalin saw the Ukrainian nation as an obstacle to their plans and goals. Hitler wanted Ukraine as German *Lebensraum* and Stalin feared that Ukrainian nationalism and an independent Ukraine would wreck the Soviet Russian Empire. Both were guilty of war crimes and genocide in Ukraine on such a massive scale that they are virtually unequaled in history. We are not speaking here of thousands, or tens of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands of victims of mass murder. We are talking of millions of Ukrainians killed by both Hitler and Stalin.

The great puzzle is: Did Hitler or Stalin during WW II kill the most Ukrainians? Hitler's crimes in Ukraine have been better documented and are better known. Stalin once said that history is written by the winners. As a victor, Stalin's USSR was able to hide its genocide of Ukrainians.

After the war Stalin said that 7 million Soviet citizens died but we know he was concealing the true higher figures. Nikita Khrushchev in 1961 set the death toll in the USSR at 20 million and this seems to be a credible and accurate statistic. Recently Moscow has quoted figures of 25 and 27 million. These new figures are either sheer propaganda or are based on new information about Stalin's genocide of Ukrainians and other Soviet citizens during the War.

No documentary evidence exists of Hitler's order to eliminate all Jews in Europe but we know this is true. Likewise, we have no Hitler order to annihilate the Ukrainians. But we do have the evidence: 1) Millions of civilian victims perished which could not be "accidental." 2) Documentary evidence of the wholesale executions of Ukrainians. 3) The order to execute up to 100 innocent Ukrainians for one German soldier shot by the partisans (and 460,000 German soldiers were killed by partisans and guerrillas). 4) The *Ostarbeiter* Ukrainian slaves were to be "worked to death" in Germany. 5) Millions of prisoners of



German army executing Ukrainians in Sumy region, July 1942.



The German army and Gestapo hanged huge numbers of Ukrainians during World War II. Often they left them hanging from city balconies for many days to terrorize the Ukrainians. This photo is from Kharkiv, February 1943.





Ukrainian farmers being led to execution by German soldiers, March 1944.

war were intentionally starved to death in concentration camps. 6) Ukrainian cities were starved to death according to plan. 7) Nazi leaders said that Ukraine as the *Lebensraum* of Nazi Germany would be colonized by German population and some Ukrainians would be used as slave labor. What about the other Ukrainians? 8) As late as 1943 Hitler refused status to Ukraine and when Ukrainians offered to form an army against the USSR it had to be named Galicia Division until the very last few minutes of the war in 1945 when it was renamed the Ukrainian National Army. 9) Ukraine's disproportionate civilian losses compared to military also indicates a special Nazi German campaign.

It would be naive to think that Adolf Hitler and the Nazi German government was not bent on destroying as many Ukrainian *Untermensch* as possible in view of the statistics which prove it.

For example, Reichmarshal Goering, who was next to Hitler in power said: "This year between twenty and thirty million persons will die [in Ukraine and] Russia of hunger. Perhaps it is well that it should be so, for certain nations must be decimated." - Hermann Goering, Nov. 24-27, 1941 (Dallin p. 123).

Today all over independent Ukraine there are discoveries of mass murder graves in the suburbs of cities (such as Bykivnia in Kiev), and near all the KGB (NKVD) secret police stations throughout Ukraine. The Ukrainian victims of Stalin's Soviet Russia number in the millions. Many Ukrainians are also buried in the mass graves of Siberia. It is unknown how many of these Ukrainian victims of the Soviet system perished during the war years.

### **Kortelisy (Ukraine), Lidice (Czechoslovakia) & Oradour-sur-Glane (France): Razed Villages**

The German war on the civilian population in Ukraine was ruthless. The entire world heard about Hitler ordering the total destruction of the Czech village of Lidice and the killing of all the men in its population of 400 on June 10, 1942. The French village of Oradour-sur-Glane razed on June 10, 1944 is also well known

But the world never heard about the Ukrainian village of Kortelisy which the Germans burned to the ground on September 23, 1942 killing all its 2,892 population of men, women and children. There were about 459 villages in Ukraine completely destroyed with all or part of their population by the German Army with 97 in Volhynia Province, 32 in Zhitomir province, 21 in Chernihiv province, 17 in Kiev province and elsewhere. There were at least 27 Ukrainian villages in which every man, woman and child was killed and the village completely destroyed by the Germans. (*Ukrainska RSR u Velykyi Vitchyznaniy Vinyi*, vol. 3, p. 150).

At least 160 Nazi concentration camps, some holding tens of thousands of prisoners, were established in Ukraine. Many Ukrainians were also sent to Auschwitz and other death camps in Poland. The Janowska (Yanivska) Camp in Lviv was especially notorious because the Commandant, SS officer Gustav Wilhaus, used to sit on his balcony and with his automatic rifle use the inmates in the yard as target practice, even shooting children. The camp also had an orchestra and played a tune titled "The Tango of Death" specially composed for it. The orchestra was executed when the Germans closed the camp during their retreat. (Wytwycky, p. 59)

According to the official records of Germany there were 4,192,000 German war dead. If Germany itself, according to *World Book Encyclopedia*, lost only 2,196,000 military dead and 1,858,000 missing or a total of 4,054,000 why were Ukraine's losses so huge? There are several possible explanations. It is known that the Germans intentionally starved Ukrainian cities; that Ukrainian prisoners of war in concentration camps were starved to death; that disease was rampant and was not to be treated on Hitler's orders; and that because about 2,000,000 houses and apartments were burned at least 10,000,000 Ukrainians were left homeless in the war exposing them to freezing in the winter.

Wilhelm Keitel gave an order to the German Army in the East: "for the killing of a single German soldier we should retaliate by the execution of 50-100 persons" (Kamenetsky, *Secret Nazi Plans*, p. 166). The death penalty was also applied to Ukrainian hostages: up to 200 innocent Ukrainians were executed for one German attacked by guerrillas. In spite of this a total of 460,000 German soldiers and officers were killed by partisans in Ukraine during the War.

Major-General Eberhardt, the German Commandant of Kiev, on November 2, 1941 announced that: "Cases of arson and sabotage are becoming more frequent in Kiev and oblige me to take firm action. For this reason 300 Kiev citizens have been shot today." This seemed to do no good because Eberhardt on November 29, 1941 again announced: "400 men have been executed in the city [of Kiev]. This should serve as a warning to the population."

The death penalty was applied by the Germans to any Ukrainian who gave aid, or directions to the UPA or Ukrainian guerrillas. If you owned a pigeon the penalty was death. The penalty was death for anyone who did not report or aided a Jew to escape, and many Ukrainians were executed for helping Jews. Death was the penalty for listening to a Soviet radio program or reading anti-German leaflets. For example, on March 28, 1943 three women in Kherson, Maria and Vera Alexandrovskaya and Klavdia Tselhelnyk were executed because they had "read an anti-German leaf-



"UKRAINIANS! Whoever hides a red army soldier . . . WILL BE SHOT" says a German 1941 proclamation in Ukrainian and German.

## УКРАЇНЦІ!

Хто переховуватиме в своїй помешканні чи своїй садибі червоноармійців у військовому або в цивільному вбранні, особливо парашутистів, комісарів, комуністичних діячів чи партизанів, а також хто приносить їм їжу та вбрання,

**ТОЙ БУДЕ РОЗСТРІЛЯНИЙ.**

Хто подасть певні відомості, котрі допоможуть знайти та арештувати радянських командирів у військовому чи цивільному вбранні, парашутистів, комісарів чи партизанів-командирів, а також вищих комуністичних діячів, **ТОЙ ДІСТАНЕ НАГОРОДУ ДО 100 РУБЛІВ.**

Командуючий  
Німецькими Військами.

## Ukrainer!

Wer in seiner Wohnung oder auf seinem Grundstück russische Soldaten in Uniform oder Zivil, insbesondere Fallschirmspringer, lerner Kommissare, kommunistische Führer oder Partisanen beherbergt oder sie durch Zutrugen von Verpflegung und Bekleidung unterstützt, wird erschossen.

Wer glaubhafte Angaben macht, die zur Entdeckung und Festnahme von russischen Offizieren in Uniform oder Zivil, von Fallschirmspringern, Kommissaren, Partisanen-Führern und höheren kommunistischen Funktionären führen, erhält eine Belohnung bis zu 100 Rubel.

Der deutsche Militärbefehlshaber



let, said they agreed with its contents and passed it on." (*History Teaches a Lesson*, p. 111). It is obvious that early in the war Germany had a policy of annihilation of Ukrainians because it planned to establish a German colonial population in the *Lebensraum* of Ukraine.

The USSR also sacrificed countless Ukrainian lives in its "cannon fodder" military procedures. Soldiers were marched across minefields by foot to clear them by their deaths. When the USSR retreated in June 1941 it executed over 19,000 political prisoners in Lviv and other west Ukrainian cities. Stalin was not interested in preserving Ukrainian lives. But does all this account for Ukraine's population loss of 7.5 to 11 million? Unfortunately the Government of Ukraine since independence in 1991 has not released any official figures for Ukraine's population loss in World War II.

One astounding theory is that Stalin used the war as a pretext to destroy Ukrainians and other Soviet citizens. This theory was proposed by an Englishman of Russian origin, Nikolai Tolstoy, in his book *Stalin's Secret War*. Nikita Khrushchev in his secret speech to the 20th Congress said Stalin wanted to exile all the Ukrainians to Siberia so this theory is not completely far-fetched. In June 1944 a Soviet decree, signed by Marshal Georgy Zhukov and Lavrenti Beria, recommended that all Ukrainians be resettled in Siberia. One expert on Soviet history suggested that Stalin destroyed up to one million people of the USSR every year during the war so the statistic of 20 million total lost probably includes Stalin's victims.

### Ukrainian Division Galicia

In World War II, although the Soviet or Red Army had 4.5 million Ukrainians, (of which 2.5 million were decorated and 1.5 to 2 million killed), there were no completely Ukrainian units. The Ukrainian Front Armies were heavily Ukrainian. As the tide turned against Germany there was a decision to establish *Waffen SS* units of Eastern Europe-

ans which were regular military units distinct from the German SS. On April 28, 1943 the *Waffen-Grenadier Division der SS 'Galizien'*, volunteer Division Galicia (*Diviziya Halychyna*) was established. The initiative for its establishment came from the Governor of Galicia, Dr. Otto Waechter, who had the support of the Ukrainian Central Committee of Professor V. Kubijovych which was the only legal representative of Ukrainians during the German occupation. Himmler strictly forbid the use of the name Ukrainian for the Division. All orders had to be given in German.

It was decided by Ukrainian leaders that it would be advantageous for Ukraine to have a properly trained and equipped army. As Germany found growing pressure on its armies it agreed to establishment of the Galicia Division renamed the 1st Ukrainian Division at the end of the war in April 1945. The Galicia Division was trained in late 1943 and early 1944 and was designated to fight only against the USSR not the Allies. About 40,000 Ukrainians were enlisted and under German officers in the higher echelons the Division was sent to fight the Battle of Brody July 13-22, 1944 where it was encircled and largely destroyed by the Soviet Army. There were only about 3,000 survivors but the Division was later increased to 20,000 with new recruits.

Eventually the Ukrainian National Army (including the Division) was surrendered by General Pavlo Shandruk to the Allies in Austria, and was interned near Rimini, Italy. A Soviet three month investigation in Rimini found no war criminals. It was then transferred to England and finally members emigrated to Canada, USA and Australia. The British and Canadian authorities carefully reviewed the Galicia Division and the *Divizynyky* and cleared them of any war crimes. No war criminals were found in the Division, but a vendetta by Simon Wiesenthal has falsely accused them of war crimes. An intensive investigation was recently made by the Canadian government.



Hon. Justice Jules Deschenes in his official Report of March 12, 1987, completely exonerated the Galicia Division from any war crimes.



Emblem of the Galicia Division with Lion of Lviv in gold on blue.  
From W. Veryha.

### **Ukraine's Property Losses in World War II**

Stalin's 1941 scorched earth policy in Ukraine called first for the evacuation of industries, factories, machinery, skilled workers and livestock east to Russia. From the capital city of Kiev itself some 197 major industrial plants were evacuated east to Russia in two months. Everything that could not be moved was to be destroyed and burned. The rapid advance of the German *Wehrmacht* did not allow the Soviet officials to completely empty Ukraine. However, huge amounts of Ukrainian machinery did go to Magnitogorsk and other Russian cities. Wholesale "scorched earth" destruction was wreaked on Ukraine by the retreating Soviet officials and armies.

### **Plunder of Ukraine: Report by SS-Obersturmfuehrer Ferster November 10, 1942:**

#### **"Expropriate everything of value."**

"Co. 4 in which I was employed seized in Kiev the library of the medical research institute. All equipment, scientific staff, documentation and books were shipped out to Germany.

"We appropriated rich trophies in the library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences which possessed singular manuscripts of Persian, Abyssinian and Chinese writings, Russian and Ukrainian chronicles, incunabula by the first printer Ivan Fedorov, and rare editions of Shevchenko, Mickiewicz, and Ivan Franko.

"Expropriated and sent to Berlin were many exhibits from Kiev's Museums of Ukrainian Art, Russian Art, Western and Oriental Art and the Taras Shevchenko Museum.

"As soon as the troops seize a big city, there arrive in their wake team leaders with all kinds of specialists to scan museums, art galleries, exhibitions, cultural and art institutions, evaluate their state and expropriate everything of value." (Kondufor, *History Teaches a Lesson*, p. 176).

Two years later, when Hitler's German Army started its retreat from Ukraine, orders were again given to loot and

remove to Germany all art works (including a Rembrandt self-portrait), folk art collections, rare books, engravings, libraries, sculptures, and museum collections. These treasures totaled in the hundreds of thousands of items. The cultural wealth of Ukraine was nearly stripped from the country. According to Soviet sources a total of 151 museums, 62 drama theaters and 600 movie theaters were destroyed by the Germans.

Anything that could not be moved was to be destroyed and many libraries were dumped outside and burned. The German occupation destroyed a total of 19,200 libraries in Ukraine. On April 28, 1995, Germany returned over 700 books including *Kievan Antiquity* (*Kyivska Staryna*) taken from Ukraine in 1943 during World War II. German Ambassador Alexander Arno in a ceremony at the National Museum of History in Kiev expressed regret that they had not been returned earlier.

### **Hitler's Scorched Earth Policy in Ukraine**

The Commander of the German Army Group South issued a "Top Secret" Memorandum on December 22, 1941 to all combat commanders in Ukraine:

"The following concept of the Fuehrer [Hitler] is to be made known. . . to all commanders. . .

"Each area that has to be abandoned to the enemy must be made completely unfit for his use. Regardless of its inhabitants every locality must be burned down and destroyed to deprive the enemy of accommodation facilities. . . the localities left intact have to be subsequently ruined by the air force." (Kondufor, *History Teaches a Lesson*, Kiev: 1986, Document no. 119, p. 172)

In many Ukrainian villages the German army ordered all the people into the church and set fire to it. Himmler on September 3, 1943 ordered SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Prutzmann "to leave behind in Ukraine not a single person, no cattle, not a ton of grain, not a railroad track. . . The enemy must find a country totally burned and destroyed." (Bezymenski p. 38; Dallin p. 364). The German Army was ordered to leave complete destruction in its wake so 18,414 miles of railroads were ripped up, mines were flooded, industries that the Soviets missed were dynamited, wells were poisoned, and over two million houses and buildings were burned and destroyed.

Erich Koch ordered during the 1943 retreat that "the homes of recalcitrant natives . . . are to be burned down; relatives are to be arrested as hostages."

What the Soviets missed in 1941 the Germans destroyed in 1943-44. According to *Soviet Ukraine*, the retreating Germans "razed and burned over 28,000 villages and 714 cities and towns, leaving 10,000,000 people without shelter. More than 16,000 industrial enterprises, more than 200,000 industrial production sites, 27,910 collective and 872 state farms, 1,300 machine and tractor stations, and 32,930 general schools, vocational secondary schools and higher educational institutions of Ukraine had been destroyed. The direct damage to the Ukrainian national economy caused by the fascist [Nazi German] occupation came to 285,000,000,000 rubles..." (p. 155). This was about \$60,000,000,000 U.S. pre-war dollars for Ukraine or trillions of dollars today. In the space of about three years Ukraine suffered devastation from the scorched earth policy of two cruel totalitarian governments.



# ОГОЛОШЕННЯ

За злочин по §§ 1. і 2 розпорядку для поборювання нападів проти німецького діла відбудови в Генеральній Губернії від дня 2. 10. 1943 (Денник Розпорядків для Генеральної Губернії Ч. 82/43) засуджено наглим судом при командирі Поліції Безпеки І-Спец. Служби на дистрикт Галичина

## засуджені на кару смерти:

- 1) **Полізан Михайло**, ур. 10. 12. 1926 в Грозюві, українськ., вільний, робітник, зам. в Грозюві, за сприяння бандитам.
- 2) **Кабанник Іван**, ур. 11. 8. 1926 в Тершові, українськ., вільний, робітник, зам. в Тершові Ч. 67, за сприяння бандитам.
- 3) **Пигус Іван**, ур. 27. 12. 1914 в Грозюві, українськ., жонатий, громадський секретар, зам. в Грозюві, за сприяння бандитам.
- 4) **Габак Теодор**, ур. 1926 в Грозюві, українськ., вільний, робітник, зам. в Грозюві, за сприяння бандитам.
- 5) **Гомеико Іван**, ур. 10. 12. 1910 в Санюші, українськ., вільний, книговець, зам. в Кракові, за сприяння бандитам.
- 6) **Богемолов Олександр**, ур. 19. 12. 1919 в Лішманштаді, вільний, українськ., без сталого замешкання, за сприяння бандитам.
- 7) **Зубович Стефан**, ур. 4. 4. 1908 в Яворові, українськ., жонатий, річник, зам. в Яворові Ч. 282, за сприяння жидом.
- 8) **Горинь Петро**, ур. 6. 7. 1905 в Тершові, вільний, українськ., робітник, без сталого замешкання, за сприяння бандитам.
- 9) **Минин Пилип**, ур. 27. 11. 1915 в Тершові, вільний, українськ., кравець, зам. в Тершові Ч. 20, за сприяння бандитам.
- 10) **Полізан Теодор**, ур. 1891 в Грозюві, жонатий, українськ., річник, зам. в Грозюві, за приналежність до бандитів.

Засуд був виконаний дня 1. березня 1944 в Самборі як кара за це, що дня 17. 2. 1944 українська банда замордовала 2 Туркменців, котрі були в німецькій військовій службі в Стрілках.

Дальші засуджені, котрі зістали оголошені в оповіщенні С С і Комендорача Поліції з 18. 2. 1944 зістали взяті під увагу до помилування.

Якщо однак в найближчих 3. місяцях на просторі Крайсгуптманшафту Дрогобич і Стрий будуть виконані дії насильства, передовсім на німців, на особи приналежні до союзних із Великонімецькою Державою, або на ненімців, які працюють в інтересі відбудови Генеральної Губернії, а злочинців не буде зразу заарештований, буде виконаний присуд також над тими, кого залишено до ласки помилування і то в такій формі, що за кожний злочин насильства над особою що стоїть під охороною Великонімецьчини утратить право ласки не менше 10 засуджених.

Отже ненімецьке населення має змогу подбати про те, щоб через негалиє зловлення або спричинення зловлення злочинця або злочинців, або через влади на знані їх впроваджені в бруд сements, або через доноси на підозрілі особи не був виконаний присуд на тих, що їх залишено до помилування.

Самбір, 1. березня 1944.

**С С і Провідник Поліції**  
в Дистрикті Галичина

**"ANNOUNCEMENT . . . Sentenced to Death:" Ten Ukrainian victims of the German occupation of which number 7, Stefan Zubovich, was executed "for helping Jews." Issued in Sambir, March 1, 1944 by the "SS and Head of Police for the District of Galicia."**

## Jewish Holocaust in Ukraine

In 1939 the Jewish population of Ukraine was 1.5 million (1,532,776) or about 3% of the total population of Ukraine. When the War started on June 22, 1941 the Soviet Government first of all ordered the execution of all 19,000 Ukrainian political prisoners left in western Ukraine (750,000 had already been killed or exiled to Siberia) and then the evacuation of 3.5 million key personnel to the east, to Russia. These evacuees included many Jews who were highly educated, and were scientists, skilled workers, Communist bureaucrats, and NKVD secret police. The total evacuated was estimated to be about one-half to two-thirds of the total Jewish population of Ukraine (Reitlinger, p. 251).

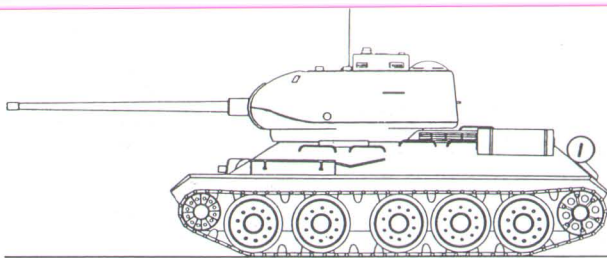
As the German Army swept east across Ukraine it included German *Einsatzgruppen* with 500 to 1,000 men which were special mobile killing squads ordered to carry out "The Final Solution" of killing all Jews. Ukraine had been the major part of the Jewish Pale of Settlement in the Russian Empire and in the 19th century probably had the most Jews of any country in the world. Within a few days of capturing Ukrainian cities like Lutsik, Zhitomir and Berdichev in the Summer of 1941 thousands of Jews were killed. A total of about 600,000 Ukrainian Jews perished. Most of these executions were carried out by the SS *Standartfuhrer* Paul Blobel who was the officer of the *Sonderkommando* 4A, *Einsatzgruppe* C. Only German personnel, no Ukrainians, were members of the *Einsatzgruppe* C and D which were assigned to Ukraine.

Blobel commanded the killing of the Ukrainian Jews of Kiev at Babyn Yar (Babi Yar) on September 29-30, 1941. Blobel's unit killed 33,771 Jews in less than two days which was not equaled in Auschwitz or any other death camp. Babyn Yar was commemorated on its 50th Anniversary in 1991 by the Government of Ukraine which has also built two monuments for the victims of Babyn Yar. Blobel was tried at Nuremberg and hanged on June 8, 1951 in Landsberg Prison in Bavaria, Germany.

In all the countries of Europe the Nazis found collaborators willing to help in their crimes and Ukraine was no exception. These collaborators were criminal elements who constituted only a tiny fraction of a few thousand in a total population of 40 million. Ukrainians had proportionately the smallest number of collaborators of all 14 East European countries and most of them were caught and executed at the end of the War. All WW II war criminals should be brought to justice.

Moscow saw an opportunity to sow discord in Ukraine and its propaganda accused the UPA, other Ukrainian nationalists and the "Ukrainian" Police of anti-Jewish and other crimes. But the "Ukrainian" Police, (*Ukrainische Hilfspolizei*/Ukrainian Auxiliary Police) were often not Ukrainians by origin at all, but represented many nationalities. For instance, according to eyewitnesses, Poles, Volksdeutsche (ethnic Germans) and even Russians speaking the Russian language were often called "Ukrainian" Police.





### **"The Best Tank in the World" T-34 was Designed and Built in Ukraine**

Since Ukraine was the center of heavy industry in the USSR in the 1930s it produced much of the armaments before the German invasion. One surprise Hitler's army encountered was the T-34 tank which was designed and built in Ukraine in the Kharkiv Tractor Factory. The German general von Rundstedt called the T-34 the "best tank in the world" and von Kleist said it was the "finest in the world." The first Ukrainian T-34 tank, no. 1, was tested by successfully driving it 1,000 miles from Kharkiv, Ukraine, to Moscow, Russia and back. The T-34 medium tank was superior to the German Panzer tanks because it had a more powerful cannon, a higher top speed (32 MPH to 25 for the Panzers), the armour was so superior that German shells bounced off it, superior welded construction invented by Academician Paton, and it had a wider track so it did not get bogged down in mud like the German Panzer. The Germans decided that the Ukrainian T-34 tank was so superior to the Panzer that they would have copied it but "Unfortunately for Germany this was not possible. German engineering technology was not up to it, many of the special alloys used in its construction were not available," states Andrew Kershaw in *Weapons & War Machines* (New York 1976) p. 192. (Incidentally, in 1995 the Ukrainian T-84 Tank being built in Kharkiv is again considered the best in the world.)



**Professor Y.O. Paton (1870-1953), a Vice President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, holds a model of the Ukrainian T-34 Tank, partly based on his work.**

About 4.5 million Ukrainians served in the Soviet army (2.5 million were decorated which might mean 2 million perished) and another 1.3 million served in militia and partisan units against Germany in World War II. Hundreds of thousands served in the guerilla armies fighting both totalitarian powers, Nazi Germany and Red Soviet Russia. At least 350 Ukrainian generals and marshals served in the Soviet Armed Forces and were responsible for many of the victories at Stalingrad and Leningrad, for example. Even Berlin apparently was captured in large part by Ukrainian troops. Many of the 102,000 killed, even on the last day of the War, were Ukrainians who died there and are buried in the Berlin cemetery. Stalin even finally used Ukrainian national patriotism in the war by instituting the Order of Bohdan Khmelnytsky medal for the four Ukrainian Front Armies in 1943.

Some of the most prominent marshals — the majority of marshals of the USSR were said to be Ukrainians — and generals were Ukrainians and many were born in Ukraine. These included Marshal Simon Timoshenko, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, Marshal Ivan Konev, Marshal Yakiv Fedorenko, Marshal Kiril Moskalenko, Marshal Serhiy Rudenko, General Andrey Grechko, Marshal Peter Koshoviy, Marshal Petro Leliushenko, Marshal Kliment Voroshilov, Marshal Andrey Yeremenko, General Yakiv Cherevichenko, General Fyodor Kostenko, Col. General Michael Kirponos, Col. General Andrey Kravchenko, Admiral Mykola Basisty, General Iosif Apanesenko, and Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky.

Even the greatest hero of World War II, the brilliant Marshal Georgi Zhukov who signed the German surrender, was apparently of Ukrainian origin. He received the major credit for the Battle of the Dnieper and the capture of Berlin (which the Ukrainian Front Army of Ivan Konev almost captured before him).

Although born in Kaluga, Zhukov's original family name was Zhuk and his Ukrainian family was from Birky village in Poltava region of Ukraine according to the information of Zhukov's relative Varvara Hryshko (*Molod' Ukrainy* 14.X.1994, p. 2). When he was on the verge of taking Berlin Zhukov promised Nikita Khrushchev, who was then Head of the Communist Party of Ukraine, that when he captured Adolf Hitler he would first ship him in a cage to Kiev so that Ukraine could see him before Moscow. However, Hitler's suicide left only the Fuehrer's charred remains to be found by the Soviet Army. The search party, which found Hitler's remains in Berlin, was led by a Ukrainian, Lt. General Ivan Klimenko.

The Ukrainian experience in World War II is especially tragic because, unlike the "Russian glory" and the Jewish Holocaust, it is virtually an unknown page of history. There is no English language history on World War II in Ukraine that fully captures the pain, the terror, the horror and the human story of the suffering of the Ukrainian nation.

What priceless cultural treasures of architecture of Ukraine, world art and literature, were destroyed and looted in the War! Ukraine lost about 10,000,000 people, one out of four of its sons and daughters, in the War. We can only wonder what beauty, genius, and talent was lost to the world as a result of the Nazi German and Soviet annihilation of the Ukrainian people in 1939-1945. ■

### **DEDICATION**

This article is dedicated to the memory of three relatives in Ukraine I never saw. Ivan Andreyevich Hryhorovich and Vasyl Fedorovich Fedoruk of Orelets, Sniatyn raion of Ivano Frankivsk, were arrested November 1940, tried by the Military Tribunal of the 12th Army in Kiev, on March 27, 1941 and executed by the Soviet government. They were rehabilitated March 14, 1993 (Spravka 736-93). The third victim, (Vasyl?) Andreyevich Hryhorovich, whose first name is not definitely known to me, was shot by the Gestapo during the German occupation of Ukraine. - A.G.



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## Chronology of the War in Ukraine

### 1939

- March 15. Carpatho-Ukraine declares its independence from Czechoslovakia as German troops occupy Bohemia and Moravia.
- March 16. Hungarian troops occupy Carpatho-Ukraine with Germany's approval.
- August 23. Molotov and Ribbentrop sign the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact.
- August 27. Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists 2nd Congress elects Andrew Melnyk leader.
- September 1. Germany invades Poland and two days later Britain and France declare war on Germany.
- September 10. All of western Poland is under German occupation. Canada declares war on Germany.
- September 17. USSR invades Poland from the east and most of the Ukrainian populated territory is incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR.
- October 8. Germany incorporates western Poland into Germany as the General Government.
- November 1. USSR officially approves annexation of Western Ukraine.

### 1940

- February 10. The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists divides into two wings OUN(M) led by Andrew Melnyk and a new wing, OUN(B) led by Stepan Bandera.
- April 15. Ukrainian Central Committee is established in Cracow with Dr. V. Kubijovych as head to represent Ukrainians in the General Government.
- June 27. USSR invades Romania to incorporate the Ukrainian populated northern Bukovina and Bessarabia into the USSR.



## 1941

January 1. Population of Ukraine (Ukrainian SSR): 41,900,000.

May. Germans establish Nachtigall and Roland military units with Ukrainians.

June 22. **Operation Barbarossa.** Germany invades the western borders of the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR. The German army has 3.5 million soldiers in 190 divisions. The powerful Ukrainian T-34 tank surprises the German Panzers. The NKVD massacres over 19,000 Ukrainian political prisoners in Lviv and other West Ukrainian cities before retreating.

June 30. Germans capture Lviv. Ukrainian state proclaimed in Lviv by Yaroslav Stetsko and OUN(B).

July 9. Bandera-Stetsko Ukrainian government is dispersed and arrested by the Germans.

July. Germans capture Berdichev July 15; Bila Tserkva July 18; Nova Ukraina July 25; Kirovohrad July 30.

July. German *Einsatzgruppen* C and D mobile killing units start operating on Ukrainian territory killing Jews and later Ukrainians.

July 12. Germans arrest Ukrainians in Stetsko government. Bandera, Stetsko and others are taken as prisoners to Sachsenhausen Prison in Germany.

August 1. Partition of Ukraine. Western Ukraine (Galicia) is separated from Ukraine and becomes a German province in the General Government. (Southern Ukraine is renamed Transnistria and comes under Romanian rule and Hungarians rule Carpatho-Ukraine (Zakarpattia).

August 20. Erich Koch (1896-1986), rabidly anti-Ukrainian, is appointed by Hitler the *Reichskommissar* of the central and eastern part of Ukraine, *Reichskommissariat Ukraine*.

August 28. Dniprohes Dam on Dnipro (Dnieper) River, Europe's largest power station, is blown up by the retreating Soviet army. Rebuilt 1947.

Summer. Germans start mass executions of Ukrainians. Ukrainian guerillas led by T. Borovets-Bulba start struggle against Soviet army and later become nucleus of UPA.

September. Germans start campaign to execute Ukrainian nationalists in OUN. Ukrainian guerillas start struggle against German army.

September 11. Ukrainian newspaper, *Ukrainske Slovo*, edited by Ivan Rohach, starts publishing in Kiev, is suppressed on December 12 and its entire staff is executed by the Germans in Babyn Yar.

September 19. Germans occupy Kiev. Occupation lasts 778 days. Kiev's population in 1940 was 900,000 and in 1945 only 186,000.

September 26. 665,000 Soviet troops in 5 armies surrender in the Battle of Kiev to the Germans, the largest army to surrender in all history. Germans also capture 886 tanks, 3,718 cannons.

September 29-30. German *Einsatzgruppen* execute 33,771 Jews in Babyn Yar, Kiev. About 150,000 Ukrainians are later executed here.

October 12. Western Ukraine and Poland are included in the *General Government* of Germany.

October 16. Odessa occupied by Axis troops after 73 days.

October 24. Kharkiv captured by German troops.

November. A total of over 3.8 million Soviet soldiers

surrendered to the German forces, between June 22 and November 30.

December 7. Pearl Harbour destroyed by Japanese. USA declares war on Japan and Germany.

## 1942

January. Germans start campaign to attract workers from Ukraine for German war industries but few volunteer. In the Spring Germans start to forcibly transport Ukrainian *Ostarbeiter* as slave labor for Germany totaling at least 2.3 or 2.5 million Ukrainians out of 3 million.

January 20. Wannsee Conference confirms the "Final solution" of the Jewish question.

February 9. Poetess Olena Teliha, editor Ivan Rohach and the entire staff of *Ukrainske Slovo* newspaper, the Mayor of Kiev and many other Ukrainians shot by Germans at Babyn Yar, Kiev. Germans start pro-Russian orientation in Ukraine.

July 4. Sevastopol in Crimea finally taken by German troops after 250 day siege. The Germans held it for only four days under Soviet siege in 1944.

July 16. Hitler moves his Headquarters from Prussia to Ukraine at the Wehrwolf Lair near Vinnitsya and stays until September 27. He returns again in 1943.

July 28. Stalin Order No. 227 called for the execution of Soviet Army men as "traitors" who were cowards (captured) and also all officers who retreated without orders.

August 9. Ukrainian soccer team Kiev Dynamo (Start) in its fifth victorious game defeats German Flakelf team and is executed at Babyn Yar.

August 23. "The last cavalry charge in history." The Italian Army's Savoy Cavalry with 600 men under Colonel Bettoni charges with sabers and grenades and routs a Soviet unit of 2,000 men on the south-eastern edge of Ukraine near Krasnodon(?) or Izbuzhensk(?).

October 14. UPA Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) established and fights against both Germany and the USSR.

## 1943

January 31. German troops in Stalingrad surrender.

April 28. Galicia Division officially announced, recruited and trained in Fall and Winter.

July 5. At the Battle of Kursk, on northeastern border of Ukraine, is site of the greatest tank battle in history where German forces are defeated.

August 12. Kharkiv captured by Soviet army.

October 14. Zaporizhia captured by USSR

October 25. Dnipropetrovsk captured by Soviet troops.

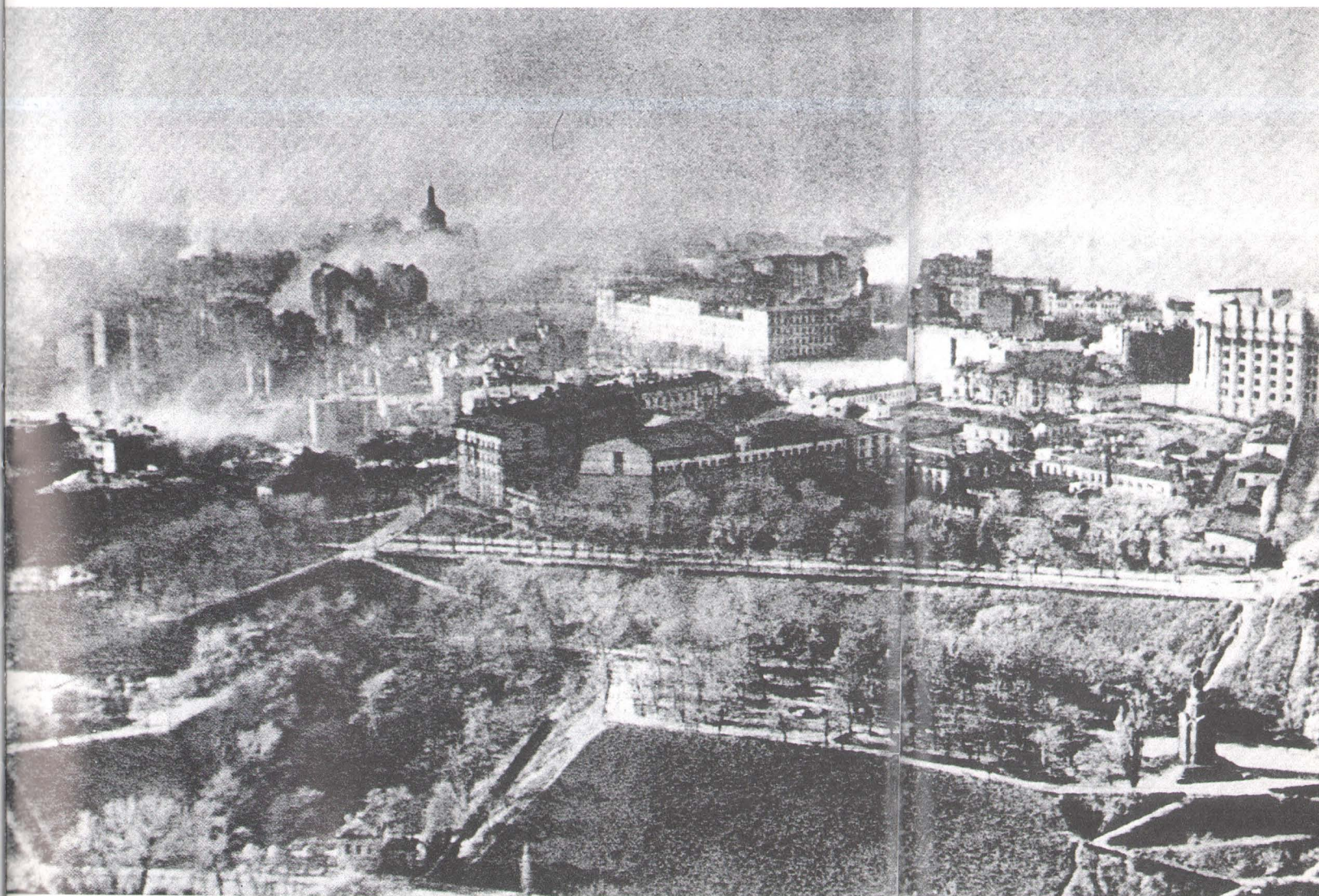
November 6. Kiev, capital of Ukraine, taken by Soviet troops.

## 1944

January 24-Feb. 17. Battle of Korsun-Shevchenkivsky where 93,000 German troops are killed or captured by Ukrainian Front Armies 1 and 2.

February. Start of Soviet army campaign to eliminate German occupation of Ukraine. Soviet army captures Lutsk and Rivne (Erich Koch's capital) Feb. 5; Kherson March 13; Vinnytsia (and Hitler's Headquarters) March 20; Proskuriv March 25; Mykolaiv March 28; Chernivtsi March 30; Odessa April 10; Simferopol April 13; Ternopil April 15; Sevastopol May 9; Lviv and Stanislaviv July 27;





The Heart of Kiev, the capital city of Ukraine burning during World War II. The view is west from the Dnipro (Dnieper) River. Bottom right is the St. Vladimir monument on the river bank and top left above the smoke is the bell tower of St. Sophia Cathedral, the Mother Church of Ukraine.

Drohobych August 6; Izmail August 25; Uzhhorod October 24.

May 18. Ukrainians in Polish Army of Anders help win the Battle of Monte Cassino (Italy) and some are buried in the "Polish" Cemetery of Cassino.

June 22. Stalin's Secret document No. 078/42, over the signatures of NKVD chief Beria, Marshal Zhukov and Fedorov proposes exile to Siberia of "all Ukrainians who had lived under the German occupation." Since all Ukraine was under German occupation this effectively meant every Ukrainian could be exiled except those who had escaped to Russia in 1941. Khrushchev in his Secret Speech condemned Stalin for this decree.

July-August. Western Ukraine taken by Soviet army.

July 17-22. Galicia Division encircled and defeated at the Battle of Brody. About 3,000 retreat and 37,000 lost.

July 27. Lviv captured by Soviet troops,

October 10. Odessa abandoned by German army.

October 14. German occupation of Ukrainian territory ends after 1,871 days.

November 1. Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky of the

Ukrainian Catholic Church dies in Lviv. He had saved hundreds of Jews in the war.

November 26. Congress in Mukachevo votes to join Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) to Ukraine. On June 29, 1945, Czechoslovakia ceded Carpatho-Ukraine and it becomes Zakarpatska Province in the Ukrainian SSR.

## 1945

February 4-11. Yalta Conference in Crimea [Ukraine] of "Big Three," Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, plan conclusion of war and post-war Europe. One secret provision is forced repatriation of Soviet citizens to USSR.

March 17. Ukrainian National Committee is founded. The Ukrainian National Army under General Pavlo Shandruk is established.

April 27. Galicia Division transferred to General Pavlo Shandruk's Ukrainian National Army and is renamed 1st Ukrainian Division. On May 6 it surrenders to British.

April 30. Hitler commits suicide in his Berlin bunker.

May 8. Victory in Europe V-E Day. May 9. Prague captured from Germans: Soviet Victory Day. ■

A. Gregorovich May 1, 1995



## Population Losses in World War II by Country

### Total Losses in Thousands

	Military	Civilian	Total	% of population
Ukraine	2,500	5,500	8,000	19.1
Germany	4,500	2,000	6,500	9.1
Russia (RSFSR)*	1,781	4,000	5,781	2.9(?)
Poland	123	4,877	5,000**	19.6
Japan	2,000	350	2,350	3.4
Yugoslavia	300	1,400	1,700	10.6
France	250	350	600	1.5
Italy	400	100	500	1.1
Romania	300	200	500	3.7
Greece	100	350	450	6.2
Hungary	136	294	430	4.6
Great Britain	290	60	350	0.7
Czechoslovakia	46	294	340	3.0
Austria	270	104	374	5.6
USA	300	—	300	0.2
Holland	12	198	210	2.4
Finland	84	16	100	2.7
Belgium	13	75	88	1.1
Canada	42	—	42	0.4

Source: Ukraine During World War II 1938-1945, by V. Kosyk, Kyiv-Paris-New York-Toronto, 1992, p. 702. B. Uralis Guerres et populations, Moscou 1975, p. 319-323; Das Dritte Reich (Muenchen 1985) Band 2. S. 404. \* This estimate of Russian losses does not include citizens of Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan,

The total USSR military loss in World War II was 8,668,400 including Ukraine, Byelorussia, Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Armenia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tadjikistan, etc. according to General M. Moiseyev, Chief of General Staff, USSR Armed Forces (Voenno-istoricheskii zhurnal no. 3, March 1990; quoted by Peter G. Tsouras in *The Great Patriotic War*, p. 240.



The University of Kiev burning on November 6, 1943, the day the German Army retreated.

# К И Є В Ъ

КИЄВЪ (Київъ, Къевъ)

### Kiev in Old Ukrainian

Above are the Old Ukrainian forms of the name Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, in the Cyrillic alphabet. This is the spelling of 1,000 years ago used in the Kingdom of Kievan Rus. The English form of the name Kiev in the Latin alphabet is derived from the Old Ukrainian (and Church Slavonic) language and based on the form used on European maps of the 1500s. (Modern Russian today still uses an Old Ukrainian form of the name.) For the history of the name Kiev see:

*Etymolohichnyi Slovnyk Litopysnykh Heohrafichnykh Nazv Pivdennoi Rusi.* Kyiv 1985, and *Nazvaniia Drevnerusskikh Gorodov*, V. P. Neroznak, Moskva 1983.

Below is the modern Ukrainian form of the name based on the new Ukrainian Cyrillic alphabet and orthography. ■

### Kiev in Modern Ukrainian

# Київ



# Kiev or Kyiv?



Monument of the founders of Kiev on the 1500th anniversary in 1982. Lebid in the front with King Kie and his brothers Shchek and Khoriv.

**I**N THE PAST year the capital of Ukraine, which was spelled *Kiev* in English for centuries, has been the subject of new spellings in the U.S.A. Of these the most common ones are *Kyiv*, *Kyiw* and *Kyyiv*. What is the correct spelling in English for the ancient and modern capital of Ukraine? Is there a need for a new spelling which will better serve the American or English reader?

The name *Kiev* comes from a medieval legend about the founding of the city told by a Chronicler of Rus-Ukraine. It was three brothers, Kie, Shchek and Khoriv, and their sister Lebid, who were the founders. By tradition they founded the city in the 5th century A.D. and in May 1982 the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev was celebrated. It was named Kiev in honor of the oldest brother, King Kie (Kyi, pronounced kiy, in Ukrainian). According to church tradition, the founding of a great city on that location had been predicted by the patron saint of Ukraine, Saint Andrew the Apostle, after he visited this land about 50 A.D. We should note that *Kiev* was the spelling used by all Ukrainian writers into the nineteenth century and by Taras Shevchenko, the greatest of Ukrainian poets and writers.



Kiev, (Kiov or Kiou) on the map *Russiae, Moscoviae et Tartaria*, by Anthony Jenkinson (London 1562) published by Ortelius in 1570. This was a century before the Muscovite (Russian) government gained power in Ukraine.





KIEV CITY  
Coat of Arms

# КМІВ

First of all, it should be mentioned that the spelling *Kiev*, (*Kiew*, *Kiow*, *Kiovia*) goes back about 400 years in the English language and others in books and maps. This spelling is based on the old Ukrainian language spelling of the name used for about 1,000 years. So it has some basis in historical origin, tradition and usage in English. In every English language encyclopedia and dictionary today — I checked sixteen of them — the form *Kiev* is the standard spelling.

Whatever spelling is used does not need to affect the pronunciation. The correct pronunciation of *Kiev* in Ukrainian is approximately *kay-yeew*, and in English *kay-yeew* or *kee-ev* are common. The Russian pronunciation of *kee-eff* is very rarely heard in English and would be incorrect.

English is a strange language because it really doesn't care about the spelling of the name in the original language. For example, it doesn't care if Florence is spelled *Firenze* in Italian, or Prague is spelled *Praha* in Czech, or Moscow is spelled *Moskva* in Russian, or Rome is *Roma*, or Munich is *Muenchen* in the original language. (Yes, we know Peking changed to Beijing but that is an exception to the rule.)

Of course, a linguistic scholar may demand a letter by letter equivalent transliteration but that is academic life not real life. The major academics, however, such as the world's leading Ukrainian linguist, Prof. George Shevelov (Columbia University, emeritus) of New York and Dr. Edward Burstynsky, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Toronto, approve of *Kiev* as the correct form in English for the capital of Ukraine.

## UGLY KYIIV

Prof. Burstynsky told FORUM that the spelling *Kiev*, which reflects the old Ukrainian language, is the best choice. He particularly criticized the spelling *Kyiiv* used by The Ukrainian Weekly and wondered who perpetrated such a silly spelling. *Kyiiv* in English looks like a spelling mistake and not a real word. It appears that a few ignorant people thought that *Kiev* was a "Russian" spelling and were totally unaware that it was used for a thousand years by Ukrainians and their ancestors in Kievan Rus. The spelling *Kyiv* (*Kyiiv*) has been used in Ukrainian for only about the last century.

Unfortunately, Ukrainians in Ukraine have no feeling for the English language and they cannot be expected to appreciate the implications of using *Kyiv*, or the ugly *Kyiiv*, in place of the correct and familiar English form *Kiev*. Some government ministries in Ukraine are now including both forms on their letterheads. Certainly, using *Kiev* (*Kyiv*) is correct and helps make it clear.

Most Americans and Canadians will want the name to be recognizable, familiar and pronounceable. It should also agree with the rules of the American or English language. There is no English word that has the letter combination of *kyi*. On the other hand, the letter combination *kie* (as in *skier*) does exist in English. *Kyi* and *kyi* offend the American and English eye because they are abnormal combinations which are not pronounceable in English.

If you write *kyiiv* on a paper and ask someone who is not Ukrainian what it is they will be puzzled. If told it is a city, they might offer the suggestion, as someone told me, that *Kyiiv* is the capital of the Kikuyu tribe in darkest Africa. They will definitely never guess that the abominable and ugly spelling of *Kyiiv*, is the beautiful capital of a European country with almost three million people. The average American laughs at Ukrainians when he sees the word *Kyiiv* since it looks so silly. *Kyiiv* is not a suitable spelling for anyone, except someone with a small mind full of pedantry, who is completely ignorant of the English language and has no feeling for the beauty and style of the language.

Anyone who wants to reach the average American or Canadian reader will use a vocabulary and spelling which will be familiar and not one which will confuse or discourage the reader. *Kiev* is familiar to most English speakers. *Kyiv* is a suitable modern spelling for the scholarly transliteration of linguistic texts into English; *Kyiiv* is pedantic and totally unsuitable.

## KIEV: 1,000 YEARS OF TRADITION

By using the form *Kiev* we maintain our link with the old Ukrainian language and 1,000 years of our history. If Kievan Rus is an integral and direct part of Ukrainian history then we have the right to the old Ukrainian language spoken there and to the name *Kiev*. The English speaking world, and most of the world, today recognizes the name *Kiev*; any other form helps Moscow to confuse and obscure the Ukrainian capital around the world.

*Kiev* is the spelling used by *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia* (University of Toronto Press), and the new authoritative *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (University of Toronto Press, 1988, vol 2, p. 502). It is also the spelling used by all the world's major English language newspapers. For example, *The Financial Times Style Guide* (London: Pitman, 1994) says place names should be spelled "as they are internationally known: *Kiev* not *Kiv* or *Kiyev*." *Kiev*, then, is still the only suitable spelling for American, Canadian and English readers. If *Kiev* was good enough for Taras Shevchenko and good enough for Ukrainians for 1,000 years then it should be good enough for anyone. A.G. ■



# Archipenko, Malevich and Warhol

## At New York 1995 Armory Art Show

**A**LEXANDER ARCHIPENKO, one of the great sculptors of this century, and one of the most original sculptors in the history of art, again had his works exhibited at the 1995 Armory Art Show. The Armory Art Show, sponsored by the Art Dealers Association of America, was held at the Seventh Regiment Armory located at Park Avenue and 67th Street in New York from Thursday, February 23 to February 27, 1995.

It is a marvelous annual show with representative works by the world's greatest artists of the past 600 years. If you fall in love with a work of art here, you can take it home — for a price. Art works by Rembrandt, Archipenko, Picasso, Matisse, Calder, Malevich, Warhol and others command a high price.

The 1995 show again featured three famous Ukrainian names: Archipenko, Malevich and Warhol. These are major names in modern art. Ukrainian American Andy Warhol (1931-87), whose family came from a Ukrainian village in today's Slovakia near the border with Ukraine, had several of his pop art works shown. Among these were



**"Marilyn" (1962) by  
Ukrainian American  
pop artist  
Andy Warhol.**

*Campbell's Soup I* (1968) priced at \$5,000 and a *Marilyn* (Monroe) screenprint in three versions priced \$19,000 to \$21,000. A *White Marilyn* (1962) was offered by Luhring Augustine of New York at \$350,000. Warhol is sometimes mistakenly called a Czechoslovak or Slovak or by the old names for Ukrainian: a Ruthenian or Rusyn. In modern terminology Andy Warhol was of Ukrainian origin and his family still speaks the Ukrainian language. Unfortunately, Warhol was totally uninterested in his ethnic heritage and there seems to be no work of his on a Ukrainian subject except for his mother's portrait.

Kazimir Malevich (1878-1935) was a Ukrainian-born artist from Kiev who became a pioneer abstract painter and founder of the Suprematist movement in 1913. After he visited Paris in 1912 he became a Cubist. He claimed to have painted the very first totally abstract painting a black square on a white background in 1913. Later he painted the famous *White on White* series (Museum of Modern Art, New York). Malevich said he was influenced by Ukrainian folk art and his Ukrainian upbringing.



**Above: Archipenko's famous  
*Woman Combing Her Hair*  
(1916).**

**Right: *Porteuse* (1911-12) by  
Ukrainian American sculptor  
Alexander Archipenko.**



Alexander Archipenko (1887-1964), by any measurement is one of the world's great sculptors. Born in Kiev, Ukraine, and proud of his Ukrainian ancestry, Archipenko was responsible for several significant developments, or "inventions" as he called them, in modern sculpture. These included the use of the concave in place of the convex (for women's breasts for example); piercing the sculpture with a space, and the first lighted plexiglass sculpture, for example.

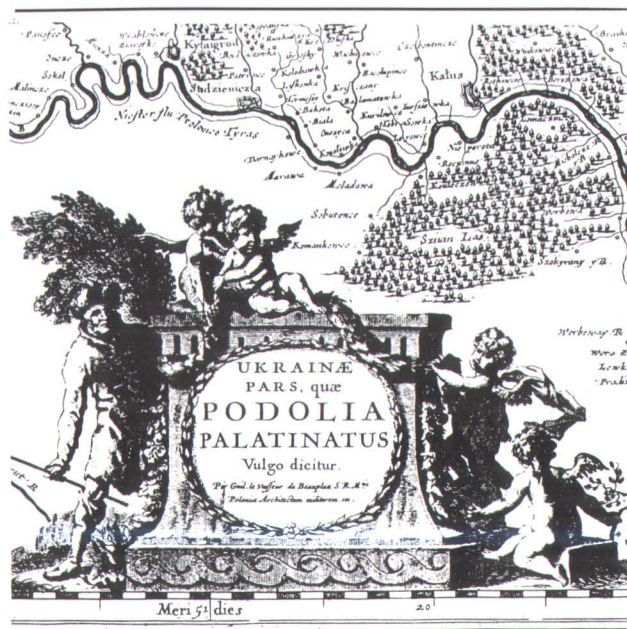


Archipenko first exhibited in the U.S.A. at the famous Armory Art Show of February-March 1913. This was the sensational first show of modern art in America when Picasso, Archipenko, Matisse and other artists took New York by storm. Archipenko was ridiculed by a New York newspaper for the four sculptures and five drawings he exhibited. In 1995 one of his sculptures of a woman (his favorite subject) was on sale for \$350,000. A colored pencil and pastel work on a sheet of paper measuring 19" x 12 1/2", titled *Baigneur* (Bather) from 1914 was offered at \$125,000 by Donald Morris Gallery.

The sculpture *Porteuse* (Tragerin), a tawny colored cast stone work from 1911-12, a female figure 17 1/2" high, was offered by an Archipenko specialist, Donald Morris Gallery (Birmingham, Michigan, 810 642-8812) for \$350,000. This work was in the collection of Donald Karshan the leading expert on Archipenko. It is signed by Archipenko on the leg. William Beadleston of New York (212 348-7234) was offering Archipenko's *Geometric Statuette*, a bronze female figure with a dark brown patina, 20" high for \$60,000. The original plaster of this work was executed in 1914 and is a very characteristic Archipenko work.

Our favorite in the show, however, was Archipenko's *Woman Combing Her Hair* (1916) a 13" bronze with a gold patina and signed by Archipenko. It is an excellent example of the work of Ukrainian American sculptor Alexander Archipenko and very characteristic of his sculpture. This work was being offered by Jeffrey H. Loria of New York (212 249-2526) for \$45,000.

It is sad to mention that no works of Archipenko are to be found in Kiev, the city of his birth nor in Ukraine the land of his birth. Perhaps some day a donor will present an Archipenko sculpture to Kiev. It is time that Kiev honored its great son with a plaque and by naming a street after him. Archipenko was banned by the Soviet government of Moscow but today it is possible to hold an exhibit of his works in Kiev. Perhaps the Tel Aviv Museum, which has one of the largest collections of Archipenko in the world, would consider mounting an exhibit in Kiev similar to the Archipenko centennial exhibit held in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. in 1987 A.G. ■



## Ukraine or "the" Ukraine?: A Footnote

**A**LTHOUGH THE NAME Ukraine normally does not require the definite article "the" preceding it in English there is a major exception to this rule. Whenever the name Ukraine itself (not the adjectival form *Ukrainian*) is used as an adjective it must be preceded by the article. This exception was not mentioned in our article "Ukraine" or "the Ukraine" FORUM No. 90, Spring 1994, p. 25.

The major examples of this usage are *The Ukraine Committee* established in London, England in 1913-14 by George Raffalovich and, more recently, *Tovarystvo Ukraina*, the *Ukraine Society* in Kiev now headed by Ivan Drach. The *Ukraine Society*, like the *Ukraine Committee*, both require the definite article preceding them for proper English. However, it should be noted that when the Ukrainian form of the name, *Tovarystvo Ukraina*, is used for the *Ukraine Society* it does not require the definite article preceding it in English.

The authoritative English newspaper *The Financial Times*, uses *The Financial Times Style Guide*, by Colin Inman (London: Pitman, 1994), and has an interesting comment on the incorrect use of the definite article before the name Ukraine. It says: "**Ukraine** is the name of the country, not **the Ukraine**. A Ukrainian living in Canada writes to the FT every time we get this wrong" (page 130). It seems persistence pays! ■

## Beauplan Maps at Record Price

**G**UILLAUME BEAUPLAN (1600-1673) was a French military engineer in the service of the King of Poland who spent 17 years in Ukraine, 1630-47. He produced the first detailed and accurate map of Ukraine, *Delineatio Generalis Camporum Desertorum vulgo Ukraina* in 1648. At least 26 maps carry his name or are known to be his work. Beauplan's maps are highly prized by rare map collectors.

Among Beauplan's signed maps is a set of four highly decorative maps titled *Ukrainae Pars (quae Kiovia Palatinatus)* for Kiovia, Pokutia, Podolia and Barclavia which were first published in the *Atlas Maior* by J. Bleau, Amsterdam 1658-72. They were reprinted by Covens and Mortier in the early 1700s. They usually sell for less than \$1,000. A set of these four 17th century maps of parts of Ukraine, beautifully colored by Dirk Jansz van Sante for a composite atlas, have been acquired for sale by the Arader Gallery in New York (212 628-3668). Each map is priced at \$6,500 or \$26,000 for the set of four. This is a record price for Beauplan maps. ■





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