

SUMMARY

The dissertation "Units of foreigners in the war struggles of III Reich and the USSR 1940-1945. Case study of the SS-Sonderkommando Dirlewanger – the context of the Second War, the "Cold War" and the post-Cold War period (Oddziały i jednostki obcokrajowców w zmaganiach wojennych III Rzeszy i ZSRR 1940-1945. Studium przypadku SS-Sonderkommando Dirlewanger – kontekst II Wojny, „Zimnej Wojny” i okresu postzimnowojennego) is an attempt to fully elaborate the fate of the mentioned unit, displaying all the Polonica. Although there is more and more information about the commander Oscar Dirlewanger, it still contains numerous inaccuracies.

Based on documents from 22 Polish, German, Slovak, French, Czech, Belarusian and Russian archives, a detailed description of the involvement of the commander and his unit in the repressive system of the German Reich was prepared. From the Polish point of view - the most important aspect appears to describe, based on the disciplinary case of its commander, the service of SS-Sonderkommando Dirlewanger's in the Lublin district. For the first time, it was possible to indicate the Polish origin of some of the inhabitants of Khatyn, which has become a martyrdom symbol of Soviet, post-Soviet and Belarusian historical memory. The two-month pacification activities of the SS-Sdr.Rgt Dirlewanger during the Warsaw Uprising were meticulously reconstructed, as well as presence of a supplementary company of the Dirlewanger regiment in the capital of the General Government – Krakow was confirmed.

Historical works produced so far: Hans-Peter Klausch, „Antifaschisten in SS-Uniform. Schicksal und Widerstand der deutschen politischen KZ-Häftlinge, Zuchthaus- und Wehrmachtsgefangenen in der SS-Sonderformation Dirlewanger”, French L. MacLean, „The cruel hunters. SS-Sonderkommando Dirlewanger. Hitler’s most notorious anti-partisan unit”, Christian Ingrao, „Czarni myśliwi. Brygada Dirlewangera”, Ivan Kovtun and Dmitry Zhukov „Охотники за партизанами. Бригада Дирлевангера" and Soray Kuklińska „Oskar Dirlewanger. Dowódca jednostek specjalnych SS” are in the format of classic three-four hundred-page monographs. The aforementioned doctorate by Kuklińska on a similar research topic influenced the decision to significantly expend own research.

The main goal of this dissertation was to exclude comparisons - three times the volume of the study (compared to Dr. Kuklińska's work, without attachments), refers only to the last five years of Dirlewanger's life. The objection of over-detailing can be countered by the intention to write a more detailed study than previous works on the same topic. The exclusion of all understatements or legends about the Oskar Dirlewanger’s person and presenting the SS-Sonderkommando Dirlewanger in the context of other volunteer units of foreigners fighting on the side of two empires - the German Reich and the USSR turned out to be the most important answers to the research questions.

Keywords: II World War, Belarus, General Government, Germany, Slovakia, Oskar-Paul Dirlewanger, „Bandenbekämpfung”, Warsaw Uprising, Waffen-SS, Ordnungspolizei, The slaughter (mass extermination) of Wola