

## **SECTION 2.1.**

### **UKRAINE IN THE CONCEPT OF MILITARY-POLITICAL STRATEGY OF NAZI GERMANY**

Throughout the 20th century Ukraine and its territory were under close attention of the European countries and the managements, at first the Russian Empire, after the USSR, and today – the Russian Federation. “The Ukrainian question” became one of the important aspects in geopolitical and military-political plans of these states. In particular, in the thirties of the 20th century the Ukrainian lands happened to become a subject of military-political plans of Nazi Germany (“The Third Reich”). The political leadership of the “Third Reich” had concrete plans for the territory of Ukraine as “living floor space” for the German colonists and resource base in aggressive plans in the east of Europe.

The military-political strategy of Nazi Germany expressed main objectives and tasks of the National Socialist Workers’ Party of Germany (further – NSDAP). The German national socialists under the motto of “expansion of living floor space for Germans” actually sought to establish dominance in eastern countries and to reach the aggressive ambitions.

The political concept developed by the political leadership of the Third Reich represented a complex of views of implementation of policy by the state, public organizations, certain citizens. In Germany conceptual framework of state policy actually became the doctrine reflected also for Party’s political struggle and turned into ideology.

According to the political concept in Germany it was developed military-political strategy which represented set of political actions in the field of safety and defense, to the state system of the military-political ideas, beliefs and practical measures, defined the purposes and the general orientation of political struggle, a form, methods and ways of its maintaining, reflected military aspects of the highest national interests and safety of the state.

Military-political strategy of Hitler’s Germany of the 30th years consisted in the development and realization of a complex of the most important military-political tasks, Formation of the sequence of their performance, definition of the main directions and purposes of military policy at different stages of formation of the “Third Reich” and warfare, definition of the corresponding arrangement of military-political forces and development of the plan of their use for the longest period.

The main questions and the general orientation of military-political strategy of fascist Germany were defined on a national level. It systemically and purposefully considered features of a social-political system and the final purpose of the state, the actual level of its military power, economic, political, diplomatic abilities in favor of the solution of important military-political tasks by providing a whole country and regional security of the state. The military-political strategy of fascist Germany took the defining place in relation onto tactics of military-political actions.

Hitler's military-political strategy became an important setup of the military policy of Germany. It expressed socio-political, strategic and military and technical bases of the military doctrine, character and problems of military strategy of the state.

According to the concept and the strategy of Nazi Germany the Hitler's administration developed the principles of military policy:

- Compliance to long-term political goals and a military-political situation in Germany, Europe and the world in the 20–30th years of the 20th century;

- Use political, economic, diplomatic and military measures for the solution of constant military-political tasks;

- Use of social and economic and strategic advantages of the country;

- Identification and use of weak and weak spots in the military system of the state opponents And also contradictions in the system of their relations;

- The solution of military-political and strategic tasks, with the minimum moral and political and material inputs;

- The attraction of the party of the maximum number of allies and ensuring unity of joint efforts;

- Consecutive weakening of potential opponents.

With the coming to the leadership of the Nazis in Germany gaining new “living floor space” for Germans as people of the highest race became a main goal of foreign policy as A. Hitler proclaimed in the work “Mayne Kampf”. He noted: “... For Germany the only possibility of carrying out healthy territorial policy consists only in gaining new lands in Europe... It is necessary to understand clearly that these objectives can be achieved only by war”. Today we speak to Noyesli about new lands in Europe, first of all, we have to mean only Russia and border states subject to it” (Hitler 1943, 147, 152–155, 741–742, 766–767). The Nazi Fuhrer understood the western republics of the USSR, including Ukraine as the last. This thesis demonstrates that Hitler well understood that Germany had an uncountable raw richness of the Urals, the woods of Siberia, fertile plains of Ukraine – it would become a powerful raw basis of the Third Reich in the adoption of the domination over Europe, and eventually and over the world.

The leading role in the development of the foreign policy concept of the German fascism belonged to the monopolistic bourgeoisie of Germany to increase the capitals and to expand economic influence. Monopolistic circles paid much attention to east expansion in future. An example of it is the letter which was sent to Hitler in October, 1933 on behalf of the board of Deutsche Bank. In it was noted that the German people have an opportunity to receive territory in the east. According to bankers when a part of the German people finds the homeland in the east, then it will be possible to think also of occupation of other territories (Auf antisowjetischem Kriegskurs. Studien zur militärischen Vorbereitung des deutschen Imperialismus auf die Aggression gegen die UdSSR (1933–1941) 1970, 64).

The German bourgeoisie and financial oligarchs sought for expansion of the field of the activity and east territories, according to them, were still a little more developed, not mastered. Territories of the USSR, in particular the Ukrainian SSR, they considered a perennial spring of cheap raw materials. So in November, 1938 large industrialists, the radical revisionists and aggressive anti-Semite entering in a political fraction led by A. Rekhberg sent to the chief of imperial office the appeal in which they noted: "The space of Russia is object of expansion of Germany..., it has inexhaustible potential riches in the field of agricultural industry and raw material resources which are not developed yet. If we want that expansion provided to Germany transformations to the empire from sufficient for its needs agrarian and a source of raw materials, then it will be necessary to occupy all Russian territories to the Urals including areas where huge ore riches" (Айххольд 2002, 62–89).

About plans of the German financial oligarchy and Hitlerite management it is possible to judge also on record about a meeting of members of the economic headquarters "East" and methods of its realization which took place on May 2, 1941. Their purpose was robbery of the Soviet areas which were planned to be occupied. At a meeting it was stated that it would be possible to continue war only if the armed forces of Germany on the third year of war were provided with food from Russia. At the same time most of the participants of the meeting recognized that downloading from the country of natural resources necessary for Germany, would lead to the fact that tens of millions of people would be doomed to hunger. Despite it the most important crops which will go as food for providing the German troops were defined.

In this context it was important to restore the industrial enterprises. It was decided to restore only those which make scarce products. Among them: Plants on construction of vehicles; The plants on construction of the constructions used in various industries of delivery (steel constructions);

Textile Enterprises; The military enterprises – only such which are not enough in Germany. Also, it was offered to organize a large number of repair shops for military needs (Дашичев 2005, 23–24.).

In spite of the fact that on August 23, 1939 between Hitlerite Germany and the USSR the Non-aggression pact was signed and the confidential additional protocol is signed, Germany continued to make plans of a campaign in the East. Germany allocated the special place in the aggressive plans to the Soviet Union, including Ukraine. In its territory Germany intended to create the German military settlement which population had to become “the dominating race”. In the context of this policy the program of creation of country farms from ethnic Germans was developed.

The Hitlerite political leadership and management systematically made plans for occupation of east territories. On July 21, 1940, for the first time reporting military command about the intention, to attack as soon as possible the USSR, A. Hitler, by the way, declared the next political goals of Germany, in particular plans concerning the fate of the Ukrainian statehood, Federation of the Baltic states and Belarus. Certain Hitlerite leaders expressed opinion on as soon as possible to occupy east territories, so vital Germany for the solution of the more global geopolitical problem. Among them there are I. Goebbels, G. Himmler and G. Goering (Гальдер 1969, 60). In the late thirties these thoughts were often discussed by the famous German politicians who considered that for the weakening of Russia it was necessary to tear off from it Ukraine, which, maybe, would become the independent state focused on Germany stated and would always serve as a counterbalance of Russia.

This discrepancy in plans of certain political figures reached the greatest intensity at the beginning of March, 1941 when preparation of the German attack on the USSR was already finally resolved the issue. The Supreme command developed then “The leading installations on the special questions connected with directive No. 21 (the plan Barbarossa)”. As a special question future policy in the occupied Soviet territory was allocated.

In this regard on December 18, 1941 the chief of staff of military operation presented to the leadership of the military forces of Germany the advanced draft of the plan taking into account all remarks of Hitler and the document Guidelines with special questions as the addition to directive No. 21 – “The Plan Barbarossa”. It is necessary to notice that in the document it is accurately noted that the campaign, which is planned is something bigger, than just military fight, is the conflict of two outlooks. In the previous version of the project, it was necessary to consider scaling of the territory of the USSR, and in this regard the Soviet country needs to be divided into a number of the certain states with own governments which would be ready to enclose peace

treaties with Germany and further to cooperate with it. Also the fact that it is necessary to think over and develop the general principles of behavior and cooperation with these states for the creation of such governments was noted. According to the leadership of Hitlerite Germany, the old bourgeois and aristocratic, Jewish and Bolshevik intellectuals will interfere with the cooperation process therefore it is offered to destroy it (Розанов 1970, 60).

One of the important questions, according to Hitler, was not to allow formation of the nation state because as a result it would become the enemy of Germany again. The formation of the national states was not in Hitler's plans therefore to directive No. 21 changes were made. It is offered to create not the states, but geographical units, in particular to one of them had to enter Ukraine and the Crimea with the center in Kiev (Розанов 1970, 60).

Kiev was defined by the center because the long historical period it had been the considerable cultural and political center, since Kievan Rus', later the constant rival of Moscow. The main political line in this region was to encouragement of aspirations Ukrainian for national independence, to potential creations of own statehood or reunification of Ukraine with the Don region and the Caucasus. Such an association, according to the Hitler's leadership it would be the Black Sea Union, which would resist to Moscow would make it continuous threat, protecting the german living floor space from the East. At the same time this area would form a powerful source of raw materials of the Velikogermansky empire.

Creation of a political counterbalance of Velikorossiya and conditions was an important aspect of this concept. It would lead to its easing. According to the Hitler's leadership plans, it was for this purpose it's necessary to attach the suburban areas which were earlier a part of the Russian space: part of the Kursk and Voronezh regions.

Generally in the directive it is offered to create the action plan which would provide formations of the central body for coordination of actions in the territory of the USSR. Among tasks we see the development of obligatory political instructions for separate administrative units taking into account a concrete situation and a goal; ensuring important military deliveries from all occupied areas in favor of the empire; development and solution of the general questions, essentially important for all areas, such as financing, transport, production of oil, coal and food products.

The directive also provided accurate differentiation on the competences of local governing bodies of certain administrative districts which represent the closed national or economic and political units, for the solution of local and other tasks («Совершенно секретно. Только для командования» 1967, 149–153).

According to the formulated foreign policy concept of the “Third Reich” in the “Plan Barbarossa” the plan of use of future territory occupied by the German army in the east was developed. It is called as “Oldenburg”. It was developed and approved in March, 1941 to provide the plane right after the end of military operations by holding grandiose economic actions for use of resources of the occupied territory of the Soviet Union. It was created the economic headquarters, which was completely separated from the General Staff. The plan supposed to transport in the Reich the most valuable industrial equipment, and all the rest, it is not required for the German industry – to destroy. The territory of the USSR was planned to be decentralized economy and to make a raw-material producing appendage of Germany (Загорулько 1980, 17).

The establishment of complete domination in Europe could not be realized without the destruction of the USSR. The Hitler’s leadership saw the key to success in implementation of the major political, economic and strategic tasks. But the leadership of Wehrmacht understood that the western countries would not prevent Germany to carry out aggression in the East until it did not develop into real danger to them. The Hitler’s leadership tried to avoid dragging-out war on two fronts. Therefore the first steps which were carried out by fascist Germany were drawing the first blow of France and a conclusion of war on England. Attack on the Soviet Union had to take place only after the solution of tasks in the West. This political concept was also reflected in the known work of Adolf Hitler “Mein Kampf” and became fundamental in the Nazi military doctrine. At a meeting of the government of Wehrmacht on November 23, 1939 Hitler noted: “Russia does not constitute danger now. Today it is weakened owing to many internal processes. Besides, we have a contract with Russia. But contracts are observed until they are expedient... We can oppose Russia only when we are released in the West” (Дашичев 1967, 76–77).

In this regard the Military doctrine of fascist Germany was developed on the basis of military knowledge of the famous German theorists A. Shliffena, E. Lyudendorf, F. Berngard, X. Ritter, R. Sudan and many others. It incorporated experience and a new approach in the military theory and practice of construction of the armed forces of England, France, Italy, Japan, the USA (Дашичев 1967, 76–77).

In developing the military doctrine leadership of the “Third Reich” paid much attention to information and propaganda activity of one and all ministries of the “Third Reich” both in Germany, and beyond its limits (Фрунзе 1951, 148).

In this way the basic principles of the general strategic concept of Hitler's command consisted in weakening and dividing the main opponents of fascist Germany to avoid simultaneous war against England, France and the Soviet Union and not to allow creation of the anti-German coalition; to embody the idea about drawing the first blow in the West for the purpose of defeat of France and a conclusion from war of England, and to further begin military operations against the countries of the East. The implementation of the plan in such sequence would have to provide to Hitler's Germany total domination in Europe and further expansion of its world expansion. Also calculations were made on the fact that Italy would undermine strategic positions of Great Britain in the basin of the Mediterranean Sea, and Japan will distract the main forces of England, and further and the USA, from Southeast Asia and also was blocked by the Soviet Union on the Far East borders (Weltgeschichte der Gegenwart in Dokumenten. Geschichte des Zweiten Weltkrieges 1954, 38).

This policy of fascist Germany brought the results. Because the European states did not believe in Hitler's intentions, his government quickly enough managed to decide destiny of the countries of Central, Southeast and Northern Europe and at their expense considerably to improve a strategic and economic situation of Germany, promoted further warfare.

Along with conducting military operations in Europe, the German leaders embodied the tasks set for the German economy and armed forces till 1939. to be prepared for global war. In the memorandum of economic preparation for war created in August, 1936 it was noted: "War has demanded so large amount of raw materials in world history never before was a case who really managed to create stocks for a long time...". Here Hitler sets two main objectives for the German economy: "... I set the following tasks: 1) in four years we have to have an efficient army; 2) in four years the economy of Germany has to be ready to war" (Дашичев 1967, 76–77).

Since the mid 1940s the colonial program of Nazi Germany seemed to be developed by Hitler's leadership. In the last version of the program the object was set to create the German colonial empire in Africa including all German colonies. About colonial ambitions and plans it is possible to judge on Claudius, Korsvant, Ritter's memorandums. All of them came down to one that after the victory over France and England they planned to take freely economic positions in the Middle East (Schmokel 1964, 124).

How seriously German leaders prepared for colonial conquests you can judge by the fact that in 1940 in Germany the Colonial Office led by Von Jepp was secretly created and began to form colonial troops which number was planned to be brought to 100 thousand People (Дашичев 1967, 30). Till 1943. The Hitler's government did not lose hope for the creation of the German

empire and accession of new attached territories in the east and the Southeast. This thought confirmed by Trevor-Ropera's work "Hitler's Table Talk 1941–1944" where the author noted that the fascist German leaders expected to achieve these objectives after defeat of the Soviet Army. He reminds that in one of conversations in a narrow circle of adherents Hitler said: "That day when we establish our firm order in Europe, we will be able to turn the look into Africa. And who knows, maybe, one day we will be able to undertake achievements and other purposes" (Hitler's Table Talk 1941–1944, 1953, 497).

Development of the concept of Nazi policy in eastern occupied territories was the following step in the colonial program of the "Third Reich".

The policy which was pursued by the Hitler's leadership in the occupied territories was a component of aggressive plans of Germany in World War II. To expand "the living floor space" of Germany it was planned first of all at the expense of territories of the Soviet Union and other Slavic countries. Already on the eve of war detailed plans about the device of Eastern Europe are developed. The first version of the plan "Ost" was developed by the 1941 "Head Department Imperial Safety" and was presented on May 28, 1942. The employee of Management of the headquarters of the imperial commissioner for consolidation of the German people, the ober-Fuhrer the SS Meyer-Hetlingy under the name "Master Plan of "Ost", Basis Legal, Economic and Territorial Structure of the East" (Дашичев 2005, 13).

Unfortunately the full text of this plan is not found. At the trial, in Nuremberg the only evidence of the plan was the comments, remarks and offers of the Ministry of "East occupied territories" on the master plan of "Ost", according to the user's accusers the chief expert, the employee of the Ministry of "East territories" E. Vetsel after acquaintance with the draft of the plan prepared were on April 27, 1942 the only proof of existence of the plan РСХА (Замечания и предложения "восточного министерства" по генеральному плану "ОСТ" 2009). The main objectives of the Hitler's leadership of Germany are reflected in the plan of "Ost" and directed on:

- Political and military gaining the space taken and in the distant future by "eviction" of indigenous people, including mass destruction and colonization, that is "violent assimilation" (Umvolkung);

- Social and imperialistic interest in strong fixing of own social base by means of "settlements", that is by means of creation of the extensive, depending on the mode, economically strong layers of the German peasants and large landowners and also by means of association of the German city center;

- the expansion of the large capital directed to raw materials operation (oil, ore, metals, cotton and other agricultural raw materials) on huge sales



markets of the consumer goods, on expansion of investment opportunities and the markets of export of the capital (in particular the military industry – weapon and military equipment) – military construction, airfields, “strong points” and the “German” settlements, country estates, industrial and transport structures of all types) and receiving cheap labor; interest in inexhaustible sources of food for “mistres” for the unlimited period (Замечания и предложения “восточного министерства” по генеральному плану “ОСТ” 2009).

The separate main ideas “The Master Plan of “Ost”“ are known to be developed and proclaimed during World War I.

In the period of World War II this plan united barbaric racism and anti-Semitism and for officially stated purpose of genocide, destruction of the whole races and the peoples. It is clear that this plan proclaimed the policy of the “Holocaust”. Including racist intention to destroy tens of millions of Slavs, “The Master Plan of “Ost” was also main experimental space for murder of Jews across the whole Europe and the whole world and had to provide territories for unlimited number of “a ghetto” and extermination camps. Unlike the “Holocaust” “The Master Plan of “Ost”“ provided the wide program of robbery and expansion.

The interests of “East territories” were explained by “Bolshevist threat”, or the need for expansion of “living floor space” for Germans. One of the participants of “the Nuremberg process” gave evidences that at the beginning of 1941. Himmler explained to twelve heads of groups CC, the extermination of 30000000 Slavs was “the campaign purpose against Russia” (Der Prozeß gegen die Hauptkriegsverbrecher vor dem Internationalen Militärgerichtshof 1947, 356). The same witness confirmed Soviet to the accuser, explaining the main reasons for fight against guerrillas, “that fight against the guerrilla movement was quite an important reason for extermination of the Slavic and Jewish population”. By the beginning of East campaign Hilter made the order that the busy areas “as quickly, as it is possible”, were calmed “best of all, shooting everyone who will glance slantwise” (Bd. 38. Nürnberg, 1949, 87).

According to L.A. Bezymensky, the Plan “Ost” was developed step by step, at first it was “The Small Plan” (“Kleine Planung”), and then Makro (“Grose Planung”). “The small plan” should be carried out during war. The German government wanted to focus on “The big plan” after the war. The plan provided different percent of germanisation for various subdued Slavic and other people. Those which are not subject a germanisation have to be moved to Western Siberia. Thus, implementation of the plan had to provide realization of the colonial policy of the Reich, and the won territories gained purely German value (Безыменский 1972, 258).

The plan of “Ost” was thoroughly worked out. It contained tables, schedules, estimates that demonstrated serious intentions of the Nazi command. From the section “General Ideas of the Management” we see that capture and use of east territories, their transformations to full-fledged imperial areas is considered by the management of the Reich as noble of tasks. Also creation of the healthy peasantry was planned to settle of rural regions. For so global carrying out colonizer tasks, it was supposed to separate areas which had to be populated on ethnographic signs, creation of a uniform control system in all colonized regions (Безыменский 1972, 259).

The conceptual principles of policy of the “Third Reich” in relation to the population of “east areas” are brightly reflected in Himmler’s note of May 25, 1940 under the name “Some Reasons about the Address with Local Population of East Areas”. It was dispatched in all managements of the Hitler’s device on places. The document says that: “As for separate nationalities we do not seek for their consolidation and increases, especially for the gradual instilling of national consciousness and national culture in them. For the German population of “east areas” there should not be higher schools. It’s enough to have a four grade national school education to be able to count to 500, not to teach reading and ability to undersign, to suggest that the divine precept is in obeying Germans, to be honest, diligent and obedient. Except school of this kind, in “east areas” there should be no schools” (Безыменский 1972, 88–89).

According to the “Master Plan of “Ost” aggressive economic plans concerning the people of the Soviet Union closely intertwined with ideological interests. Hitler’s speech at a meeting with generals on May 30, 1941 where he noted that war with the USSR was a collision of two ideologies, ruthless war for the purpose of destruction of the Bolshevism demonstrates to it, it is a war in which, “cruelty – the benefit for the future” (Безыменский 1972, 93).

Several departments of the “Third Reich” were engaged in the development of the plan of “East campaign” and use of east territories at the same time. One of developers of plans on eastern occupied territories – A. Rosenberg. Since 1933 he had been the chief of the NSDAP. Within the authority of this body the special center for problems of “east territories” – “the Central Political Bureau” was created in April, 1941. On Rosenberg’s memoirs, on April 2, 1941 Hitler announced the decision to appoint him the Minister of Affairs of the Occupied East Territories. On the same day A. Rosenberg prepared the memorandum of the purposes and methods of the German occupational policy for territories of the Soviet Union “Armed struggle with the Soviet Russia, – it was said in it, – will lead to the fast

occupation of the most parts of the territory of the Soviet Union, are important. It is very obvious that military operations from our party will lead to a fast crash of the USSR” (Безыменский 1972, 253).

In the memorandum Rosenberg emphasized that the relation to separate parts of the territory has to be initially directed to the achievement of the set political goals both in management, and in the economic and ideological relation. In the memorandum he drew up plans, according to different parts of the Soviet Union. The kindling of hostility between various nationalities of the USSR for the purpose of implementation of German policy. It became a cornerstone in the offered concept. The Baltics – Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania – had to become area of the German colonization. It was put also forward the plan of creation of the Black Sea union as a part of Ukraine, Don and the Caucasus in order that constantly to keep Moscow under the blow and to provide “German living floor space from the East”. Along with it’s creation of the state formations subordinated the “Reich” were headed by the German leaders – commissar was offered. In economic sense these states had to turn into an agrarian appendage of future fascist empire (Германский империализм и вторая мировая война 1963, 117).

The Ministry of East Occupied Territories under the leadership of A. Rosenberg developed structure of the occupational device for the Soviet territories. In the annex to the memorandum of April 7, 1941 (No. 2) it is told about the persons appointed to the major positions in administrative facilities in the east. So, to a position of the imperial commissioner of the Baltic countries and Belarus Rosenberg recommended the gauleiter Heinrich Loze, for a position of a reichskommissar of Ukraine – Shikedantsa,. Within 20 years he was busy with the development of “the Russian question”. For the management of the Caucasus it was offered Bakke, who is considered to be of the Caucasus’s origin. Reichskommissar it was offered to the area Don-Volga D. Klagess, the minister of Braunschweig. In case of occupation of Moscow Rosenberg planned for a position of a reichskommissar of the gauleiter of East Prussia Erich Koch (Германский империализм и вторая мировая война 1963, 118).

Proceeding from political reasons, on April 20, 1941 A. Rosenberg was appointed the representative of the “East European regions”. To the chief of staff of OKV W. Keitel, it was sent the order on Rosenberg’s appointment and it is recommended to render it any help (Нюрнбергский процесс. Сборник материалов. 1955, 548–549). Soon W. Keitel issued the order on a business trip of the corresponding persons in department on the development of occupational policy in the East. All negotiations on questions of “East space” were held further by public officials of OKV (Нюрнбергский процесс. Сборник материалов. 1955, 551).

Establishing cooperation with the Ministry of National Education and promotion of Germany was the following step in the activity of the Ministry of East Occupied Territories. A number of negotiations as a result of which the agreement of rather a historical and political understanding of “East problem” was reached. All political and other articles, texts, speeches and addresses were carried out had to be carried out in Rosenberg’s department. The content of propaganda work had to be coordinated with the instructions of the Ministry of National Education and Promotion.

As Rosenberg sought to use the population of the occupied territories of the USSR against Soviet leadership. Much attention had to be paid to a question of preparation of propaganda activity among locals. Responsibilities of the Ministry of National Education and Promotion and other departments were accepted by Rosenberg and “are instructed concerning positions which they will have to occupy with a request to coordinate terminology of the press, whenever possible avoiding any publicity”.

Expecting a close victory over the USSR, at a meeting of the Nazi leadership on July 16, 1941 on “a new order” in occupied territories Hitler said: The creation of military states to the west of the Urals never has become on the agenda... All followers of the Fuhrer have to know: “the empire only then will be in safety when to the west of the Urals there is no foreign army. Protection of this space against any possible dangers undertakes Germany...” (“Преступные цели – преступные средства” Документы об оккупационной политике фашистской Германии на территории СССР. 1968, 50–51].

At this meeting the question of punishment over peace the population was also considered, resisted the occupational mode. Most of the present heads of the “Third Reich” came to a conclusion that most likely this problem could be solved only by execution of participants of resistance. In the performance W. Keitel noted that it was necessary to make local population responsible for the acts because it was impossible to put protection on each shard, at each station. “Locals have to know that they will be shot everyone who shows inaction, and they will be made responsible for any offense. At the same meeting it was approved imperial commissioners for Ukraine and other occupied territories (“Преступные цели – преступные средства” Документы об оккупационной политике фашистской Германии на территории СССР 1968, 53–54].

Thus the policy of the authorities of occupied territories of Ukraine, the Baltics and the Caucasus, according to A. Rosenberg, had to be more loyal, than to the Russian population. Thanks to it the occupying command would find support in the fight against the Soviet Union. But Hitler’s plans were not

“flirting” with the population of occupied territories, fast colonization of the occupied “east areas” as it was planned. According to the leading Nazi heads G. Goering, G. Himmler and M. Borman, Germany could carry out the colonization of “east space” absolutely independently without assistance of local nationalists.

After the invasion of fascist Germany on the territory of the USSR Hitler and his government did not hide the present plans on east the people inhabiting the Soviet Union anymore. The main goal, among these plans was to deprive east people “any form of the state organization and compliance with it to hold them at perhaps a lower level of culture”. Existence of east people, according to him, came true the fact that they can be useful only in an economic sense (Hitler’s Table Talk 1941–1944. Trevor-Roper. 1953. 424).

Real plans of Nazi Germany are opened also by the letter of Martin Borman This letter was directed at the request of Hitler to Rosenberg. In the letter Borman stated Hitler’s wish about the principles which need to be observed, according to him, in the occupied east territories.

In the letter the opinion that the leadership of the Reich is not interested to increase the population of these territories, therefore it offers the whole program of reduction of birth rates among Slavs is accurately expressed. Also the fact that it is not necessary to give to local population the higher education at all is noted: “If we make this mistake, we will generate in the future resistance against us. Therefore, according to the Fuhrer, it is quite enough to train local population, in particular so-called Ukrainian, only in reading and the letter” (Дашичев 2005, 39).

Hitler suggested that the leadership should pay a special attention to the events held by the occupying authorities. They should not contribute to the development in a local population of pride and advantage. It is necessary to take care of that Germans contacted to local population a little, did not live in the Ukrainian cities. For them the new cities and settlements supposed to be built, strictly isolated from the Russian (Ukrainian) population. Therefore houses should have been designed not like constructed for Germans in comparison with Russian (Ukrainian). Design. Mud huts, straw roofs and other for Germans were excluded.

In total in the radical territory of the empire a considerable part of “living floor space” supposed be regulated by the law. But it was offered to be avoided in the occupied east areas. According to Hitler’s conception, for the local population, it was not necessary to issue many laws. “The German administration has to be small here. Regional the commissioner should work with local heads. It is not necessary to create a uniform Ukrainian board at the

level of a general commissariat or even the Reichskommissariat” (Дашичев 1967, 122–123).

The Nazi leadership planned to minimize the population of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus and on their lands to lodge in 10 million. German colonists. Those Poles, Ukrainians and Belarusians who had to survive to be used as free labor man power for the German owners. The occupying authorities had the instruction to keep the population in obedience by extreme cruelty, to constantly apply mass executions and other types of destruction (Нюрнбергский процесс: Сборник материалов 1988, 89).

From the beginning of occupation in the occupied territories the accurate control system to A. Rosenberg was created commissariats submitted four imperial: Ostlandian, Ukrainian, Moscow and Caucasian. Each of them was divided into general commissariats. According to Reichskommissariat Ukraine was divided into Volynsk and Podolsk, Nikolaev, Zhytomyr, Kiev, the Dnipropetrovsk and Taurian general commissariats. Regional commissariats were the lowest link on the German occupation administration. In the occupied Soviet territory it was planned to create 1050 such commissariats. Since their completion 144 officers of the assault groups (SA), 711 officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Labor Front organization (Дашичев 2005, 10).

Ostlandian Ukraine in the administrative-territorial relation also consisted of general districts, local areas (“gebit”), districts, areas, counties, ballasts which headed general, “debit” and regional commissioners. The western areas of the Soviet Union that were occupied had no uniform civil authorities and the unified power bodiest. In the cities justices, in rural districts – commandant’s office was created. Actually, all local authorities, in areas, belonged to the corresponding military commandants. From among the local population, local administration foremen or burgomasters, in villages – heads intended. The Soviet system of the administrative device was destroyed, and public organizations were banned (Дашичев 2005, 11).

According to the principles of implementation of rural and city colonization occupied territories of the Soviet Union were divided into two groups: also so-called borders are included in the Reich. Actions for mass German colonization were supposed to be carried out at the expense of the population of occupied territories. There were fulfilled actions on “Germanisation” of the population of the border Regions of Crimea and the Kherson region. By forcing the local population on colonized territories it was planned to carry out road, industrial, city and rural housing construction for the account, besides local population. All plans of colonization were provided to be carried out within 25 years. It was also planned to spend considerable funds for development of agricultural industry, which has become a raw appendage to the German empire

(Немецко-фашистский оккупационный режим (1941–1944 гг.). 1965, 139). In case of implementation of the plan of “Ost” destruction large the material resources in the east and the pursued policy of a full agrarization of the occupied territories will be destroyed to occur.

The Nazi government, pursuing occupational policies in the East, created conditions, worsened the situation of the local population. So people perished from hunger, it even facilitated, according to Himmler, colonization process. During the meeting of the top management of SS in Vezelsburzi he openly said that one of the problems of East campaign was the destruction of 30 million. Slavs (Германская экспансия в Центральной и Восточной Европе 1965, 273).

The information and ideological concept which had to become the conductor of interests of Hitler’s Germany not only in Western and Central Europe but also in the East figured prominently.

To keep in obedience such the large territory, avoiding resistance from local population, it was also necessary to adjust on places police functions. In this regard on July 17, 1941 Hitler signed the order for police protection of the occupied east areas. The leadership in protection was assigned to the Reichsfuhrer-SS and the chief of police of Germany G. Himmler, who was granted the right to make orders Reichkommissar on this matter. For effective implementation of police protection to everyone the senior chief of SS both police directly and personally subordinated Reichkommissar was sent. Two general commissioners, the chief and regional commissioners chiefs of the SS and police, to full submission (Немецко-фашистский оккупационный режим (1941–1944 гг.). 1965, 125). This accurate system of protection very much reminded the Bolshevist system of supervision of activity of officers during the civil war in Bolshevist Russia and the Great Patriotic War, The political worker known as the commissioner who represented law-enforcement bodies and watched was attached to each of them, the military authorities in the activity adhere to the political line of the party and the Soviet government.

The order in rural districts was provided by police officers. In large settlements there were divisions SS and security parts. It was planned to enter accurate accounting of the local population, which is subject to registration with the police. To Reichskommissariat’s inhabitants Ukraine it was forbidden to leave without the permission of public agents places of a permanent residence (Немецко-фашистский оккупационный режим (1941–1944 гг.). 1965, 126–127).

Within July, 1941 Hitler published still a number of directives which gave instructions in methods to deprive of the population of occupied territories desire to resist.

According to A. Rosenberg, in each commissariat it was necessary to treat to the population differently: “In Ukraine we should begin with cultural affairs; there we have to wake historical consciousness Ukrainian, found the university in Kiev and other educational institutions”. Goering rejected this offer: “In Ukraine Germans, first of all have to think of how to receive from it a food maximum”. What Rosenberg answered: “In Ukraine it is also necessary to encourage certain aspirations to independence” (Немецко-фашистский оккупационный режим (1941–1944 гг.) 1965, 127).

In spite of the fact that Rosenberg planned to pursue a more moderate policy in occupied territories, he was devoted to the business of the “Third Reich”, and its real policy completely corresponded to the principles of fascist Germany. The order demonstrating it was signed by Rosenberg on August 23, 1941. He content was about removal of death penalties by special courts to persons who do not want to submit to the occupying authorities. It was noted that the local population had to behave according to laws, given out by the German authorities. As locals were not the German citizens or persons of the German nationality, they were in special situation and were subject punishment for capital punishment or to the conclusion in convict prison (Преступные цели – преступные средства. 1968, 61–63). This order was the eloquent certificate of the real policy of the German occupying authority and reflected a sample of a legislative system of fascist Germany in occupied territories.

An important place occupied by the ethnic question in the policy of the “Third Reich” on occupied territories. The red line there passed the idea of the termination of further biological development of the Slavic people as the nations. This idea took roots into life in the course of positive succession of events for Hitler more and more actively at the front. On “Nurnberg” process there was presented a secret report prepared by the Academy of the German right in January, 1940 in which it was directly said that to exempt “living floor space” from Poles in the Governorate-General and in the western Polish areas attached to the Reich it was necessary to take out from Poland to Germany for the long term of one hundred thousand Poles and thus to prevent their biological development (Нюрнбергский процесс. Сборник материалов в семи томах 1959, 561).

The similar idea was stated also by Himmler in the relation not only the Polish families, but Ukrainian too. In the note “Some Reasons about the Address with the Population of East Areas which was coordinated and accepted by Hitler as directives Himmler suggested to divide the people of “east areas” into smaller branches and groups that would have to lead, according to the author, to elimination of the Polish and Ukrainian nation.



According to Himmler, in denationalization elimination of the intellectuals and education of the local population had great value, only this way it is possible to turn it into the mass of labor (Хёне 2003, 87).

In the above-mentioned memorandum E. Vetsel “Remarks and offers to the master plan of “Ost” of a Reysfyurer of SS” were accurately checked plans of the Hitler’s leadership concerning the population of east regions including the Ukrainian lands. It was stressed that after the victory over the Soviet Union its territory should be planned to move to the remote Areas of Siberia of a significant amount of the Slavic population numbering 46–51 million People, but not 31 million People as it is offered in the plan of “Ost”. Eviction had to take place from the territory of Poland, the Baltic republics, Belarus, Ukraine and the European part of the USSR. In this territory, it was planned to leave for use as labor about 14 million People, including 35 percent Ukrainian (Немецко-фашистский оккупационный режим (1941–1944 гг.). 1965, 137).

Plans of resettlement and extermination of the Slavic population were grand. The documents found in archive of security police and Nazi secret service of safety (SD) of Poznan demonstrate to it. These archival materials seemed to be notes of a Gaupsturmfyurer of the CC Herman Krumey being written after the meetings in Berlin in February and in June, 1943 Krum headed so-called “the resettlement center “Vostok” in Poznan and carried out plans of CC in the occupied Poland. A part of documents coves the Hitler’s concept of “resettlement<sup>2</sup> of the Slavic people from the territory of the Soviet Union. It was so telling about the population of the USSR: People... These are not people in the European understanding, slaves... To form the big empire, to move in parallel with colonization (according to L.O. Bezimensky “to move” in these documents means “to destroy”). Duration – two or three generations... Further Krum provides the data confirming what number of the population of occupied territories is planned to be moved and destroyed within 30 years: Jews – 100%, Poles – 80–85%, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians – 50%, галичан, western Ukrainian – 65%, Belarusians – 75%. These numbers were given also in respect of Head department of imperial safety of Germany by RSHA (German of Reichssicherheitshauptamt, abbr. RSHA) (Безыменский Л.А. 1981, 271).

A special attention was paid to so-called “ethnic plans” of Hitler’s Germany concerning the ethnic minorities living in the territory of Ukraine. Prosecutions and total destruction of the Jewish and Gipsy population of the USSR held a specific place in the policy and the practice of the Nazi occupation regime It was not only “racial question” but because there were the ideological reasons. At the beginning of war Nazi leaders sought to hide a

little the ominous background of plans of colonization of the Soviet Union. It is visible from the record of the sentence made by a Reykhslyayter M. Norman at Hitler's meeting with the heads of the "Third Reich" about the war purposes against the USSR on July 16, 1941. In legal records there were quoted the words of the Fuhrer: "All necessary Actions: executions, forced relocation and another – we do, despite everything, and we have to it the right. But we do not want to turn needlessly and prematurely any people on enemies.... It is necessary to subordinate whenever possible, rather huge space, it is the best of all to reach it by execution of everyone who will cause any suspicions" (Кенрик, Паксон 2001, 151).

Mass extermination of the Gipsy population in the occupied territory of the Soviet Union was one of aspects of the global racial concept of Nazis and their agents. However the racial criterion was not the basic. Nazis called Roma "dropouts". "The Gipsy question" was considered to be a problem of "a social and ethical order".

In a policy of Hitle's Germany mass extermination of Roma was not such relevant. This ethnic group did not make any global threat. For this reason data about rums were not selected in summary reports on the situation in the occupied territory in a separate point as it became in relation to Jews. Political crimes like sabotage or instigation were never attributed to them. Practically did not remember them also Nazi printing promotion.

However, since spring of 1942 in some cities of a military zone of occupation announcements of registration of rum and their resettlement in special quarters appeared. On June 10, 1942 the chief of security police in Chernihiv published the order about the place of residence of rums which obliged them to get registered under the threat of "severe penalty" in the next policy station for the purpose of resettlement "to precisely certain places which they without the permission of the powerful have no right to leave". This order led soon to mass extermination of the Gipsy population (Бариев 2002, 33).

Historians D. Kenrik, G. Parkinson considered that Nazis pursued first of all nomadic Roma who destroyed not only SS-men, but also troops of the Wehrmacht and therefore they did not get in reports of retaliatory bodies. Destruction of rums of Europe had no system character. Scales of their destruction and prosecution were others, than Jews. According to the order of Himmler dated November, 1942 in Germany it was supposed to leave 5000–8000 Gipsies. It is enough to say that in March, 1943 from 28627 rums, more than 4/5 (20000) lived in the native land (Кенрик, Паксон 2001, 152).

The German historian Margalit considers that not less than 15,000 of them it was succeeded to avoid deportation. By special order of a Reykhskomisar of

Ostland to the Rod of January 27 and on April 3, 1942 it was explained, occupied on production of rum if do not constitute “social danger”, are not liable to destruction (Gilad Margalit: 2001, 43).

In the Slavic and Baltic countries gypsies began to eliminate long before the decision on physical destruction of actually German Gipsy diaspora was made. Even in the Spring 1941 special retaliatory groups which task included the murder of Roma were created. Except professional chastens, SS-men and police persons from among the local population were accomplices of massacre.

Foreign researchers V. Vipperman and M. Zimmerman consider that in the territory of the USSR not less than thirty thousand Gipsies were shot and tortured. As it seems to us, the German documentation does not reflect reality. So, according to reports of retaliatory group the number of the killed rums made 78 people, whereas only near Smolensk several thousands were shot of group of Centre armies. Perhaps, it is the result of the cleaning of archives on the eve of defeat. However, even if documentation of concentration camps and retaliatory groups remained completely, it would not bring final clarity. There is a set of certificates (in particular those who escaped from the German prisoner-of-war camp) that Gipsy the camp, even ordinary soldiers shot on own initiative: each of them knew about full impunity and therefore enjoyed the power over defenseless Roma (Wippermann.; Zimmermann 1996, 374).

It is very important to note that for the extermination of the Soviet Roma in a number of the cities the same methods were used, as at “final decision” of a Jewish problem. For example, in Chernihiv, Kherson, the Crimea genocide was committed according to such scenario: to Roma suggested to be for resettlement in certain points. All who appeared were shot, and then chasteners looked for the separate families which escaped in the rural zone. Also executions according to lists were applied, and the national identity was the only criterion. Well, knowing the fate of the Jews of the occupied USSR, it is possible to draw certain parallels (Бессонов М. 2006, 4–28).

It should be noted racist motivation also. Though in reports of Einsatzgruppen there are national columns “Jews” and “Roma”, the Historian M. Bessonov focuses attention on the fact that the last were often included in the category of “dropouts”. As Nazis sometimes used social criteria, it gave a reason to deny the genocide of the Gipsy people. On it there are two serious objections (Бессонов М. 2007, 74).

It is impossible to forget that in Nazi ideology the concept “dropout” is treated. Paul Goebbels claimed that the train to the commission of antisocial conducts had been given “from blood”. In this way also the theory of “born offenders” (as whom ranked also rum) was treated. Thus, use of the term

“dropouts”, in this case only other verbal packing for the same racial approach (Ржешевская Е. 2004, 34).

It is necessary to draw close attention to practice of the Nazis. On the territory of the USSR Gipsy people as collective farmers and also workers and employees were executed. Also in Germany before “Osventsem” gipsy employees of public institutions, workers, children from shelters and also the men mobilized by the Wehrmacht. were deported. Special methods were developed for the destruction of “defective” races in Germany. There was an Institute of Racial Hygiene. It existed the task connecting with a creation of a full card file on all Gipsy people living in Germany. To solve this problem, the police and the scammers from among the neighbors were involved.

Later on the basis of this database mass arrests were carried out. There was also an ideological justification of genocide. Together with Jews, Romans was proclaimed in additions to the Nuremberg laws by the low race disabled people. Further the decree “About Fight against the Gipsy Threat” was adopted. Of course, the intensity of gipsy elimination does not come within miles of the state anti-Semitism. However, it is impossible to deny that preparation for the destruction of Roma was effective. When the time of “final decision” came, performers have been already morally ready to kill representatives of ethnic minority.

An important place in the plans of the Nazis was given to the Turkic peoples inhabiting the South of Ukraine and the Crimea. Consequences of the first fighting between Germany and the Soviet Union let the Hitler’s leadership caused Germany to promote the ideas to unite Turkic peoples on the base of anti-Soviet and the anti-Russian ideology. Nazis leadership used these elements both on the occupied “east” lands and on the territory of the Reich. It became possible a in the countries of Europe and the Middle East too.

At the beginning of 1941 in Berlin plans of use of a Pan-Turkism ideology for association of the “turkish-tatar” people of the USSR under the German flags in the possible military conflict with the USSR were considered. Representatives of national organizations in Germany (the Caucasus, the Volga region, Central Asia) were involved in the MFA in development of practical measures in this direction. However, two heads of the Crimean Tatar emigration which was in Turkey and Poland the relation at first was alerted that had a talk their rather close contacts with structures of the Polish General Staff in the past (Преступные цели – преступные средства. 1968, 21–27).

It is necessary to note the ambiguity in the solution of the “Eastern question” in the Nazi propaganda. On the one hand the invasion of the USSR under the slogan “Destruction of the Bolshevist and Asian knave”. In this direction promotion was also formed. Among the military personnel leaflets

and brochures with photos of the Soviet soldiers of various Asian nationalities with such texts were distributed to a huge number: "There are what Tatar-Mongolian creatures! From them you are protected by the Fuhrer's slider!". Bodies of promotion of CC issued for the German troops as the handbook the brochure "Superman". The people of the East were called on it "dirty, Mongoloids, bestial as bastards" (Преступные цели – преступные средства. 1968, 27).

On the other hand the Hitler's military command sought to use the Tatar population to fight against the Soviet Union. In this regard, the relation to so-called "east" people changed, respectively. An army command demanded that they should show a maximum of respect for them on places. So in the Crimea the commander of the 11th army E. Von Manstein issued two orders in November, 1941. he demanded respect for religious customs of Muslim Tatars and urged not to allow any unjustified actions against civilians. Since October-November, 1941 the Germans began to attract the Crimean Tatars to fight against guerrillas and to form on them self-defense companies (Дробязко 2004, 265).

Creation of representative office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the headquarters of the 11th army in the Crimea became an important element in coordination of work of the Supreme command of the Wehrmacht, the MFA and repressive structures on the involvement of the Crimean Tatars in anti-Soviet fight, the duties of his representative were carried out by the leading expert of the MFA major Verner Otto von Hentig (Рекотов 1997, 93).

A great value, according to the German leaders, a little spiritual education of the Tatar population and an explanation for it an essence and the purpose of service in the German army. Wehrmacht manual considered the movement of Tatars as the first push to the general movement of the Turkic people living in the territory of the USSR. A total number of which made up 20.000.000 people. The potential force of these people was highly appreciated not too, but was powerful in the fight against the Bolshevik mode (Органы государственной безопасности СССР в Великой Отечественной войне. 2003, 71).

In the Supreme leadership of Germany the lack of a uniform approach to the fate of the Crimean peninsula supposed to be observed in the future. If a part of employees of the MFA held the opinion in need of providing a certain similarity of autonomy to the Crimean Tatars the guide of CC would demand radical measures for cleaning of the territory of the peninsula from the "disabled" population and its further Germanisation.

In July, 1942. the German leaders finally refused the plan of providing self-government to the Crimean Tatars. On July 27 in a rate Vervolf during a

dinner with the permanent representative of the MFA of a brigadenfyurer Walter Hewel A. Hitler declared the desire “to clean” the Crimea (Мюллер 1974, 44–46).

The unwillingness of the Turkish leaders to enter the war on the side of Germany became a reason for the termination of discussion of questions about the future status of the Turkic people living in the occupied territories of the Soviet Union. On the Crimean Tatars ceased to look as at a link in the German-Turkish relations.

Thus the German policy for the Crimean Tatars was formed on understanding of need of attracting them to anti-Soviet fight on the one hand and attempts to talk over Turkey in an introductory question in war on the side of the countries of “Axis”. However, after the final refusal of Turkey to open fighting the Crimean Tatars ceased to be considered in Berlin as an important element of foreign policy of Germany. Despite substantial assistance of Tatars in defeat of the Soviet guerrilla movement on the peninsula, the top leadership of Nazi Germany developed plans of eviction of these people from the territory of the Crimean peninsula. The peninsula was considered as part of the future Germany at the beginning of the 30th. The German occupying authority under the pretext of the solution of an “ethnic question” of the Crimean Tatars tried to use them as it is possible more effective in the fight against the USSR.

Support of the ethnic Germans living in the occupied countries, especially in the territory of the Soviet Union was one more important aspect of the political concept of the “Third Reich”. To this question much attention was paid also by Hitler.

After the meeting with Stalin in Lviv in 1939. he signed the decree about “Strengthening of the German Nation”. This decree provided to return the German citizens and a folksdoyche from abroad, to create new German colonies and the new German peasantry. This decree laid the foundation for cruel directives and orders which implementation became fundamentals of the German policy in the occupied territories of Ukraine and other republics of the USSR. According to the decree and other orders conditions for “opposition2 of the different people in the occupied territory (Koehl, Robert Lewis. 1957, 247).

A. Hitler and his government saw the strengthening of the German nation first of all because of an increase in the German rural population but not only in Germany and in the territories occupied by the German army. In these plans Ukraine was considered to be as the most suitable region for maintaining the German agricultural industry. It assumed a number of the rights and privileges for ethnic Germans of Ukraine, but was also an obvious threat for all

Ukrainian and other people of Ukraine. To wake in ethnic Germans desire to be citizens of the Third Reich, by the Ministry of national education and promotion of Germany it was developed the whole concept of promotion and information impact on this part of the population of Ukraine.

In this way from first months of the occupation the Hitler's leadership paid much attention to policy to attract to cooperation of ethnic Germans of Ukraine. The Ministry of East Occupied Territories created special department "The Head Political Department" – department of policy for ethnic Germans, special groups for studying of the German settlements in Northern Black Sea Coast. It was created administrative bodies of Reykhkomisariat of Ukraine which introduced policy of the German occupying authority on settlements to a folksdoyche. Special divisions CC – K. Stamps sonderkommand, a sonderkommand of "R", the special headquarters of a standard of Genshel directly were engaged in involvement of ethnic Germans of Ukraine in cooperation. Along with administrative instances from a folksdoyche also public organizations – "The union of foreign Germans" worked, – with assistance of which it was created in occupied territories more than 8000 schools for Germans and 24,000 local offices: "The German society on resettlement", "The German academy", "Immigration center", "The organization for strengthening of the German nationality", etc. (Де Йонг Л. 1958, 55).

All public organizations coordinated the activity with official Nazi structures. As a separate link in the structure of the Nazi organizations aynzattskomand worked. One of the main objectives was a protection of the German colonies. As far as ethnic Germans of Reykhskomissariat of Ukraine according to the estimates of P. Reactive quantity to a folksdoyche the course of the Hitler's occupation in administrative education reached from 160 to 200 thousands people. Generally, ethnic Germans of Reykhskomissariat made up about 1% of all local population (Рекотов 1997, 92).

The position of ethnic Germans-folksdoyche in the occupied territories of Ukraine was defined by the directives of the Reich Minister of East occupied territories A. Rosenberg on February 19, 1942 and the Reichsführer-SS and imperial commissioner on consolidation and strengthening of the German nation and race G. Himmler of September 8, 1942 According to these directives the ethnic Germans living in the territory of Reykhskomissariat Ukraine have to be included in corresponding the national list "Deutsche Volksliste Ukraine". All Germans who were entered in this list were allocated with the corresponding duties, the rights and privileges unlike the Ukrainian population. The rights and privileges received as well members of families of ethnic Germans, especially if they had general children. Depending on purity

of race, a folksdoyche were divided into several categories: which of family, where all members, ethnic Germans; others from the mixed families; those at whom far ancestors were Germans (Рекотов, 1997, 12).

In this way the policy of the German occupying authority was directed to attraction to cooperation of ethnic Germans of Ukraine. Folksdoyche after the end of war could have become owners in the territories released from the local population.

Summing up the results, it should be noted that the political concept is developed by the leadership of the “Third Reich” represented a complex of views of implementation of policy by the state, public organizations, certain citizens. In Germany conceptual foundations of public policy actually became the doctrine that had been mapped in order to conduct a political struggle and turned into ideology.

The political leadership of the “Third Reich” developed conceptual foundations concerning policy in the occupied territories, in particular the territory of the USSR. Among them: uses of the territory and the available natural resources for strengthening of defense capability of the German army and realization of colonial policy; transformations of the local Slavic population to slaves and their use in the industry and agricultural industry of future German empire with stage-by-stage destruction of bulk of inhabitants of the occupied territory; creating favorable conditions for development of ethnic Germans – “folksdoycha” in the colonized territories.

Information and propaganda activity of the Ministry of National Education and Promotion and the Ministry of East Occupied Territories of Germany and creation of effective information space was directed for realization of the above-stated tasks.

## REFERENCES

1. Hitler A. 1943. Mein kampf, Munchen.
2. Auf antisowjetischem Kriegskurs. Studien zur militarischen Vorbereitung des deutschen Imperialismus auf die Aggression gegen die UdSSR (1933–1941). 1970. Berlin: Deutscher Militärverlag.
3. Айххольц Д. 2002. Цели Германии в войне против СССР. Об ответственности германских элит за агрессивную политику и преступления нацизма. Новая и новейшая история. № 6.
4. Дашичев В.И. 2005. Стратегия Гитлера – путь к катастрофе, 1933–1945: ист. Очерки, док. и материалы: в 4 т. Москва : Наука, Т. 3: Банкротство наступательной стратегии в войне против СССР, 1941–1943.



5. Гальдер Ф. 1969. Военный дневник. Ежедневные записи начальника Генерального штаба Сухопутных войск 1939–1942 гг. В 3-х томах, 1968–1971. Москва : Воениздат. Т. 2.

6. Розанов Г.Л. 1970. План «Барбаросса». Замыслы и финал Москва : издательство Международные отношения.

7. Дашичев В.И. 1967. “Совершенно секретно. Только для командования”. Стратегия фашистской Германии в войне против СССР. Документы и материалы. Под редакцией Н.Г. Павленко. Москва : Наука. Москва : Наука.

8. Загорюлько М.М. 1980. Крах плана Ольденбург. О срыве экономических планов фашистской Германии на временно оккупированной территории СССР. М.: Экономика.

9. Фрунзе М. 1951. Вибрані твори добутки. Москва : Воениздат,

10. Weltgeschichte der Gegenwart in Dokumenten. Geschichte des Zweiten Weltkrieges 1954. Hrsg. von M. Freund. Bd. II. Freiburg.

11. Schmokel W. Dream of Empire. 1964. German colonialism 1919–1945. New Haven. London.

12. Hitler's Table Talk 1941–1944. Trevor-Roper. London, 1953, 620 p.

13. Замечания и предложения «восточного министерства» по генеральному плану “ОСТ”. Доступ 12 апреля 2014 <https://www.warandpeace.ru/ru/reports/view/42767/>.

14. Der Prozeß gegen die Hauptkriegsverbrecher vor dem Internationalen Militärgerichtshof. 1947. Bd. 4. Nürnberg, Допрос свидетеля Эриха фон Бах-Целевски, 7 января 1946 года.

15. Bd. 38. Nürnberg, 1949. Dok. L-221, S. 92; S. 87 и след. Протокол (Борманн) разговора Гитлера с Розенбергом, Ламмерсом, Кейтелем и Герингом 16 июля 1941 г.

16. Безыменский Л.А. 1981. Разгаданные загадки Третьего Рейха, 1933–1941: Книга не только о прошлом. Москва : Изд-во агенства печать “Новости”.

17. Германский империализм и вторая мировая война 1963. Материалы научной конференции. Комиссия историков СССР и ГДР в Берлине (14–19 декабря 1959 г.). Под редакцией А.С. Ерусалимского. Москва : Издательство иностранной литературы.

18. Нюрнбергский процесс. 1955. Сборник материалов. 3-е изд. В 2-х томах. Т. 2. Москва : Госюриздат, Т. 2.

19. «Преступные цели – преступные средства». 1968. Документы об оккупационной политике фашистской Германии на территории СССР. Москва : Политиздат.

20. Hitler's Table Talk 1941–1944. Trevor-Roper. 1953. London.

21. Нюрнбергский процесс: Сборник материалов. 1988. В 8 т. Т. 2. Москва : Юридическая литература.
22. Немецко-фашистский оккупационный режим (1941–1944 гг.). 1965. Сб. статей. Под ред. Е.А. Болтина. Москва : Политиздат.
23. Германская экспансия в Центральной и Восточной Европе. 1965. Сб. ст. по истории так называемого «Дранга нах Остен», перевод с польского. Москва : «Прогресс».
24. Нюрнбергский процесс. Сборник материалов в семи томах. 1959. М.: Издательство: Государственное издательство юридической литературы, Том 4.
25. Дашичев В.И. 1967. «Совершенно секретно. Только для командования». Стратегия фашистской Германии в войне против СССР. Документы и материалы. Под редакцией Н.Г. Павленко. Москва : Наука.
26. Дашичев. В.И. 2005. Стратегия Гитлера – путь к катастрофе, 1933–1945: ист. Очерки, док. и материалы: в 4 т. Москва : Наука. Т. 3.
27. Хёне Х. 2003. Черный орден СС. История охранных отрядов. Москва : Олма-Пресс,: Доступ 17 апреля 2014 [http://militera.lib.ru/research/hohne\\_h01/index.html](http://militera.lib.ru/research/hohne_h01/index.html)
28. Кенрик Д., Паксон Г. 2001. Цыгане под свастикой. Москва : «Текст». Журнал «Дружба народов».
29. Бариев И.И. 2002. Коснулся ли Голокост цыган России? Шунэн, ромалэ. Москва. № 3.
30. Gilad Margalit: 2001. Die Nachkriegsdeutschen und “ihre Zigeuner”. Die Behandlung der Sinti und Roma im Schatten von Auschwitz. Metropol Verlag, Berlin.
31. Wippermann W. Op. cit.; Zimmermann M. 1996. Rassenutopie und Genozid. Die nationalsozialistische “Lösung der Zigeunerfrage”. Hamburg: Christians,
32. Бессонов М. 2006. Геноцид циган України в роки Великої вітчизняної війни. Рома в Україні: Історичний та етнокультурний розвиток циган (рома) України (XVI–XX ст.). Севастополь: Видавництво ТОВ «Спринт-Сервіс».
33. Бессонов М. 2007. Пораймос і Голокост. Голокост і сучасність. № 1. Київ : Український центр вивчення Голокосту.
34. Ржешевская Е. 2004. Геббельс. Портрет на фоне дневника. Москва : АСТ-пресс,
35. Дробязко С.И. 2004. Под знаменем врага. Антисоветские формирования в составе германских вооруженных сил 1941–1945 гг. Москва : Изд-во Эксмо.

36. Рекотов П. В. 1997. Органи управління на окупованій території України (1941–1944 рр.). Український історичний журнал. № 3. Київ : Видавництво Інституту історії України НАН України.

37. Органы государственной безопасности СССР в Великой Отечественной войне. 2003. Сборник документов. Т. 3. Книга первая. «Крушение блицкрига» (1 января – 30 июня 1942 г.). Москва : Издательство «Русь».

38. Мюллер Н. 1974. Вермахт и оккупация (1941–1944). [Пер. с нем. А. Артемова, А. Долгорукова, И. Карабутенко, Ю. Чупрова, Г. Шевченко]. Под редакцией А. Юденкова. Москва : Воениздат.

39. Koehl, Robert Lewis. 1957. RKFDV: German resettlement and population policy, 1939–1945; a history of the Reich Commission for the Strengthening of Germanism. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

40. Де Йонг Л. 1958. Немецкая пятая колонна во второй мировой войне. Москва : Издательство иностранной литературы.

41. Центральний Державний архив вищих органів влади і управління України. Ф. 3676. Оп. 4. Спр. 230.