

Glossary

Many of the abbreviations given here are used in the notes, although some appear in the text as well. Abbreviations for archival sources appear at the start of the notes.

AOK: Armeeoberkommando, German Army Field Command/Headquarters.

BdS: Befehlshaber der Sipo-SD, commander of the Sipo-SD.

DG: Durchgangsstrasse, highway or autobahn.

DVL: Deutsche Volksliste, German People's List. The Nazi registration and classification system for ethnic Germans that divided them into one of four categories based on their Aryan characteristics and willingness to be Germanized.

EG: Einsatzgruppe, "Task Force." Einsatzgruppen were special mobile killing units composed mainly of Security Police (Sipo) and Security Service (SD) personnel that were assigned to Poland and the Soviet Union to apprehend and execute so-called racial and political enemies of the Reich, primarily Jews. They arrived just behind or sometimes with the advancing Wehrmacht troops.

General Government: Nazi-occupied Poland, consisting of five districts: Cracow, Warsaw, Radom, Lublin, and eastern Galicia.

GFP: Geheime Feldpolizei, Army Secret Field Police. Wehrmacht security units attached to the Abwehr. In 1942 they were taken over by the SD.

HSSPF: Höherer SS- und Polizeiführer, higher SS and police leader.

Established in 1937, this office was the highest regional authority overseeing the actions of all SS and police forces in a given district (Wehrkreis) in the Reich. The office was later established in the occupied territories of Poland, the Czech lands, Norway, the Netherlands, and the Soviet Union. The higher SS and police leaders reported directly to Reichsführer SS and Police Heinrich Himmler and were regarded as "Little Himmlers" in the field. During Operation Barbarossa, three higher SS and police leaders (Russia North, Central, and South) planned and implemented the mass shootings of Jews in collaboration with the most senior officials in the field—Wehrmacht field commanders, Einsatzgruppen leaders, Waffen-SS commanders, and Order Police chiefs.

For Ukraine, Himmler appointed Friedrich Jeckeln and his successor Hans-Adolf Prützmann to the position of HSSPF Russia South.

NKVD: Narodnyi Komissariat Vnutrennikh Del, People's Commissariat for Interior Affairs. The Soviet political police established in 1934, successor to the GPU and predecessor to the MGB and KGB.

NSV: Nationalsozialistische Volkswohlfahrt, National Socialist People's Welfare Agency. An organization established by Hitler to coordinate Nazi Party relief and charity work for Party members and their families, especially for mothers and children. The organization was also active in welfare programs for ethnic Germans in the East.

Oblast: A Russian term for an administrative district or province within the Soviet Union, in size bigger than a county but not as large as a state.

OKH: Oberkommando des Heeres, Army High Command.

OKW: Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, Armed Forces High Command.

Orpo: Ordnungspolizei, Order Police. Consisted of regular uniformed police and rural gendarmes.

OT: Organisation Todt, Organization Todt. A semi-military organization responsible for military construction projects, such as installations and fortifications, as well as the autobahn. Its leader, Fritz Todt, also served as Reich minister for armaments and munitions.

OUN: Orhanizatsiia Ukrain's'kykh Natsionalistiv, Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. The leading interwar and wartime Ukrainian nationalist (mostly émigré) movement that split into two factions, one under Andrii Mel'nyk (OUN-M) and the other under Stepan Bandera (OUN-B).

RKFDV: Reichskommissariat für die Festigung des Deutschen Volkstums, Reich Commission for the Strengthening of Germanism. This Himmler agency led the Germanization and resettlement programs for ethnic Germans in the East.

RKU: Reichskommissariat Ukraine, Reich Commissariat Ukraine. The Nazi-occupied civilian administration for Ukraine (excluding eastern Galicia, which was attached to the General Government, Nazi-occupied Poland). The Commissariat Ukraine was joined with the Reich Commissariat Ostland (Belorussia and the Baltic States) under the Reich Ministry for the Eastern Occupied Territories. The Commissariat Ukraine was headed by Erich Koch, and its capital was Rivne.

RMfdbO: Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. The Nazi government agency for administering the civilian occupied zones of the East, which were divided into commissariats. It was led by Alfred Rosenberg.

RSD: Reich Sicherheitsdienst, Reich Security Service. This elite force developed from a special protection service for the Führer, known as the Führerschuttkommando. Personally selected by Himmler and Hitler, officers of the RSD were charged with securing and guarding the Führer's field headquarters and also served as Hitler's bodyguards.

RSHA: Reichssicherheitshauptamt, Reich Security Main Office. Created in September 1939, the RSHA combined in one agency the German state's political and criminal police detective forces (Gestapo, Kriminalpolizei) and the Nazi Party's Security Service (SD), the top political intelligence service of the Reich. Among its key functions were managing and coordinating the murder of the European Jews as well as other perceived enemies of the Reich, monitoring millions of foreign forced laborers, and conducting domestic and foreign intelligence operations. In addition to the central office in Berlin, led by Reinhard Heydrich (and his successor Ernst Kaltenbrunner), the RSHA had regional offices and mobile units called Einsatzgruppen.

RuSHA: Rasse und Siedlungs-Hauptamt, Race and Settlement Office. Established in 1931 as the central SS office tasked with establishing Nazi "standards" for determining membership in the German "race" and membership in the SS, as well as evaluating prospective brides of SS men. During the war, its jurisdiction expanded to include assessments of the "Germanizability" of ethnic Germans and non-Germans, assessments that affected decisions on resettlement expropriation and were often matters of life and death. RuSHA's staff of "race experts" helped plan the expulsion of non-Germans from the eastern territories and facilitated the resettlement of ethnic Germans in occupied Europe.

SD: Sicherheitsdienst, Security Service. The intelligence service of the SS. The SD was created in 1931 with the main task of exposing and observing enemies of the Nazi Party. Its powers expanded in the Third Reich to intelligence-gathering and counter-intelligence operations against state enemies. Under Reinhard Heydrich's command, SD personnel managed the planning and implementation of the "Final Solution," in particular, as members of the Einsatzgruppen and in Adolf Eichmann's SD office of Jewish Affairs.

Sipo: Sicherheitspolizei, Security Police. A Nazi government agency that joined criminal and secret police forces (the Kripo and the Gestapo). It was combined with SS agencies in the Reich Security Main Office.

SK: Sonderkommando, Special Detachment. A subunit of an Einsatzgruppe sent out to find and kill "enemies" of the Reich in the newly conquered

areas of the East. The unit was generally composed of no more than 100 men from the SS and the police; often the squadrons were divided into smaller reconnaissance units, or Vorkommandos, that advanced into the conquered areas with the military's armored divisions.

SS: Schutzstaffel, "Protection Squadron." Originally formed in 1925 to serve as Adolf Hitler's bodyguards, this elite police unit was taken over by Heinrich Himmler, who expanded it into an enormous organization of secret police, concentration camp personnel, and paramilitary units.

SSPF: SS- und Polizeiführer, SS and police leader. A title for regional commanders of the SS and police. The SSPF in Zhytomyr reported to the higher SS and police leader for Ukraine who was directly subordinate to Himmler. As chief of Security Police and SD for his region, the SSPF was responsible for maintaining security, an activity that involved the investigation and eradication of real and perceived political, criminal, and racial threats to German rule. The combined SS and police functions in this position reflected at the regional level the merger of the SS (a Nazi Party organization) and the police (an agency of the German state) under Himmler's direct command.

UPA: Ukraïns'ka Povstan's'ka Armiia, Ukrainian Insurgent Army. This term first appeared in February–March 1943, describing the Ukrainian partisans in Polissia and Volhynia. It was the combined military force of Ukrainian nationalists formed to liberate Ukrainians from both the Nazis and the Soviets.

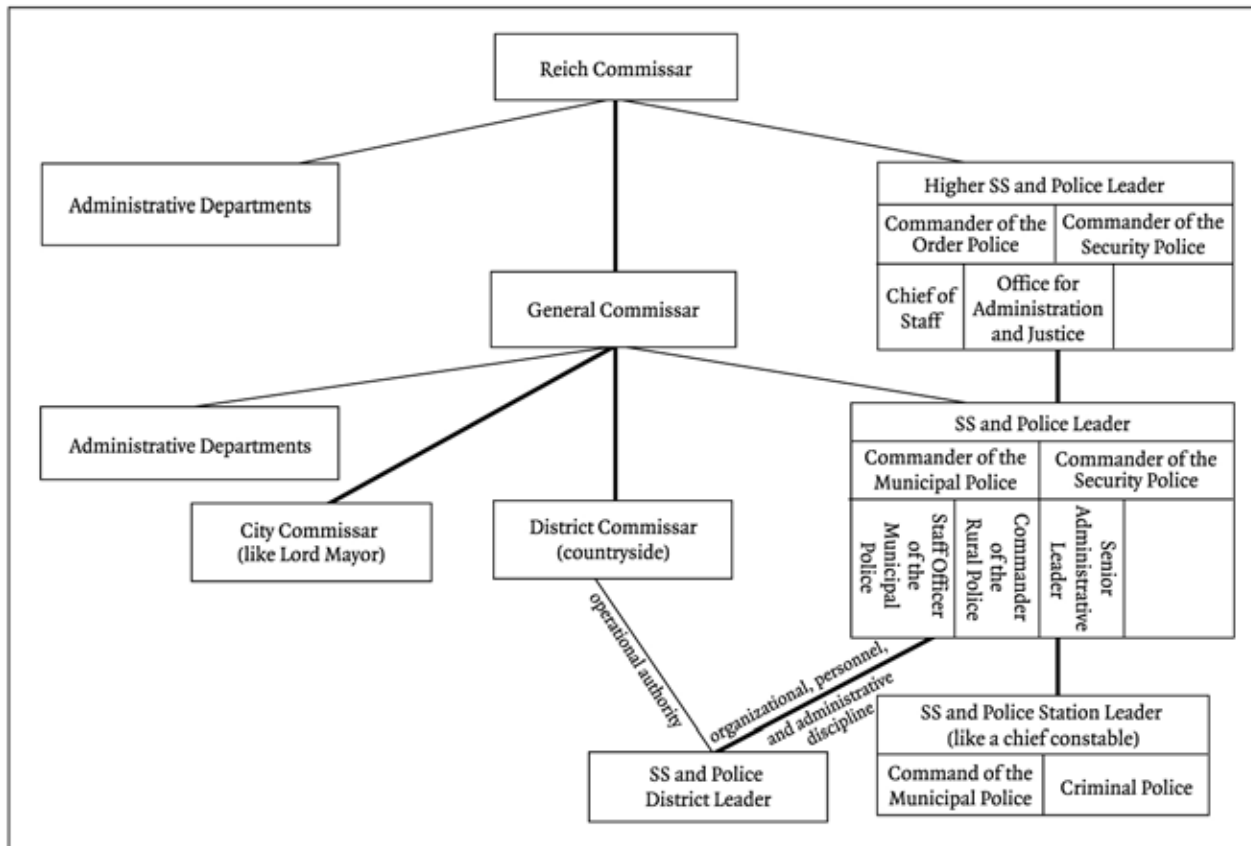
VoMi: Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle, Ethnic German Liaison Office. This 1930s agency for the welfare and repatriation of ethnic (non-Reich) Germans was absorbed by the SS when Himmler was appointed Reich commissioner for the strengthening of Germanism (1939). Its chief was SS Lieutenant General Werner Lorenz.



Nazi-Dominated Europe in 1942 and Plans for a Greater Germanic Empire

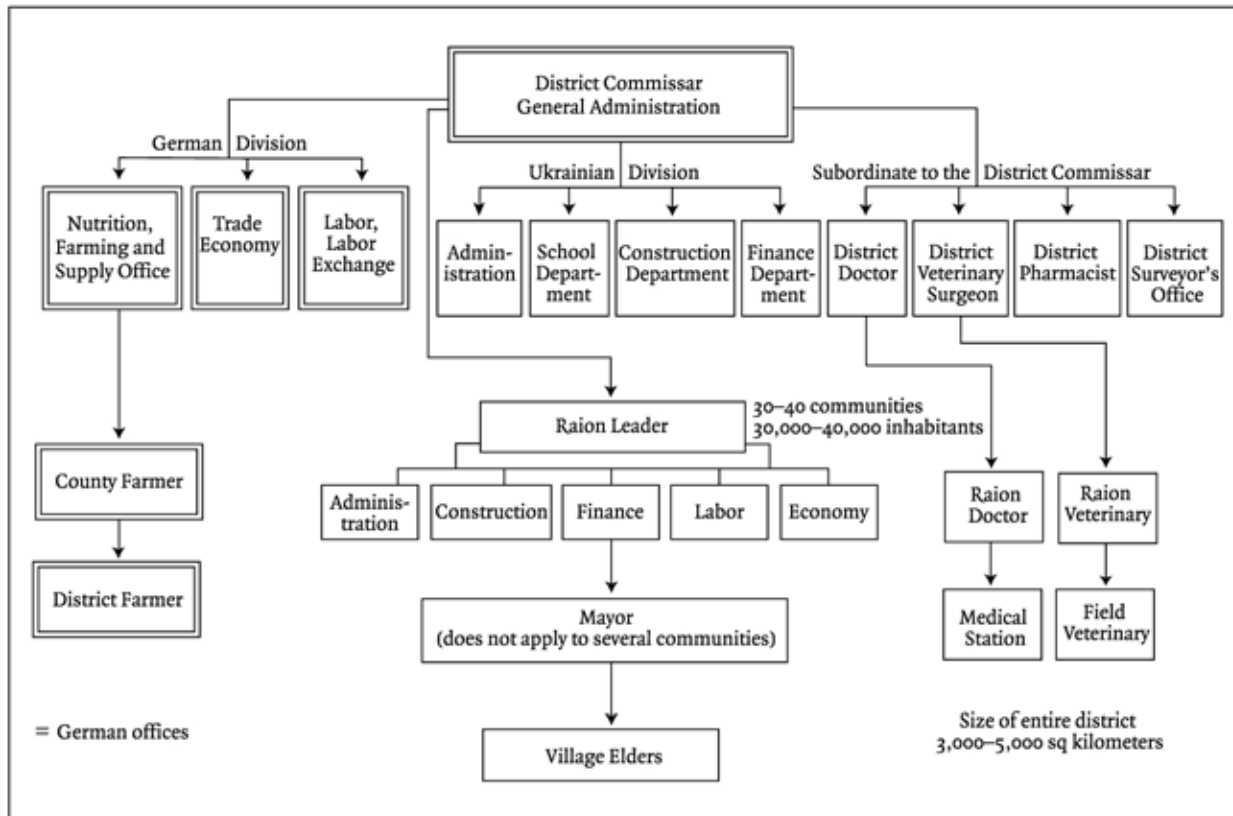


Administrative Map of the General District of Zhytomyr. Source: Zhytomyr State Archive, P1151-1-51.



Organizational chart of the Reichskommissariat Ukraine

(U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Acc. 1996.A.269 Zhytomyr Oblast' Records, reel 5, 1465-1-1)



Organizational chart of a Gebietskommissariat in Ukraine

(U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Acc. 1996.A.269 Zhytomyr Oblast' Records, reel 5, 1465-1-1)

Appendix

German and Ukrainian Spellings of Place Names

German spelling	Ukrainian spelling	German spelling	Ukrainian spelling	German spelling	Ukrainian spelling	German spelling	Ukrainian spelling
Andruschewka	Andrushivka	Lemberg	Lviv	Schepetowka	Shepetivka	Tschernjachow	Cherniakhiv
Baranowka	Baranivka	Lipowez	Lypovets'	Shitkowitschi	Zhitkovichi	Tscherwonoarmeisk	Chervonoarmiis'k
Baraschi	Barashi	Litin	Lityn	Shitomir, Shytomyr,	Zhytomyr	Tschudnow	Chudniv
Basar	Bazar	Ljubar	Liubar	Zhitomir		Turbow	Turbiv
Berditschew	Berdychiv	Lojew	Loiev	Slowetschno	Slovecho	Turow	Turov
Bila Zerkwa	Biela Tserkva	Luginy	Lugyny	Ssamgorodok	Samhorodok	Ulanow	Ulaniv
Bilopilje	Bilopil'e	Luzk	Luts'k	Ssitkowzy	Sitkivtsi	Wassiljewitschi	Vasilevichi
Bragin	Bragin	Machnowka	Machnivka	Strishawka	Strizhavka	Winniza, Vinnitsa	Vinnytsia
Brailow	Brailiv	Malin	Malyn	Teplik	Teplyk	Wolodarsk-Wolynski	Volodarsk-Volyns'kyi
Brussilow	Brusyliv	Marchlewsk	Markhlevsk (Dovbysh)	Trojanow	Troianiv	Woronowiza	Voronovytsia
Chmelnik	Khmil'nyk	Michailowka	Mykhailivka	Tschepowitschi	Chopovychi	Wtscheraische	Vchoraishe
Choiniki	Khoiniki	Mogilew-Podolsk	Mohyliv-Podil's'kyi				
Czernowitz	Chernivtsi	Monastyrischtsche	Monastyryshche				
Daschew	Dashiv	Mosyr	Mazyr				
Dschulinka	Dzulinka	Naroditschi	Narodychi				
Dsershinsk	Dzerzhyns'k	Narowlja	Narovlia				
Emiltschino	Emil'chyne	Nemirow	Nemyriv				
Gaissin	Haisyn	Nikolajew	Nikolaev				
Gorodniza	Horodnytsia	Nowograd-Wolynski	Novohrad-Volyns'kyi				
Illjinzy	Illintsi	(Zwiahel)	(Zviahel)				
Januschpol	Ivanpil'	Nowo Miropol	Novyi Muropil'				
Jarun	Iarun'	Olewsk	Olevs'k				
Jelsk	El'sk	Oratowo	Orativ				
Kalinkowitschi	Kalinkovichi	Owrutsch	Ovruch				
Kalinowka	Kalynivka	Petrikow	Petrikiv				
Kamenez-	Kam'ianets'-	Pliskow	Plyskiv				
Podolsk	Podil's'kyi	Pogrebischtsche	Pohrebyshche				
Kasatin	Koziatyn	Polessia, Polesje	Polissia				
Komarin	Komarin	Popelnja	Popil'nia				
Komssomolskoje	Komsomol's'ke	Potijewka	Potievka				
Kornin	Kornyn	Pripjet	Pripiat'				
Korosten	Korosten'	Radomyschl	Radomyshl'				
Korostyschew	Korostyshiv	Retschiza	Retchiza				
Leltschizy	Lel'chitsy	Rushin	Ruzhyn				