

East View Research Collections: Ukrainian Studies

East View produces a variety of valuable collections for researchers and graduate-level students in Ukrainian studies. Covering the period from 1830 to 1945, the collections include primary source documents on uprisings against the Russian Empire; the Prosvita Society (a pro-Ukrainian cultural organization); the Stolypin assassination; the short-lived government and secret police of Hetman Skoropadsky; Ukraine under Nazi occupation; and more. Collections are available online, in full-image, text-searchable files, providing researchers with convenient access to rare, primary source materials. See below for detailed collection descriptions; please inquire for pricing and availability.

Collection Spotlight: The Chernobyl Collection. Documents and Maps

The Chernobyl Collection. Documents and Maps contains more than 70 maps of the area, reports prepared for and by a variety of Russian and Ukrainian government agencies, including the KGB, that document and detail the most important developments in the wake of the disaster, and internal reports and investigations on its various causes.

Learn more at <https://www.eastview.com/resources/e-collections/chernobyl-collection/>

Collection Spotlight: Judaica Digital Collections

Features a collection of eight resources from the State Archives of Kyiv Oblast, covering the period from the Russian Empire of the 1850s to the early Soviet era of the 1920s. The collections include documentation from important historical events, such as Kyiv's Bloody October of 1905 and the Beilis Case. Topics covered include: emigration from Ukraine, before and during the Soviet era; anti-Semitic groups, ethnic tension and the resulting pogroms; Jewish societies and education programs; and more.

Learn more at <https://www.eastview.com/resources/e-collections/judaica-digital-collections/>

Other Featured Collections

Assassination of Russian Prime Minister Pyotr Stolypin, 1911. A Collection of Documents

Much has been written about the assassination of Pyotr Stolypin, who headed the Russian government at the time of his death on September 1911. As head of the Russian government amid massive protests of workers and peasants against the autocracy, Stolypin was firm in suppressing the protests, but he also started programs to reform, first and foremost, Russia's extensive farming community, the government infrastructure, and economy. Most authors have based their narratives on reminiscences and historical press accounts while only a few researchers used archive sources. This unique collection of the archive-based information includes documents little known to both the broad public and the scholarly community. The collection includes such materials from the State Archives of Kyiv Oblast as the correspondence of the investigator of the Kyiv circuit court concerning the killer Dmitri Bogrov and other revolutionaries implicated in Stolypin's assassination as well as the report to the prosecutor of the Kyiv circuit court about the murder, the record of Bogrov's questioning, and the report on the site and time of Bogrov's execution.

Critical Moments in Ukrainian History: Leaflets and Posters, 1905-1945

There are periods in the history of every state and nation that determine the path of their historical development. Significant in this regard is Ukraine's history during the early 20th century, which saw revolutions in 1905 and 1917, a civil war, two world wars and changes in the social and political system. Carefully preserved by the State Archives of Kyiv Oblast (GAKO), this collection features leaflets and posters from key moments in Ukraine's history. Included are political party posters from the Russian Revolution of 1905; leaflets and anti-pogrom posters from the civil war era in Ukraine; and leaflets from World War II. This is a unique collection covering the history of the 20th century during some of its most complex and tragic periods.

Documentary Evidence of Underground and Guerrilla Activities During the Nazi Occupation of Kyiv and Kyiv Oblast

In August-September 1941 the Battle of Kyiv was fought by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. At one point, the enemy pushed forward hundreds of kilometers. In reaction, the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee recommended the creation of underground resistance movements in areas captured by the enemy. This collection brings together a wealth of documentary evidence from these underground and guerrilla movements. Organized into six major parts, the collection contains holdings rich in a variety of areas of interest: reports dealing with the operation of underground Bolshevik organizations and guerrilla units; a complete list of the guerrilla units, their locations and members; lists of built-up areas destroyed by Nazi troops in retaliation for armed resistance by guerrilla units; information about concentration camps for prisoners of war or about the civilian population killed or deported as forced laborers to Germany; reports on armored train operations during the Soviet defense of Kyiv; minutes of secret meetings held by underground fighters; and documents of the commissions for the affairs of former guerrillas of the urban and rural executive committees of Kyiv Oblast.

German Occupation of Kyiv: Documents of the Commissariat-General, 1941-1943

Generalkommissariat was created in Ukraine when it was occupied by Nazi Germany in September 1941. The documents (orders, instructions, memos, correspondence, reports, summary reports, etc.) shed light on the Generalkommissariat's organizational, economic and political activities, including issues concerning health, labor, agriculture and foodstuffs, economic, politics, law, transport, and forestry.

German Occupation of Kyiv: Documents of the Nazi-Controlled City Administration, 1941-1943

On September 19, 1941, soon after the Nazi Germany's forces invaded the USSR, they occupied the capital of Ukraine, Kyiv. One of the first measures taken by the occupation forces was the establishment of the new Kyiv City Council, the municipal executive body run by local officials appointed by Germans. Previously unavailable, this collection consists of a vast number of unique historical records (over 90,000 pages), including: appeals to population by the City Mayor and the Nazi German command; the establishment of loyal police force; gathering information on political moods among population; conducting inventory of factories, plants and workshops; maintenance of rail and road transport; distribution of bread rations; reopening of schools, libraries and theaters; lists of City Council employees, their personal dossiers and ID papers; transporting local civilians to Germany for forced labor; registration of people of German descent and much more.

Occupation Authorities of Kyiv, 1941-1943

Several months after Germany invaded the Soviet Union, the capital of Ukraine fell to the Nazi occupying forces. Immediately, the Germans established a bureaucratic infrastructure made up of both German and local occupation authorities. This collection contains four groups of documents from some of those organizations.

Polish Legions, 1917-1918

The Polish Legions ("Pol'skie Legiony") were formed in June 1917 by the Poles serving in the tsarist army. In the wake of the 1917 October coup, they resisted the Bolsheviks' attempts to establish Soviet rule in Ukraine. Their aspirations for reviving the Polish state and incorporating considerable territories of land in western Ukraine were strongly opposed by the Ukrainian Central Rada. The German and Austrian military commanders also didn't want to see the well-armed Polish units in Ukraine with their controversial political agenda. Eventually, some of the Polish Legions were defeated, others were disbanded, ending this unique episode of the Polish independence movement. Documents in this collection provide insights that are key to understanding Polish fervor for national self-determination, including: orders by the High Command of Polish Legions; personnel listings; local Polish military newspapers; documentation on the wages of Polish officers and soldiers; Romanian front correspondence regarding aid to Polish POWs; minutes of conferences held by Polish officers; and materials on the disbandment of Polish Legions in Ukraine.

Polish Uprising of 1830-1831: Documents of the Kyiv Governorship Investigative Commission

The November Uprising (1830-1831)—also known as the Cadet Revolution—was an armed rebellion against the rule of the Russian Empire in Poland and Lithuania. The uprising began on November 29, 1830 in Warsaw when a group of young non-commissioned officer conspirators from the Imperial Russian Army's military academy in Warsaw directed by Piotr Wysocki revolted. They were soon joined by large parts of Polish society. Despite several local successes, the uprising was eventually crushed by a numerically superior Russian army under Ivan Paskevich. The collection contains a total of 432 cases (dela), all included in one index (Opis'). The index (Opis') is arranged in chronological order inside each year. The documents in the collection provide a wealth of information; the majority of which are originals. They make it possible for scholars to gain insight into the operation of investigating committees and those who took part in the uprising. The collection features the names of many individuals and is thus of interest to researchers and students of Polish and Russian History.

The Prosvita Society in Kyiv: The Ukrainian Struggle for Self-Identity in 1906-1920

The Prosvita Society was a cultural and educational public organization originally founded in Lvov in 1868 to promote education among the Ukrainians. Much later, after the 1905 revolution and the emperor's manifesto of October 17, promising to guarantee freedom of religion, speech, assembly and associations, Prosvita came to Eastern Ukraine and to other regions of the Russian Empire. In 1905 and 1906, branches of Prosvita were formed in Kyiv, Ekaterinoslav, Odessa, Kamenets-Podol'sk, Zhitomir, Chernigov, the Kuban Region, Baku, and Vladivostok. The society's goal was to "promote Ukrainian culture and, more importantly, education of the Ukrainian people in their own language."

Provincial Press of Ukraine Under German Occupation

Soon after German troops occupied Ukraine in 1941, they took control of local newspapers, turning them into organs of Nazi propaganda that promoted the ideas of the "new German order." These newspapers were published not only in Kyiv, but also in a number of provincial cities under German occupation.

Secret Police of Hetman Skoropadsky, The Papers of the Provisional Government of Ukraine, 1918

On April 28, 1918, after disbanding the Central Rada (Parliament) of the Ukrainian National Republic, the Hetmanate, a short-lived provisional government of Ukraine, was installed by Germany. The coup organizers appointed the conservative general Pavlo Skoropadsky as Hetman of what was termed the "Ukrayinska Derzhava," or Ukrainian State. During the short period of his rule, Hetman Skoropadsky established diplomatic ties with many countries, concluded a peace treaty with Soviet Russia, and built schools and universities. He also set up a secret Informer Division within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The regime of Skoropadsky, accused by some Ukrainian politicians as the puppet regime of German government, did not last long: after losing the support of Germans and Austrians, the Hetman was overthrown by the insurgent forces of Semyon Petliura and forced into exile in Germany, thus ending this short but significant period of Hetmanate rule in Ukrainian history. The collection contains materials from the State Archives of Kyiv Oblast and documents the Division's searches and arrests. Materials include evidence of secret agent recruitment and training as well as surveillance of Bolshevik party members. These resources also shed light on the moods of the local population.

Also Available:

- Coalition Council of Kyiv Students
- Collection of Documents of German Occupation Period
- German Occupation of Ukraine: Documents of the Town of Belaia Tserkov
- Guides to the State and Oblast level archives of Ukraine
- Kyiv District Military Commander
- Office of the Commissioner of the Kyiv Provisional Government
- Rayon Administrations of the City of Kyiv during the German Occupation, 1941-1943
- Rayon Administration of the City of Kyiv during the German Occupation, 1941-1943. Part II. Podolsk Rayon

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