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ОСОБЕННОСТИ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ НАЦИСТСКОЙ РЕПРЕССИВНОЙ
ПОЛИТИКИ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ ОККУПИРОВАННОГО КРЫМА
В 1941–1944 г.

Аннотация. В публикации рассмотрены основные отличительные особенности становления оккупационного режима на территории Крыма в 1941–1944 гг. с учетом специфики и значимости региона. Представлена общая характеристика структуры репрессивной политики на территории полуострова.

Ключевые слова: оккупация, нацистская репрессивная политика, «новый порядок», Крым, Великая Отечественная война, СССР.

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FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF THE NAZI REPRESSIVE POLICY
ON THE TERRITORY OF THE OCCUPIED CRIMEA IN 1941–1944

Summary. The main distinctive features of the formation of the occupation regime on the territory of Crimea in 1941–1944s have been considered taking into account the specifics and significance of the region. The article presents the general characteristics of the structure of the repressive policy on the territory of the peninsula.

Key words: occupation, Nazi repressive policy, «new order», Crimea, Great Patriotic War, USSR.

The theme of the Great Patriotic War takes a significant place in Soviet history in general; however, there were characteristic features and peculiarities for the Crimean peninsula. Therefore, the study of the theme of the occupation of Crimea and the implementing a «special» Nazi repressive policy in the region is one of the topical issues of modern humanitarian knowledge. Despite the objectively high importance of the available works on this topic, the study of the Nazi repressive policy, in particular in Crimea, deserves a more detailed study, since it was an integral part of the administrative-military control system and was a complex mechanism, which included representatives of all key ministries of the III Reich.

It should be noted that the history of Crimea during the Nazi occupation has repeatedly become the subject of research in a number of generalizing works of national and foreign researchers. Thus, the monograph of the famous German historian Kunz N. «Die Krim unter deutscher Herrschaft (1941–1944)» is of interest from the point of view of Nazi plans for the Crimean peninsula and some aspects of the occupational everyday life of the local population [6]. The main features and forms of the implementation of the Nazi «new order» are reflected in the monograph by A. Basov «Crimea in the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945» [1]. O. Romanko, devoted his research to this issue of the modern period in studying the problem of the functioning of the organs of the occupation regime in Crimea. In famous works: «Crimea. 1941–1944s Occupation and collaboration» [4], «Crimea during the German occupation. National relations, collaborationism and the partisan movement» [3], «Crimea under the heel of Hitler German occupation policy in Crimea 1941–1944» [5] et al. The historian drew attention to the creation and functioning of the military administration on the peninsula, its connections with the punitive authorities. In addition, special attention was paid to the problem of collaborationism on the peninsula, its causes and factors that influenced its changes. Despite a significant number of published works, the issues of interaction between the civilian population

and the authorities and the repressive apparatus on the peninsula, as well as the main features and forms of the repressive policy in the territory of the occupied Crimea, still remain insufficiently studied.

Accordingly, the purpose of this article is to highlight the features of the formation of the Nazi repressive policy in Crimea, taking into account the specifics and significance of the region.

The features of the formation and implementation of the repressive policy on the peninsula were somewhat different from the northern regions of the Tavria Commissariat and other areas of the Reichskommissariat. Crimea was under the direct control of the Wehrmacht and the formed military administration, which was the result of prolonged hostilities and Hitler's personal claims to Crimea as a strategically important territory.

The formation of the Nazi regime on the occupied territory of Crimea was accompanied, first of all, by the pacification of the local population and the elimination of persons who posed a danger to the establishment of a «new order» of the occupiers, a characteristic feature of which was terror.

It should be noted that the establishment of a «new order» on the occupied territories had a number of features and aspects, inter alia, the geographical location of the region, the status of the territory, the national composition of the population, as well as the level of resistance to the establishment of the occupation regime. The distinctive features of the formation of the occupation regime on the territory of Crimea should include the following: firstly, Crimea never received a status in the Nazi «new order». At Hitler Headquarters, it was decided that Crimea would be under the direct control of the German government. This decision was explained by the fact that Crimea had been under «German influence» since ancient times. In the recent 16th century, the Goths lived in Crimea – one of the oldest Germanic tribes. Also, A. Rosenberg, the head of the Ministry for the Affairs of the Occupied Eastern Regions and the main Nazi ideologist, emphasized that in the Crimea, even before the First World War, German colonists owned significant territories. Thus, Crimea only formally joined the «Ukraine», while it was controlled directly from Berlin. Secondly, as A. Hitler

indicated, Crimea was to become the «German Gibraltar», he noted the successful and advantageous location of the peninsula, being located there, the army and navy could completely control the Black Sea. And the fantasies of prominent members of the Fuhrer's Headquarters were developing more and more. So, the chief of the labor front, Robert Ley, dreamed of turning Crimea into «one huge German resort», subsequently, for the heroes of the war. The fantasies of the Fuhrer and A. Rosenberg regarding the renaming of Crimea to Gotenland, Simferopol to Gothenburg and Sevastopol to Theodorichshafen remained at the level of fantasy. And the issue of the Germanization of the peninsula began to be urgent. Thus, plans for the resettlement of Germans in Crimea and its cleansing from the «non-German population» were considered more than once. As a result, the protests of the Wehrmacht bodies responsible for the war economy put an end to the fantasies of resettlement. In their opinion, any movement during the war will slow down the economy of the region, calling for a decision on resettlement after the end of the war [2]. Thirdly, it was planned to establish a civilian occupation administration on the territory of Crimea to govern the region, however, this was not possible due to prolonged hostilities, it was decided to leave the military administration, which also had an impact on the repressive policy on the territory. Fourthly, in a relatively small area of the peninsula, a movement of resistance to the establishment of a new regime was quickly organized, which contributed to the formation of a huge number of punitive and law enforcement structures to fight partisans, underground fighters, their supporters and other enemies of the «new order».

Accordingly, in view of the military administration of the territory, the main function of administration was assigned to the military administration, which was the main body responsible for carrying out the occupation policy on the territory as well as for carrying out repressions. Since the beginning of the occupation of Crimea from November 1941 to September 1942 the military administration was headed by the commander of the 11th field army of the Wehrmacht Erich von Manstein. Between September 1942 to November 1943 the functions of military administration were carried out by the Betchlshaher Krim Erwin Jeneke was the Wehrmacht Commander of the 17th field army from November 1943 until April 1944.

It should be noted, considering the structure of the Nazi repressive apparatus, one of the most important bodies was the military intelligence – the Abwehr, which also had its own units and features on the territory of Crimea. Abwehrgroups and Abwehrkommandos were operational units that were attached to field units and operated on the territory of Crimea in a certain period. Since the Crimea remained under the jurisdiction of the military administration, the main residency was created at the headquarters of the commander of the troops – «Crimea», which operated in Simferopol from July 1942 to November 1943. The functions of the Abwehr were as follows: organizing the fight against the intelligence of the Red Army, Soviet paratroopers, radio operators and underground workers, intelligence and counterintelligence support for anti-partisan operations.

Another important component in the structure of the Wehrmacht was a very extensive police apparatus, which worked independently of the military administration and reported directly to the Reichsführer SS and the chief of the German police, Heinrich Himmler, who was entrusted with the police support of the eastern territories. The Crimean Police Administration was headed by SS- Brigadeführer Ludolf von Alvensleben. The police occupation administration also had its own armed formations, which were represented by units and subdivisions of the order police and the security police in Crimea, whose main task was to fight against the opponents of the «new order».

Certainly, a very extensive repressive apparatus on the territory of Crimea had its own regional features and specifics, aimed at the destruction of such categories of victims as the civilian population and Soviet prisoners of war. However, due to the special types of occupiers in Crimea, as a strategically important and significant territory, the repressive policy in this region was quite fierce, repression should be understood as the physical liquidation of the population or placement in places of detention.

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