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**Summary of the doctor doctoral dissertation written under the supervision of dr hab.  
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**Thesis:** Forced Co-operation or Treason. Among Jewish Collaboration in Occupied Krakow.

The main goal of the dissertation was to clarify phenomenon of Jewish collaboration in Krakow during the years 1939-1945. The author has focused on three categories of collaboration: the individual, the institutionalized, and the covert. These categories were based on the history of the following Jewish organizations in Krakow: Judenrat, Jewish police, Jüdische Unterstützungsstelle für das Generalgouvernement, and the so-called, "siatka Diamanta", a group of Jewish informers for the Gestapo. The reasons, consequences, and the real scale of Jewish collaboration with German authorities were also taken into account.

The nature of the subject matter broached by the author determined the need for a problem-chronological structure. The author's aim was to apply historical, psychological, and sociological methods in order to analyze and determine the major factors contributing to Jewish cooperation with Germans in Krakow during the Second World War. To determine these factors, the author of this dissertation used the following types of archival and oral sources: official ordinances and reports by both German and Jewish authorities, Polish underground organizations, Holocaust survivors, memoirs, diaries, the underground press, and post-war lawsuits at the front of Polish, Jewish, and German courts.

The PhD thesis consists of an introduction and three chapters. The introduction includes the current state of research and the classification and typology of the phenomenon of Jewish collaboration in all its forms. The first chapter includes the history of three districts in occupied Krakow, located and created by the German authorities and consecutively occupied by Germans, Poles, and Jews. The second and third chapters discuss and analyze the types of Jewish cooperation with German authorities. The author clarifies the nature of collaboration and its historical context and reconsiders the fate of particular Jewish institutions using biographies of a select number of suspected informers. Lastly, the author attempts to call attention to various Jewish attitudes and behaviors traditionally attributed to German terror and policy during the period of the Second World War.

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