

SOVIET RUSSIANS UNDER NAZI OCCUPATION

In this compelling account of life and death in a Russian province under Nazi occupation, Johannes Due Enstad challenges received wisdom about Russian patriotism during World War II.

With the benefit of hindsight, we know how hopelessly destructive Germany's war against the Soviet Union was. Yet ordinary Russians witnessing the advancing German forces saw things differently. For many of them, having lived through collectivization and Stalinist terror in the 1930s, the invasion created hopes of a better life without the Bolsheviks. German policies on land and church helped sustain those hopes for parts of the population.

Drawing on Soviet and German archival sources as well as eyewitness accounts, memoirs, and diaries, Enstad demonstrates the impact of Nazi rule on the mostly peasant population of northwest Russia and offers a reconsideration of the relationship between the Soviet regime and its core Russian population at this crucial moment in their history.

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SOVIET RUSSIANS UNDER NAZI OCCUPATION

Fragile Loyalties in World War II

JOHANNES DUE ENSTAD

University of Oslo





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For Ingvil



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Note on Translation and Transliteration

All translations are mine unless otherwise noted. For rendering Russian words in the Latin alphabet, I follow the Library of Congress transliteration system, except that diacritical marks, including soft and hard signs, are omitted. I have stored online sources using the web archiving service *Perma.cc*, and the URLs provided refer to the archived versions.



Chronology of Military Events

Nazi Germany invades the Soviet Union June 22, 1941 July 9, 1941 Germans take Pskov Germans take Novgorod August 15, 1941 August 23, 1941 Germans take Velikie Luki September 8, 1941 German forces lay siege to Leningrad Battle of Moscow commences October 2, 1941 October 17, 1941 Germans capture Kalinin November 8, 1941 Germans capture Tikhvin Soviets begin Moscow counteroffensive December 5–6, 1941 December 9, 1941 Soviets retake Tikhvin December 16, 1941 Soviets retake Kalinin Soviets launch offensive south of Lake Ilmen January 7, 1942 Soviets encircle 90,000 German troops February 8, 1942 at Demyansk Soviet counteroffensive grinds to a halt March 1942 German summer offensive toward the June 28, 1942 Caucasus commences German forces close the Volkhov pocket, July 12, 1942 annihilating the Soviet Second Shock Army and capturing 30,000 soldiers German troops reach outskirts of Stalingrad August 10, 1942 German Sixth Army encircled at Stalingrad November 23, 1942 Soviets retake Velikie Luki January 15, 1943 Soviet forces open a land corridor south of Lake January 18, 1943 Ladoga to relieve besieged Leningrad Germans surrender at Stalingrad, their Sixth February 3, 1943 Army destroyed Soviets retake Kursk February 8, 1943 February 12, 1943 Soviets retake Rostov

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Chronology of Military Events

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March 1, 1943 July–August 1943 November 6, 1943 January 20, 1944 January 27, 1944 February 12, 1944 July 23, 1944 Soviets retake Demiansk Soviet victory in Battle of Kursk Soviets retake Kiev Soviets retake Novgorod Siege of Leningrad lifted Soviets retake Luga Soviets retake Pskov



Glossary and Abbreviations

AK Armeekorps (army corps)

AOK Armeeoberkommando (army high command)

Berück Befehlshaber des rückwärtigen Heeresgebietes (army group

rear area commander)

Dulag Durchgangslager (transit camp)

EK Einsatzkommando (Special Force; detachment of the

mobile SS and police forces)

EKA Einwohnerkampfabteilung (Indigenous Fighting

Detachment)

EM Ereignismeldung UdSSR (Event Report by the Chief of

the Security Police and the SD)

FK Feldkommandantur (field command)
GFP Geheime Feldpolizei (secret field police)

H.Geb. Heeresgebiet (army group area) H.Gr. Heeresgruppe (army group)

Ia Führungsabteilung (command staff)

Ib Quartiermeister-Abteilung (quartermaster staff)

Ic Feindaufklärung und Abwehr (Intelligence and Security)
Iv Wi Wehrwirtschaftsoffizier (military economic officer)

kolkhoz kollektivnoe khoziaistvo (collective farm)

kolkhoznik collective farmer

Korück Kommandant des rückwärtigen Armeegebietes (army rear

area commander)

KTB Kriegstagebuch (war diary)
La Landwirtschaft (agriculture)

MGB Ministerstvo gosudarstvennoi bezopasnosti (Ministry of

State Security)

NKGB Narodnyi kommissariat gosudarstvennoi bezopasnosti

(People's Commissariat of State Security)

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Glossary and Abbreviations

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NKVD Narodnyi kommissariat vnutrennikh del (People's

Commissariat of Internal Affairs)

obkom oblastnoi komitet (oblast/regional party committee) oblastnoi ispolnitelnyi komitet (oblast/regional executive

committee)

OD Ordnungsdienst (order service)

OK Ortskommandantur (town headquarters)

OKH Oberkommando des Heeres (High Command of

the Army)

OKW Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (Supreme Command of

the Armed Forces)

O.Qu. Oberquartiermeister (head quartermaster)

OT Organisation Todt
POW prisoner of war

Prop.Abt. Propaganda-Abteilung (propaganda section)

Qu. Quartiermeister (quartermaster)

raikom raionnyi komitet (district party committee)
raiispolkom raionnyi ispolnitelnyi komitet (district executive

committee)

rückw. rückwärtiges Armeegebiet (army rear area)

A.Geb.

rückw. rückwärtiges Heeregebiet (army group rear area)

H.Geb.

SD Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service)

SS Schutzstaffel (Protection Squadron; Hitler's main police,

security, and terror organization and instrument of

genocide)

Sich.Div. Sicherungs-Division (Security Division)
Sich.Reg. Sicherungs-Regiment (Security Regiment)

starosta village elder

VAA Vertreter des Auswärtigen Amtes (Foreign Office Delegate

in the Wehrmacht)

VII Abteilung Kriegsverwaltung (military

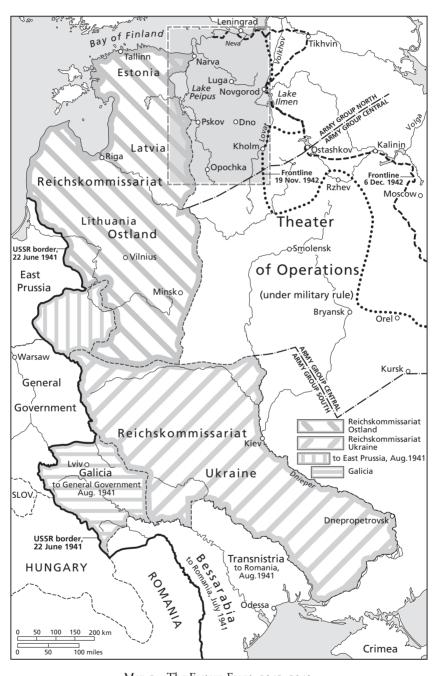
administration staff)

Wi Wirtschaft (economy)

WiIn Wirtschaftsinspektion (economic inspectorate)
WiKdo/ Wirtschaftskommando (economic command)

WK





Map 1 The Eastern Front, 1941–1942