



## SUMMARIES

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**MARTA HAVRYSHKO**

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### RAPE IN HIDING: SEXUAL VIOLENCE DURING THE HOLOCAUST IN UKRAINE

This article examines patterns, functions, and consequences of sexual violence against Jewish women and girls in Nazi-occupied Ukraine from a feminist perspective. It focuses on rape and sexual assault against women hiding outside institutionalized sites of mass anti-Jewish violence, and perpetrated by local civilians, aid-givers, members of partisan groups, and fellow Jews. The author highlights methodological, theoretical, and ethical challenges faced by scholars addressing the topic, as well as complex factors underlying victims' subsequent silence.

The study draws on testimonies by assault and abuse survivors as well as by female witnesses, in particular testimonies from the USC Shoah Foundation Institute's Visual History Archive. It adopts a grassroots perspective to examine immediate and long-term effects of sexual violence, exploitation, and childhood abuse, such as physical pain, sexually transmitted disease, pregnancy, emotional damage, post-traumatic stress disorder, and the loss of personal dignity, security, and self-determination. It explores strategies employed by women and girls to cope with the situations in which they were reduced to objects of sexual exploitation, and their mechanisms for recovery after the war.

The author argues that sexual violence as an intrinsic part of the everyday life of Jewish women and girls in hiding was a by-product of antise-

mitic propaganda and the dehumanization orchestrated by the Germans; yet, she also argues that the sexually violent behavior of local men towards vulnerable Jewish women could be rooted in older cultural ideas of gender and sex.

**YURII KAPARULIN**

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## THE HOLOCAUST AMONG THE AGRARIAN JEWS OF KHERSON REGION

The German occupiers murdered more than 72 000 victims in the Kherson region during their occupation (1941–1944), among them Jews, Roma, POWs, partisans, Communists, psychiatric patients, and others. This contribution outlines the main stages of the Holocaust in the Jewish agrarian settlements of the region. Starting with prewar life, this article analyzes the main stages of the wartime annihilation process: the establishment of the occupational regime; the identification, isolation, robbery, and killing of the victims; the responses of local population, including collaboration; survival strategies of the intended victims; and the postwar situation of Jewish survivors, including their relations with their neighbors and the new local authorities. Finally, the author addresses the issue of Holocaust commemoration during the immediate postwar years. The author utilized documentation from the State Archive of the Kherson Region, the Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine, and the Archives of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum), as well as witness and survivor testimonies (the *Yahad-In Unum* Collection, the Visual History Archive of the University of Southern California Shoah Foundation).

Regional studies have not yet resulted in a comprehensive picture of what surviving Soviet Jews experienced during the last years of the Second World War and the first postwar years. The results of the present contribution therefore call for contextualization among work on other regions.

MIGRATION EXPERIENCES  
OF JEWISH HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS  
FROM TRANSCARPATHIA

The author of this study addresses the diverse movements of the surviving Jewish population of Transcarpathia (approximately 15,000 individuals) after the Second World War, notably: the voluntary exchange of population between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia after absorption of the region into the Soviet Ukrainian Republic (in Czech and Slovak historiography “*opcé*”); illegal border crossings; and both forced and voluntary repatriation to the USSR. The mass “exodus” of Jewish Holocaust survivors from Transcarpathia (prewar Czechoslovakian Ruthenia) was permitted by the temporary fluidity of the new international borders, and was often aimed at re-establishing Czechoslovakian citizenship; many of these would-be Czechoslovakian Jews were forcibly “repatriated” (essentially deported) to the Soviet Union.

The vast majority of Jewish survivors here had returned home in the hopes of finding surviving relatives, but by 1948 more than 85 percent had left Transcarpathia. Subsequently most crossed the borders illegally into Hungary, Romania, and especially Czechoslovakia. When the latter initiated forced deportation to the USSR many sought to make their way to the American Occupational Zone of Germany. A small number sought to restore the prewar Jewish communities of the Sudetenland, which postwar Czechoslovakia was then ethnically cleansing of its German minority. Some Jews, voluntarily or not, were expelled to Germany with the Sudeten Germans. By the Communist seizure of complete power in Czechoslovakia in 1948 only a small number of Transcarpathian Jews remained. Along with political and social considerations, surviving antisemitism throughout the region provided another stimulus for large-scale Jewish out-migration after the Second World War.

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**OLGA RADCHENKO**

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**JEWISH FORCED LABOR ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION  
BETWEEN UMAN AND KIROVOHRAD, 1942–1943**

The research presented in this work supports an analysis of Nazi occupational policy toward the Jewish population of Ukraine, focusing on the exploitation of forced labor in road construction and stone quarrying. The author draws upon documents from the state archives of the Dnipropetrovsk, Kirovohrad, and Cherkasy regions, the Archive of the Cherkasy regional branch of the Security Service of Ukraine, the archive of the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich, and the Visual History Archive at the University of Southern California Shoah Foundation, along with collections of documents and materials published in Ukraine and abroad and with the broader secondary literature. The study focuses on the Jews interned in labor camps devoted in 1942 and 1943 to supporting construction of the planned strategic DG-IV highway. The author situates their forced labor—and their murder after its completion—within the broader complex of German anti-Jewish policy during the occupation.

**STANISLAV SERHIENKO**

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**BABYN YAR: SURVIVAL THROUGH  
THE PRISM OF GENDER AND AGE**

This study takes up the hypothesis that women and children who survived the peak of mass shootings at Babyn Yar (September 29–30, 1941) benefitted from a conflict within the contemporary masculine “protector” role. Some Germans and collaborationist policemen considered Jewish women and children to be women and children first, but Jews second. Citing an extensive historiography, the author situates these cases in the cultural context to show that the Nazi policy of killing women and children caused doubts, discontent, and even psychological distress among some perpetrators: while it was “normal” to kill men as legitimate wartime enemies, wom-

en and children could be perceived as innocents, and could remind some men not of “Jewishness” but of the families their masculine role ordained they protect. The cries and tears of women and children could elicit empathy, but Jewish men had virtually no chance for the same empathy, for perceived strength spelled “threat,” and perceived weakness exacerbated contempt.

The internal conflict within the masculine “protector” role may have underlain refusals to murder women or children, or underlain instances of rescue—even if such cases remained rare. Nazi hegemonic masculinity “demanded” the suppression gender-biased doubts, considered manifestations of weakness. The author notes that in some circumstances women and children’s chances for survival were lower than men’s. Relying on a wide range of published victim testimonies as well as on perpetrator testimonies published by Alexander Kruglov, the author considers the article a first step into a topic that still requires a wider range of sources to confirm, nuance, or disprove the original hypothesis.

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## ROMAN SHLIAKHTYCH

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### CRIMINAL FILES OF FORMER LOCAL POLICEMEN IN RESEARCH ON THE KRYVYI RIH REGION DURING THE HOLOCAUST

One of the important constituents of research on the Holocaust in occupied Ukraine is the regional aspect of this tragedy and the participation of local police forces. For a long time research on regional aspects of the Holocaust in occupied Ukraine have depended on materials from German archives. Documentation from postwar Soviet criminal investigations and court cases against local collaborationist policemen became available only more recently. This article analyzes files on former collaborationist policemen in the region of Kryvyi Rih. The documents contained therein, and in particular protocols of interrogations of both perpetrators and witnesses, allow us to reconstruct the course of events surrounding the massive execution of Jews in the city on October 14, 1941. More than this, the documents allow us to specify many of the locals involved in those events, and to identify their Jewish (and other) victims.