

INDEX

Bold number refers to Glossary explanation

A

Abrahamowicz Institution (Lwów), 83, 88–89, 91
abspritzen (to spray/administer a lethal injection), vii
 Action Reinhardt (Nazi Jewish genocidal policies), **332**. *See also* *Operation Reinhardt*
 Acton, Lord, 23
 Airforce Officers, 187
Aktionen (operations), vii
 Albath, Bruno Walter Hugo (Dr.; SS-Standartenführer), 269–74
 Albert, Zygmunt (historian), 78, 197–98, 197n304
 Albert de Haar, Heinrich, 245n315, 246–47
 Albrecht, Heinz (Kreishauptmann), 122
 Aly, Goetz (author), 119, 119n193
Anschluss (March 18 1938), 18, 37
 Antonenko, Mr. (Lwów district attorney), 216
 Antoniak, Dimitri (Menten witness), 219–23
 Apfel, Holz (specialist executioner), 73–74
 Ardennes American Cemetery Neupre (Belgium), xii
 Armbrecht, Helmuth, 45n58, 186n289
 Association for the Germanisation Abroad (VDA), 5–6
 Auerbach, Merle (Sergeant, US Bomber Crew), 235 fig. 29, 241
 ‘Aufbau Ost’ (Russian campaign blueprints), 56–57n89
 Auschwitz (Oswiecim) extermination camp
 1941 December: Gestapo demanded twenty men for camp work at, 140–41
 children used for target practice at Rabka, 151
 Cyrankiewicz, Joseph (former prisoner), 106
 extermination facilities, 30
 gas chambers of, 325
 Grabner, Maximilian (Gestapo chief of Auschwitz), 21
 Holocaust victims, surnames of, 181–83
 Höss, Rudolf (camp Commandant), vii, 181
 Jews from Hungary, Łódź, 187
 Zakopane Jews killed, 54n85

Ausschaltung (elimination), vii
Aussiedling (evacuation), vi
 auxiliary police (Hilfspolizei), 29, 119, **333**.
See also Schutzpolizei

B

Bachus, Ann Marie (Rosenbaums’s girlfriend), 131, 145, 185
 Bad Rabka (Poland). *See also* Sipo-SD Zakopane School
 Beck, Paul, 52
 border police commissionerships (GPK), 41
 deportations in August, 1942, 165
 execution procedures, 138
 health resort located on both sides of Raba River, 56
 in-training courses from Berlin, 186
 Jewish family with name Rosenbaum, 170–71
 Jewish population from, 132–33
 KdS and BdS in Krakow, answerable to both, 46
 KdS Krakow, command region of, 45
 in Krakow district, 40
 Krüger, Hans, 68n112, 123
 marching to German songs in streets of, 48
 Rosenbaum, Wilhelm K., 69n115, 157, 184, 187–88
 Schöngarth, Dr., 130, 130n210, 157, 157n247
 SD School, xi, 44, 55
 Sipo Academy, 10
 Sipo-SD Academy, 123
 Sipo-SD School, xi, 46
 working transports were sent to Bad Rabka from Nowy-Sacz, 157, 160
 Bandura (SS-Scharführer; Rabka School driver), 126–28
 Bar, Hans Wilhelm, 158n248
 Barnatska, Joseph, 223
 Barnatska, Katarina (witness), 223
 Bartel, Kazimierz (Lwów professor), 79, 80n135, 98, 98n158
Battling with Demons (Oder), 16
 Bauman, Helen (Krüger’s maid), 131, 131n211
 Baxter, Llewellyn (Lieutenant, US Bomber Crew), 235 fig. 29, 238, 240, 240n314
 BDC. *See* Berlin Document Centre
 BdO. *See* Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei

- Bds. *See* Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD
- Beck, Paul (2nd Lieutenant; Jewish foreman)
- 1940: accompanied Proch when collecting the Jews from Nowy-Sacz for labour; shot many Jews, several at a time, 128n208
 - 1940 April: appointed Jewish foreman at Rabka; mediated between the 'Jew workers' and the SS/SD. Rosenbaum; interpreter in all interrogations with Jews, 51–52
 - 1940: lived on School premises with his son, 131
 - 1942: standing joke amongst School staff about Beck (who was Jewish) and Rosenbaum (with a Jewish name), 170
 - 1942 May: took Jews arriving on transports to local baths where they were shaved and then allocated them to three houses in the work camp; announced to fellow Jews when Rosenbaum arrived in his horse drawn carriage, 160, 162
 - 1942 June: second transport of Jewish workers from Nowy Sacz to Rabka; met at railway station by Beck, Bohnert and Proch, 162
 - 1942 August 30: Grimmlinger was privy to the shooting of Beck, 149n228
 - 1942 August 30: SS investigation into corruption and theft of the Krakow/Lwów Sipo-SD; Schöngarth ordered Rosenbaum to have Beck shot as he was privy to every known murder in the Rabka School and black market deals of his Nazi bosses, 179–80, 180n282–83, 184
 - 1943 April: Rosenbaum broke down; confessed and tried to justify his actions, executions, and shooting of Beck; 184–85, 185n286
- Beeck (SS-Obersturmführer at Villa Hoge Boekel)
- 1944 September: Villa Hoge Boekel and murder of Americo Galle, 243, 245–47
 - 1946 February 11: War Crimes Commission (Military Court at Burgsteinfurt), 253, 262, 265
- Villa Hoge Boekel, 243, 245
- Beer, Szmuel Zainwel (Rabbi of Makow), 145
- Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei (BdO) [Commander of Orpo Order Police], 332
- Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (Bds) [Commander-in-Chief of the Sipo-SD], 9, **332**
- Bell, Peter (SS Hauptscharführer), 263, 269, 269n327
- Bełżec concentration camp
- 1941 November 1: death camp construction began for Aktion 'Reinhardt,' 284
 - 1941 November – 1942 February: 286, 286 fig.41
 - 1942: T4/SS personnel at Bełżec, 283 fig.40
 - 1942 March–December: first phase; Germans killed about 500,000 Polish and foreign Jews; and small numbers of non-Jewish Poles and Gypsies; buried in mass graves; transport lists no longer exist, 285–86
 - 1942 May: death camp was temporarily closed to increase capacity from 3 to 6 gas chambers, 287
 - 1942 June: endless transports of Jewish victims arrived at the camp, 287
 - 1942 June – December: second phase; 33 mass graves, 287–88, 287n332, 288 fig. 42
 - 1942 August: gas chambers in second phase, 299 fig. 44
 - 1942 August – November: eye witness report by Rudolf Reder, 300–326
 - 1942 August: list of surnames of Holocaust victims, 181–83
 - 1942 December – 1943 April: no transports to the camp; Jewish prisoners had open graves; bodies of the gassed victims were burned, 285
 - 1942 December: gas vehicles appeared, 50–51
 - 1943 June: camp was totally liquidated and all buildings were destroyed; last

prisoners were deported to Sobibor death camp and murdered there, 285
 1943: fewer transports came to the camp; Jews were sent to gas chambers of Auschwitz, 325
 1945–1946: forensic archaeologists surveyed mass graves at Belżec; location and number of graves found corroborate both the testimonies and plans made by Rudolf Reder in 1945; Chaim Hirszman in 1946, and the Report of the Polish War Crimes Investigation Commission of 1945–46, 281
 1979: interview of Joseph Bau from Plaszów KZ and drafted plans of Belżec camp showing the location of mass graves, 281–82
 1998–2000: details of mass graves #1–33, 289–97
 Belżec crimes, only one camp personnel was ever indicted for, 284
 boys were whipped and bludgeoned; forced to drag corpses to the pits, naked in the snow and cold, without a drop of water, 319
 child was tortured, stripped naked and hung upside-down on the gallows, 319
 clinical institutionalised murder, 284
 Commandant of the camp was a real bully and a complete pig, 319–20
 days were full of mortal fear and death, 316
 death commando were mostly men, who had seen their wives, children, and parents gassed, 315
 death toll averaged 10,000 people a day; 100,000 foreign Jews in 4 months, 308–11
 euthanasia programme technology, 282
 experimental and prototype camp, 284
 Feix, Reinhold (Oberscharführer), 321–22
 gas chamber, 750 people for each, 306
 gas chambers, courtyard led directly to, 307–8
 gas chambers for killing people, stationary, 285
 gassing machine was serviced by two askers, 314
 Gestapo drank and stuffed themselves like pigs on Sundays and threw scraps of food to musicians in the orchestra, 321
 ghetto workshops, 301
 gold teeth extracted by eight dentists and melted into ingots; gold ingots and precious objects were dispatched by transport to headquarters in Lublin, 312
 hair, undergarments, and outer clothing of victims were collected, 311
 Himmler's visit, 323–24
 Information Board from Belżec, 320 fig.45
 Irrmann (SS), 304–5
 jewellery, money, and dollars collected by SS men, 312
 Jewish population of East Galicia, ix
 Jewish workers dug pits and dragged corpses; camp doctor prepared lists of thirty or forty workers to be shot each day, 313–14
 Jewish workers emptied gas chambers, piled the bodies on a ramp, and dragged them to the pits, 315
 Katzmann (Major General), 323
 Kleparowski railway station to Belżec, 302–3
 murdered victims were buried by 100 naked men, 319
 psychological effects on camp inmates, 324–25
Reinhardt establishment had complete negation of any recognised principles of law and order, 283
Reinhardt men practiced institutional murder by euthanasia; became corrupted when given power of life and death over people they considered sub-human, 283–84
 Schmidt, Heni (Latvian officer), 315, 322–23
 6,000 Jews squeezed in a meadow, 301–2
 Spilke (Janowska camp prisoner), 325
 SS men lived without women and had drinking parties, 316
 SS men ordered an orchestra; musicians played on instruments belonging to victims, 318
 SS-garrison (7 men) were acquitted of mass murder citing as their defence

- the orders from Schöngarth, 115, 115n177
- Treblinka and Sobibor were based on what was learned at Belżec, 284
- uniforms of all descriptions: SD, Police, Waffen-SS, Ukrainian, civilian dress, 36
- Ben-Ami Report, 42n46
- Berlin Document Centre (personnel files of SS) (BDC), 332, 332n335
- Bernhard, Prince, 13
- Bernstein, Pinchas (Podhorodse resident), 74n127, 75
- Best, Werner (Dr.; SS-Gruppenführer), 31, 49n72
- Bierkamp (Dr., SS-Major General), 184, 187–88
- Blobel, Paul (SS commander of Einsatzgruppen C), 80–81, 80n135–37
- The Blood Order (*Blutorden*), 99, 99n160
- Boas, Henrietta (Dutch correspondent), 276
- Boehm, Fritz (SS Unterscharführer, Waffen SS)
- 1944: Villa Hoge Boekel Security Police, 245
- 1946 February 11: War Crimes Commission (Military Court at Burgsteinfurt), 253, 264–66
- Bohme, Horst (SS-Hauptsturmführer), 49, 49n68
- Bohnert, Alois (SS-Hauptscharführers/Kriminalassistent, Rabka)
- 1940: command of training at Rabka; later transferred to Nowy-Sacz as prison guard in the SD security detention block; Schuppler was on permanent staff, 126, 128, 128n207, 159, 159n252
- 1940: Bohnert had overall command of training at Rabka; Schuppler was on permanent staff, 126, 128
- 1942 May: Bohnert and the transport of Jews from Nowy Sacz to Rabka; Rosenbaum inspected and sent the Jewish workers to Rabka School; Rosenbaum and Bohnert made notes on individual Jews, 160–61, 160n256, 161n257
- 1942 May: Bohnert instructed Jewish prisoners to dig pits to precise measurements; how to arrange bodies and fill in the pits; Jews were brought to the edge of the pit, made to undress, positioned at the pit edge and shot in the back of the head; gravediggers hid in the woods during executions, 136–37, 152–55, 153 fig. 23, 153n239, 161–62, 161n257–58
- 1942 June: second transport of Jewish workers from Nowy Sacz to Rabka; met at railway station by Beck, Bohnert and Proch, 162
- Bohnert, Elfrieda, 181
- Border ‘Kommissariat’ Zakopane, 46
- border police commissionerships (GPK), 41, 333
- Bornholt, Johann (ethnic German), 128
- Boy-Zelenski, Tadeusz (Prof. Dr.), 97, 97n155, 198
- Brandt, Oskar (SS-Untersturmführer), 68, 116, 228
- Burckhardt (President of International Red Cross, Geneva), 197
- C
- Cannaris, Admiral, 49n72
- Cervantes, Miguel de, 22
- Chełmno (extermination camp), 50–51
- Cieszkowski, Karol (Lwów engineer), 92–94
- Cieszynski, Antoni (Prof. Dr.), 95, 95n148
- Cooper, Marvin (US Bomber Crew), 235 fig. 29
- Court of Freiburg-Breisgau (Germany), 41n41
- Cox, William Biggs (2nd Lieutenant, US Bomber Crew), 235 fig. 29, 240, 240n314, 241
- Cyglarova (farmer’s wife in Urycz), 21
- Cyrankiewicz, Joseph (Polish Prime Minister), 106
- Czarnowicki (brothers), 74, 131, 165, 171n275
- Czechoslovakia, 180, 310, 316
- D
- Dannecker, Theodor (Rabka School lecturer), 34, 34n35
- Daus, Josef (SS-Scharführer), 68n112
- Davidson, William M. (Major R.A.M.C., Pathologist to the War Crimes

- Investigation Unit, British Army), 248–50
- Demko, Katarzyna, 98
- Deutsches Reich (1933 - 1943), i
- Dittel, Paul (SS-Obersturmbannführer), 32
- Dobrzaniecki, Wladyslaw (Prof. Dr.), 85, 95, 95n149
- doctors murdered in Lwów. *See* Lwów medical practioners
- Dollfus, Engelbert (Austrian Chancellor), 18
- Doppheide, Dr. (principal physician of 'District Galicien'), 109
- Draheim, Max (police officer), 81n141
- Dubnow, Simon (historian), i n3
- durchgeschleust* (passed through), vii–viii
- Dutch Underground, 200
- Dziuba (SS-Scharführer; clerical officer at Rabka), 126, 128
- E
- East Galicia. *See also* gender kiling policy
- 1941–1942: map of East & West Galicia, x fig.4
- pre-1941: Soviet occupation removed the educated classes;
- Polish/Ukrainian/Jewish intelligentsia removed to the Soviet Gulags; over one million people were deported from East Galicia, 59
- 1941 June: Heinrich Himmler's *Schutzstaffeln* (SS) arrested and shot prominent individuals based on prepared proscription lists; SS were not subject of control by either prosecutors or courts of law, 60
- 1941 June: Nazi occupation of Soviet Galicia, arrival in Stanislawow; Jews were deported, ix n8, 59
- 1941 June 22: advance of Wehrmacht and Einsatzgruppe 'B'; then 'Einsatzgruppen,' Ordnungspolizei (Orpo) and the Waffen-SS, 67, 67n108
- 1941 July: Rosenbaum and Schöngarth set up Sipo-SD regional offices in Lwów, 116
- 1941 July 2: order from Heydrich for mass slaughter of Jews of east Galacia; Ukrainians and Poles trained at SD Academy at Zakopane and Rabka carried out the orders, 61–62, 62n100
- 1941 July 4–11: in Tarnopol region, several hundred Jewish women and children were killed, 118, 118n190
- 1941 July 10: in Brest, 6,000 Jews, men women and children were shot into pits by the EG, 118, 118n189
- 1941 mid-July; zbV disbanded;
- Schöngarth selected experienced and brutally anti-Semitic SD from 'Jewish Affairs Officers' for a specific purpose under Fritz Katzmann and Hans Krüger, 116–17, 117n185
- 1941 August: Kruger in Stanislawow and the killing of the intelligentsia; 500 male Jews and 99 Poles were murdered in the forest near Pawelce, 118, 121
- 1941 August: the 'all gender' policy' had been carried out in Stanislawow, 118
- 1941 September: Krüger in Stanislawow and the escalation of killing of men, women and children; SS-Major Tanzmann set up a ghetto in Stanslawow, 115, 115n178–79
- 1941 October: 'Jewish solution' began here, 33
- affluent Jews, intelligentsia, artisans, beggars, and bankers, viii–ix
- geography of east and west, viii–ix
- Kreishauptleute/Kreishauptman (City Governors during occupation in Galicia active in Jewish resettlement programme, **334**
- Polish intelligentsia and Jewish community towns, xi, xii
- Edgar, Richard (2nd Lieutenant, US Bomber Crew), 235 fig. 29, 240, 240n314, 241
- EG 'C,' 61, 67n107, 70, 70n119, 113n171
- Ehrlinger, Erich (SS-Gruppenführer), 31
- Eichmann, Adolf (SS-Obersturmbannführer) birthday 18 March, 1938, 18
- deception of Jews in Germany by RSHA and Reich Association of Jews in Germany, 30
- Gestapo official but wore the SD uniform, 36
- goal of rounding up and transporting Jews from Slovakia and Hungary, Croatia and Romania, 30–31

- head of the Amt IV sub-department called *Referat IV B4*, 31
- Holocaust, architect of the, 31
- Linz, lived in, 17
- Operation Reinhardt*, statistical reports for, vii
- "played Jews against one another in a Jewish political way," 34
- visiting lecturer on Jewry, 49, 49n65
- wore the SD uniform, 36
- Einbringung verborgener Werte und Immobilien* (confiscation of hidden assets and real estate), vi–vii
- Einsatzcommando. *See* Einsatzgruppen zur besonderen Verwendung
- Einsatz/Einsatzgruppen [Security Police Goups and SD], 332, 332n336
- Einsatzgruppen* [death squads]
- 1941 May 21: conference between Heydrich and Army Command (OKH); HSSPF units operate independently or alongside, the Einsatzgruppen, 60, 60n90
- 1941 June: Schöngarth led *Einsatzgruppen* in Poland, Russia, eastern Poland and western Belorussia, 2–3, 33, 55, 67, 67n107, 118, 118n186
- 1941 October: 'Jewish solution' and action in East Galicia, 33, 33n33
- 1941 July: Heydrich instructed higher SS and police chiefs to brief Einsatzgruppen commanders on liquidating the ruling elite of Bolshevik Russia, 62, 62n100, 120n197–99, 138
- Blobel, Paul (SS commander), 80n137, 81
- followed the invasion of Wehrmacht Heer (German Army) into Eastern Europe, 30
- HHE and deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians in eastern Europe, 35
- Hohn, Reinhardt (Professor), 49n70
- Johann and Wilhelm Mauer killed 12,000 people, 22
- Menten, Pieter, 74n128
- murdered approximately 10,000 victims including the murders of Lwów Professors, 3, 112n167
- Ohlendorf, Otto (Commander of Einsatzgruppen), 118, 118n187
- RSHA oversaw the death squads, 30
- wore full Waffen SS service dress, 36
- Einsatzgruppen zur besonderen Verwendung (zbV)* (*Einsatzcommando*)
- about, 60n93, 335
- 1941 June 22: Schöngarth created his special *Einsatzgruppe* (zbV) that committed atrocious murders in Lwów, including murder of Lwów Professors, 55, 57n90, 60n93, 69–70
- 1941 June – July: *zbV* under Schöngarth tidied-up the areas of Slutsk, Pinsk, Brest-Litvosk, Bialystok, Vilna, Minsk and Rovno by eradicating and crushing all political adversaries, 60–61, 60n93, 61n94, 61n96
- 1941 July 2: order from Heydrich to liquidate ruling elite of Bolshevik Russia (particularly Jews); execution of all Jews in Party and State positions; Ukrainians and Poles trained at SD Academy at Zakopane and Rabka carried out the orders, 61–62, 62n100
- 'final solution' in East Galicia, 33n33
- Pieter Menten (zbV Interpreter), 62n100, 66 fig. 14, 67
- 'Einsatzgruppenkommando Knop,' 253–54, 264
- Engelmann, Kathe (Rabka staff; secretary to Rosenbaum), 127, 129, 181
- Enschede Sybrand Lefers, 245–48, 245n315
- Ettinger, Henryk (Rabka), 188, 188n295
- Ettinger, Michael (Rabka locksmith and driver), 131, 152–53, 153n239, 180n284, 184–85
- euphemistic jargon, vii
- euphemistic language, vi–viii
- Exekutivmassnahme* (executive measure), vii
- F
- Favel, Alfred (Podhorodse resident), 74, 74n127
- Federowitsj, Dimitri, 219
- Feingold, Mr., 144
- Feix, Reinhold (Oberscharführer), 321–22
- 'Final Solution' of the 'Jewish Question'. *See also* Jewish population; Operation Reinhardt
- 1941 March 26: note found in the Moscow Special Archive re: "final solution"

- of the 'Jewish Question', 119–20, 119n193
- 1941 May: Ohlendorf's Affidavit re: Himmler and murdering Jews - women, men and children, 61n94, 118–21, 118n188
- 1941: 1941 July 31: Göring's ordered 'all necessary measures etc.' which refers to the 'final solution,' 119, 119n192
- 1941 October: 'Jewish solution' began in East Galicia with the *Einsatzgruppen* [death squads], 33, 33n33
- 1941 November: General Government's central training for the '*Final Solution*'; actions in Galicia and Podhorodse became the basis of planning future Sipo-SD activities under *Operation Reinhardt*, 55
- 1942 January 20: Wannsee Conference and the '*Final Solution* of the Jewish Question', 3, 61–62, 62n98
- Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA), 31
- Richard Korherr's (SS Chief statistician) report on the '*Final Solution*' for Himmler, vii–viii
- Sipo-SD organised, implemented and carried out the '*Final Solution*' of the 'Jewish Question,' 34
- Fischer, Mr., 144
- Frank, Hans (Dr.; Krakow Governor), 40, 40n38
- G
- Galle, Americo S. (Co Pilot, 2nd, Lieutenant, US Bomber Crew). *See also* Villa Hoge Boekel
- 1942 July: Army Air Force, entered, 233
- 1943 October 14: *Herald Statesman* re: Eighth Air Force bombing attack on gun Installations near Rotterdam; names of bombing crew members, 234, 237–38, 237 fig. 30
- 1942 December: received his wings; stationed in England; Eight Air Force bombing attack on gun installations near Rotterdam, 233
- 1944 November 21: Flight Plan Formation over Suffolk for Aircraft 107, 238
- 1944 November 21: plane shot down; he parachuted and landed in the grounds of SS Headquarters; was escorted by two SS men to the Villa; Galle was shot by Gernoth, and Sekretser on orders of Schöngarth; was buried in an unmarked grave, v n6, 234–35, 238, 240–42, 244, 263 fig. 34
- 1944 November 21: casualty questionnaire, 241–42
- 1944 November 21: report of Major L. Dwyer, 239
- 1944 December 12: *The Herald Statesman*, 239–40
- 1945 August 11: Enschede Sybrand Lefers witnesses: local forester; Jacobus Rippers; Heinrich Albert de Haar; Hugo Reul, 245–48, 245n315
- 1946: War Crimes Investigators searched the Villa, 248
- 1946 February 23: Albath, Bruno Walter Hugo (Dr.; SS-Standartenführer), 269–74
- 1946 September: post-war exhumation in woods behind Villa by Davidson, Pathologist to the War Crimes Investigation unit; 3 men were hanged and the fourth shot through the head from the back of the neck, 248–53
- photograph of Americo S. Galle, v fig. 3, 233 fig. 28, 235 fig. 29
- photograph of B-17 'Sea Symphony,' 239 fig. 31
- photograph of US Bomber crew, 235 fig. 29
- Galle, Vincent P. (Mr. and Mrs.), 240
- Galle family, 234
- Gauleiter [supreme Nazi Party authority], 332
- GDC. *See* Gouverneur des Distrikts Galizien
- GDL. *See* Governor of Lublin District
- GedOb. *See* Generaldirektion der Ostbahn
- Geheime Reichssache* (Secret Reich Affair), 283
- gender killing policy. *See also* East Galicia; Podhorodse murders; target practice, torture, and killing methods
- 1941 March 26: note found in the Moscow Special Archive re: 'final solution' of the Jewish Question', 119–20, 119n193
- 1941: Ohlendorf's recollection: Himmler and the task of murdering of Jews -

- women, men and children, 118, 118n188, 121
- 1941: Schöngarth was ordered by RSHA to clean the area of Jews by deporting the Jews or concentrating them in ghettos, 120
- 1941: 1941 June 22: author Robin O'Neil concluded based on evidence that "the order to kill men, women and children existed before 22 June 1941," 123, 123n202
- 1941: 1941 June 22: Krüger immediately commenced his own anti-partisan and Jewish murder policy on his arrival in Stanislawow, 123, 123n202
- 1941: 1941 June 23: in Tilsit, Lithuania, Stahecker and local police shot Jews of both genders; the Führer ordered the whole of eastern Jewry be exterminated, 119, 119n191, 121, 121n200
- 1941: 1941 June 24: Dr Walter Stahecker directed the SD and auxiliary police to shoot 201 Jews in Gargzdai, and then in Tilsit, 119
- 1941: 1941 July 31: Göring's ordered 'all necessary measures etc.' which refers to the 'final solution,' 119, 119n192
- 1941: 1941 August 27: Himmler issued a directive to Higher SS and Police Leaders (HSSPF) ordering them to murder all Jews irrespective of gender and age in occupied Soviet territories, 120, 120n195
- 1941: 1941 July 7: zbV actions in Podhorodse, 120, 120n196
- 1941: 1941 July 16: Hitler authorised East Galicia and its half a million Jews to be incorporated into the General Government, 121, 121n201
- 1941 September 28: Heinz Albrecht's speech in Rohatyn, 122
- 1941 November: General Government's central training for the '*Final Solution*'; actions in Galicia and Podhorodse became the basis of planning future Sipo-SD activities under *Operation Reinhardt*, 55
- 1941 November 10: Krüger and the Police Order for the formation of Jewish quarters; 254,989 Jews were evacuated or resettled in death camps or in large camps holding 8,000 Jewish labour prisoners, 122
- 1941 November: Katzmann's report indicates that terms 'special treatment' and 'resettlement' actually meant 'to kill' forced labourers, 122
- General Government (GG) [occupied Poland, including Galicia], viii, ix, 2, 10, 34, 40–41, 41n41, 46, **333**
- Generaldirektion der Ostbahn (GedOb) [Director of Eastern Rail], **333**
- Generalplan Ost (General Plan East), 30
- 'Genickschuss' execution method, 19, 19n20, 26–27, 26fig. 9, 264
- Gernoth, Herbert Fritz Willi (Kriminal Sekretaer, Einsatzgruppen), v n6, 245, 253, 263–68
- Gestapo (*Geheime Staatspolizei*) [secret state police], **333**
- 1938 March: *Anschluss*, 37
- 1939 November 12 – 1942: all Jews in Nowy-Sacz were placed under Gestapo supervision; Jewish population of Podhale district sent to Nowy-Targ; Jews were sent to Palace Hotel (Gestapo headquarters) to be tortured and murdered, 53–54, 53n82, 54n84–85
- 1940: Sipo-SD Zakopane School trained SS Gestapo (Sicherheit Polizei), 56, 141
- 1941: Gestapo headquarters occupied the *Palace* (Zakopane's largest hotel); 300 Jews were murdered there, 42–43, 42n47
- 1941–1943: Heinrich Hamann (Gestapo Chief, in Nowy-Sacz); shot 881 Jews in the nearby Mishana Dolne; shot 300 Jews in the town cemetery, 158–59, 158n250, 168
- 1941: Gestapo ordered Judenrat (Jewish Council) be established in Makow; Judenrat demanded money, jewellery, furs, furniture, works of art, and free labour; Jews wore a white armband with a blue Star of David, 139–40
- 1941 July 25: Gestapo and NSDAP systematically raided and plundered apartments of known Jewish doctors In Lwów; stole art work, 106–7

- 1941 July 25: German doctors quietly looked on while Jewish doctors in Lwów were murdered and tortured; stole, looted and confiscated medical instruments of Jewish doctors with the help of the Gestapo, 108–9, 111
- 1941: Gestapo raided house of Maniek Warenhaupt to arrest the barber and his four sons, but they escaped; two sons later shot the Nazi officer Maniek Warenhaupt, 142
- 1941 December: Gestapo demanded 20 Jewish men from Makow be sent to Auschwitz concentration camp for work; all were dead within two weeks, 140–41
- 1942 April 28: Gestapo arrived in early morning and shot Jews in Rabka, Nowy Targ, Nowy Sacz, Makow, 141
- 1942 August 1: Gestapo arrested Mrs. Kuhnreich, Kaila Kuhnreich Lebron, husband Jonas, son Romek, and daughter Henia, 143
- 1942 August 2: Gestapo arrested Arthur Kuhnreich along with 100 men aged between 18 and 28; sent to Rabka camp as labourers working 14–15 hours a day at a fast pace; dug ditches for executions in the forest; forced to watch hangings; some people committed suicide, 143–44
- 1942 August 30: Rosenbaum and Rabka School recruits rounded up 67 Jews in the Jordanow town square; then shot into the pits using the 'plank and walk' technique; some Jews escaped but were found by local farmers and shot by the Gestapo; corpses taken to the horse cemetery at Ushlatz, 177, 177n279, 181
- 1942 September 1: 100 Jewish men were left in the Rabka camp; guards took 10 men to the Gestapo building where Rosenbaum hit each one with the cane over the head, once forward and once back, 146
- 1942: Jews from Makov Podhalanski near Zakopane were taken to Gestapo headquarters (Marishia Hotel) to be tortured by recruits from Rabka; then used for target practice, 151, 151n234
- 1943 July 3–4: Countess Karolina Lanckoronska was arrested by Krüger; Italian Royal Court intervened, and the Countess was sent to Ravensbrück concentration camp; 250 victims executed by Lwów Gestapo, 196–97
- 1944 March: Stalag Luft III murders by the Gestapo after the 'Great Escape' of Allied prisoners of war from *Stalag Luft III*, 32, 32n31 about, 333
- Adolf Eichmann was a Gestapo official but wore the SD uniform, 36
- Amt IV: Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo), 31
- Gestapo headquarters occupied the *Palace* (Zakopane's largest hotel); 300 Jews were murdered, 42–43, 42n47
- Gestapo in Belzec concentration camp drank and stuffed themselves like pigs on Sundays and threw scraps of food to Jewish musicians in the orchestra, 321
- Grabner, Maximilian (Gestapo chief of Auschwitz), 21, 21n22
- Jews from Makov Podhalanski were taken to the Gestapo headquarters (Marishia Hotel) to be tortured by recruits from Rabka; used for target practice, 151, 151n254
- Kulzer (Cologne Gestapo chief), 272
- Samish, Richard (deputy chief of Gestapo), 43
- SS formation included the Gestapo and Reich Criminal Police, 334–35n138
- SS-Lieutenant General Richard Heydrich, headed, 33
- Weissmann (Zakopane Gestapo chief), 41, 41n41, 43, 54–55
- wore civilian dress in Germany and SD uniform in occupied territories, 36
- GG. *See* General Government
- Giese, Kurt (SS-Scharführer), 68n112
- Gilbert, Martin (Sir), ii–iii, ii fig1
- Gleich, Perec (Dr.), 107
- Globocnik, Odilo (SS-Lieutenant General), 51n75, 129–30
- glossary, 332–35
- Gold, Czarnowicki and Herman (Jewish tailors), 131

- Gold, Herman, 131
 Goldfinger, Mark (grandson of Mrs Kranz), 156, 156n244
 Golzmann (Lwów resident), 80
 Goring, Herman, 119, 119n192, 236–37n313
 Goring conference (July 1941), 119
 Gottsch, Werner (SS-Hauptsturmführer), 49, 49n66
 Gouverneur des Distrikts Galizien (GDC) [Governor of Galicia], **332**
 Governor of Lublin District (GDL), **332**
 GPK. *See* Grenzpolizei – Kommissariat
 Grabner, Maximilian (Gestapo chief of Auschwitz), 21, 21n22
 Graf, Kornelia (Dr.), 108
 Graf, Natan (Dr.), 108
 Greenberg, Mr. (Podhorodse resident), 74n127, 75
 Grek, Jan (Prof. Dr.), 79, 82, 82n144, 95
 Grek, Mrs., 85
 Grekova, Maria, 95
 Grenzpolizei – Kommissariat (GPK) [border posts of Grenzpolizei-controlled Grenzposten], 41, **333**
 Grenzpolizeikommissariat security commission (Zakopane), 42n47
 Greve, Hans (SS-Scharführer), 68n112
 Grimmlinger, 149n228
 Groer (Professor of Lwów Medical Institute), 79, 83–86
 Grosskopf (Dr.), 45, 129
 Grothjan (SS-Untersturmführer), 68
 Grottera, Aleja (Krakow resident), 66n105
 Grubner, Eliezer and Liba, 140
 Grzedzielski, Jerzy (Dr.), 95
 Gumowski, Tadeusz (Lwów engineer), 86–88
 Guttenberger (SS-Major General), 271, 273
- H
- Hadler, Wilhelm (Kriminal Sekretaer, Einsatzgruppen), 245, 253, 263
 Halpern, Moshe (Podhorodse postman), 74, 74n127, 209–12
 Hamann, Heinrich (SS-Obersturmführer), 41, 141, 149n228, 158–59n250, 168
 Hamerski, Edward (Prof. Dr.), 95
 Hasselberger, E. (SD-Dr.), 53
 Hauptmann, Michael (Urycz resident), 75–76, 75n129, 211–12, 222–23
- Hehemann, Wilhelm (SS-Scharführer), 68n112
 Heim (SS-Obersturmbannführer; Deputy to Schöngarth), 69, 69n114
 Heller, Voit (Podhorodse resident), 74n127, 75
 Hellmar, Geiwei (Podhorodse resident), 74n127, 75
 Helton, Elbert (Lieutenant Colonel; Eighth Air Force), 237
 Herrmann, Fritz (SS-Hauptsturmführer), 46, 185
 Hescheles, Henryk (newspaper editor), 107
 Hess, Rudolf (Auschwitz camp commander), 106
 Heydrich, Richard (Obergruppenführer), 8, 29, 41, 41n43
 HHE. *See* Himmler-Heydrich-Executive
 Hilarowicz, Henryk (Prof. Dr.), 95, 95n150
 Hilberg, Raul, vi, 40n39
 Hilfspolizei [Auxiliary Police], 29, 119, **333**
 Himmler, Heinrich Luitpold (Reichsführer-SS)
 1936: Chief of all German Police; divided Police into 2 branches: *Ordnungspolizei* (Orpo) and the Criminal Investigation Department (*Kriminalpolizei*) (Kripo), **29, 33, 334**
 1941 May: Ohlendorf's recollection of Himmler and the task of murdering of Jews, 118, 118n188
 1942 June: Himmler ordered Paul Blobel to dig up and burn all corpses from locations where massacres had occurred, 80n138
 1943 October: speech in Posen, viii
 1943: senior SS officers purged, 14
 1943 April: Himmler relieved Rosenbaum of his duties at Rabka School; moved to Krakow Sipo-SD285 under SS-Major General Dr. Bierkamp; then transferred to Greece, and then to Holland, 184
 1943 April: Rosenbaum broke down; confessed and tried to justify his actions, executions, and the shooting of Beck; he was transferred to KdS (admin) in Salzburg as Polizei Inspector (SS-aligned rank 2nd Lieutenant), 184–85, 185n286

- 1943 August; Blobel Kommando 1005 dug up mass graves and destroyed evidence in KZ Plaszow; Rabka graves were not exhumed, 186, 186n288
- 1943 August 10: Schöngarth was downgraded by Krüger and Himmler; he was transferred to Greece, then to Holland as Commander of the Sipo-SD, and deputy to General Rauter, 228
- 1943 August 10: Himmler's directive regarding the fate of English and American captured airman (Bullet Decree); prisoners of war transferred to security police and security service, 228–32
- 1944: 1st and 2nd SS Infantry Brigades and the SS Cavalry Brigade was formed for police and security operations in occupied territories, 32–33
- 1944 June: furnaces of Auschwitz were filled with Jews from Hungary, Łódź and elsewhere, 187
- 1944 March 6: question of prisoner of war status was taken out of the control of the army and placed in the hands of Himmler and his SS with the "Bullet Decree," 229–32
- 1944 March 6: War Crimes Violations and Nazi policy, 232
- euphemistic language, vii–viii
- Operation Reinhardt*, statistical reports on, vii
- Reichsführer-SS, 199n305
- Richard Korherr's (SS Chief statistician) report on the '*Final Solution*' for Himmler, vii–viii
- Schöngarth, Eberhard Karl, 2–3
- Waffen-SS units, 32–33
- Himmler-Heydrich-Executive (HHE) [main protagonists of genocide within RSHA], 33, 33n33, **333**
- 1938 March: *Anschluss*, preparatory intelligence work for, 37
- 1939: Krüger, Hans (SS: Hauptstürmführer), 10
- amalgamations of the Police Institutes, 38
- Criminal Law and Procedures became "muted," 37
- main protagonists of genocide within the RSHA, 33n32
- Hirszman, Chaim, 281
- Hitler, Adolf (Führer of Nazi Germany). *See also* Müller, Heinrich
- 1942 October 18: OKW directive ordered that all members of Allied 'Commando' units be 'slaughtered to the last man'; escaped officers and NCOs were sent to Mauthausen concentration camp to be executed, 236
- 1944 June: conferences attended by Nazi top order initiated by Göbbels; legalised the lynching of captured allied bomber crews in the occupied zones, 236, 236n312
- 1944 June: Security Services advised to prepare false identity papers in the event of the government collapse; poison capsules for personal use were issued should they be arrested, 236, 236n313
- Hitler's Chancellery (KdF), **333**
- Höfle, Hermann (SS-Sturmabführer), 21, 21n23
- Höhere SS-und Polizeiführer (HSSPF) [Senior SS and Police Commander], **333**
- Hohn, Reinhardt (Dr.), 49, 49n69–70
- Holocaust Journey: Travelling in Search of the Past* (Gilbert), iii
- Höss, Rudolf (Auschwitz, camp Commandant), vii
- HSSPF. *See* Höhere SS-und Polizeiführer
- Hudal, Alois (Luigi Hudal), 22, 22n25
- Huig, Jan (Dutchman), 64
- I
- Izrael, Ascher (Dr.), 107
- J
- Jacov, Chaim (Podhorodse resident), 74n127, 75
- Jaworska, Sabina, 276
- Jaworski (Ukrainian expert killing instructor at Rabka), 126, 128, 128n208
- Jenkins, William Brake (Sergeant, US Bomber Crew), 235 fig. 29
- Jewish Council. *See* Judenrat

- Jewish population. *See also* 'Final Solution' of the 'Jewish Question'
- 1933: 9 million Jews lived in Europe, 28
- in Bad Rabka was 7,000, 56, 132, 132n213, 167, 167n271
- German Jews numbered about 500,000, 28
- in Lwów was 100,000, a third of the total population, 206
- in Makow, 140
- in Poland was 3 million Jews and 3 million Poles, 53n81
- Richard Korherr (SS Chief statistician) reported that 1,449,692 Polish Jews had been murdered, vii
- in Stanislawow was 37,000, 67n106
- of Urycz, 211
- in Zakopane, 42
- Johnston, Harold (former Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.), 252
- Jordanow, Poland (near Slovakian border)
- 1940: Judenrat formed and all Jews were ordered to register for labour; forced labour in stone quarries, 176
- 1940: Jewish Quarter placed under curfew; arm band regulations, 176
- 1941: all Jewish property was confiscated; Jews from Sluptza were sent to Jordanow and accommodated in the Jewish Quarter, 176
- 1942: Judenrat conducted a census to list all Jews in the town; demanded an unachievable ransom, 176
- 1942 August 30: Rosenbaum and Rabka School recruits rounded up 67 Jews in the Jordanow town square; Proch ordered pits dug in the town cemetery; all Jews (except mothers and small children) were shot into pits using the 'plank and walk' technique perfected by Proch; some Jews escaped but were later found by local farmers and shot by the Gestapo; corpses were taken to the horse cemetery at Ushlatz, 177, 177n279, 181
- 1942 August 30: women and children were rounded up and taken into the Rabka School and imprisoned in the stables and bunkers: Rabka recruits shown how to murder women and children; bodies disposed of in the woods, 178–79, 178 fig. 26, 179n281
- 1942 August 30: names of victims of Jordanow murders, 182–83
- Jost, Heinz (SS-Brigadeführer), 32, 49, 49n72
- Judenaussiedlung* (emigration of Jews), vi
- Judenevakuierung* (evacuation), vi
- Judenrat (Jewish Council)
- 1940–1941: Judenrat in Jordanow was formed; Jews were ordered to register as forced labourers in the stone quarries; all Jewish property confiscated; Judenrat arranged accommodation in the Jewish Quarter, 176
- 1941–1943: Hamann demanded that the Judenrat of Mishana Dolne collect an exorbitant amount of money to stop the deportations; Hamann gathered 800 Jews in the Square and murdered them, 158–59n25, 168
- 1941: Adolf Statter (Judenrat leader) compiled lists of Jews and selected families; Rosenbaum (through the Jewish Council) obtained Jews for maintenance, cleaning work, and the garden, 42, 42n46
- 1941: Gestapo ordered Judenrat (Jewish Council) be established in Makow; Judenrat demanded money, jewellery, furs, furniture, works of art, and free labour; Jews wore a white armband with a blue Star of David, 139–40
- 1942: Judenrat in Jordanow prepared lists of all Jews and demanded unachievable ransom levies; Rosenbaum had every Jew in Jordanow, (except young mothers and children) shot into the pits; Judenrat were ordered to house and feed mothers and children, who were taken later to Rabka School for target practice, 176–78, 178n280, 179, 179n281
- 1942 May: Judenrat kept a file of all fit Jews available for transport; Judenrat ordered the Jewish Police to round up male Jews between the age of 15 and 40; Jewish-workers travelled by train to Bad Rabka where they were shaved and put in the work camp, 160, 160n255–56

- 1942 May 20: Rosenbaum ordered through the Judenrat 45 old and disabled Jews from Rabka to come to the Rabka School, 155–57, 156n244, 157n247
- 1942 August: group hangings at Rabka including Simon Zollmann (Judenrat member), 164–66
- Heydrich's pronouncement, 41
- in Lwów City, 77–78
- in Makow, 139, 145
- in Nowy-Targ, 176
- resettlement transports, 41
- in Zakopane, 42, 42n46–47
- in Zamosc, 318
- Judenumsiedlung* (Jewish resettlement), vi
- Juliana, Princess of the Netherlands, 13
- K**
- Kanaan, Chaviv [Lieber (Bibi) Krumholz] (Israeli journalist). *See also* Knoop, Hans; Menten, Pieter
- 1935 October 23: Bibi Krumholz took name Chaviv Kanaan; Pieter Menten was his uncle who had a business dispute with Isaac Pistiner; Kanaan left Podhorodse for Palestine but maintained regular correspondence with Menten until 1939, 12–13, 72
- 1976 May 29: advised Knoop (journalist) that Menten was a war criminal, 275–76
- 1976 May 29: Hans Knoop's obtained names from Kanaan of Jews still living in Lwów who witnessed the Lwów executions, 205–6
- Karhof, Heinrich (SS Officer), 145
- Katz, Shabtai (Podhorodse resident), 74, 74n127
- Katzmann, Fritz (SS and Police Leader)
- 1941 July; zbV disbanded; Schöngarth selected experienced and brutally anti-Semitic SD from 'Jewish Affairs Officers' for a specific purpose under Fritz Katzmann and Hans Krüger, 116–17, 117n185
- 1941 November; Katzmann's report indicates that terms 'special treatment' and 'resettlement' meant 'killing'; forced labourers would be killed, 122
- 1942: Belzec concentration camp, 301
- 1944: SS and Police Leader in East Galicia, 117, 117n184
- KdF. *See* Hitler's Chancellery
- KdO. *See* Kommandeur der Ordnungspolizei
- KdS. *See* Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD
- KdS Krakow, 45
- KdSch. *See* Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei
- Kiptka (SS-Untersturmführer), 68, 68n111
- Klemperer, Viktor, vi
- Knoop, Hans (Dutch journalist with *Accent*), 71. *See also* Kanaan, Chaviv; Menten, Pieter; Podhorodse murders
- The Last Victim*, 63n101
- 1976 May: Knoop investigated Menten at the suggestion of Chaviv Kanaan (Israeli colleague) and Henrietta Boas (Dutch correspondent); produced television programs on Menten that drew national attention, 276
- 1976 May 29: interview with Pieter Menten confirmed he planned to auction his art works, 71
- 1976 September: official request for Dutch investigation team to visit Podhorodse and Urych in Russia; Knoop obtained visas for himself and a photographer; team of Soviet pathologists was examining exhumed remains of 180 people in Podhorodse; he was invited to exhumations in Urych, Dogve, and Kropivnik, 202
- 1976 September: Knoop's account of the investigation, 202–20, 202n307
- 1976 November 20: Knoop's story was to appear in *Accent* and in the Hamburg magazine *Stern* on 20 November 1976, 226
- 1976 November 11: Dutch police fixed 15 November as the day to arrest Pieter Menten; decision was based on the evidence from Knoop's interviews, tape recordings and photographs, 216, 223–24, 226
- 1976 November 14: , Menten and his wife escaped to their mansion at Blaricum after a tip-off by an official in the Dutch Ministry of Justice; Dutch Parliamentary debate and an investigation followed, 226

- 1976 December 6: freelance correspondent in Switzerland telephoned *Stern*; for 5,000 Deutschmarks he could reveal Menten's hiding place; Swiss authorities arrested Menten at Hotel Muster, 226–27
- 1976 December: Swiss-Dutch extradition treaty problem; Knoop and Canaan (Israeli informant) revealed evidence against Menten to the Swiss press, 227
- 1976 December 24: Menten was extradited to Holland from Switzerland; Menten alleged immunity based on a promise of a Socialist Minister for Justice in 1952, 227
- Amsterdam daily *De Telegraaf*, 71, 275
- Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz*, 71
- Kanaan, Chaviv (Israeli journalist), 12–13, 72, 275–76
- The Menten Affair* (Knoop), 63n101
- Molchanov, Vladimir (Russian interpreter), 203–9, 213, 221, 223
- Knop, Erwin (Kriminal Kommissar, Einsatzgruppe commando), 245, 253, 262–63, 265
- Kokot, Mr., 144
- Kommand-diensten (voluntary members of SS), 244
- Kommandeur der Ordnungspolizei (KdO) [Public Affairs Police], 40–41, **333**. *See also* Ordnungspolizei
- Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei (KdSch) [Commander of the City Police], **333**
- Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (KdS) [SSPF Commanders of the Security Police], 40, 45–46, 333, **333**. *See also* Sipo-SD
- Kommandostab Reichsführer-SS [Himmler's Personal Murder Brigades], 33n33
- Komornicki, Wladyslaw (Priest Dr. teol.), 95
- Konovalts, Yevhen (Ukrainian military commander), 44, 44n53
- Korherr, Richard (SS Chief statistician), vii
- Korowicz, Henryk (Prof. Dr. in Lwów), 98, 98n156, 197
- Kortenhorst, L. J. (Dr.; Speaker of the House), 276
- Kostecki, Eugeniusz, 95
- Krakow district, 40, 40n38. *See also* *Untermensche*
- Kranz, Ernestine (Mrs.), 156
- Kreishauptleute/Kreishauptman (City Governors during occupation in Galicia), **334**
- Kriminalassistent [lowest grade of criminal police], 128, **334**
- Kriminalkommissar (lowest rank of upper officer class of the CID (Obersturmführer)), **334**
- Kriminalpolizei (Kripo) [detective police], 31–33, **334**
- Kripo. *See* Kriminalpolizei
- Kristallnacht* ('Crystal Night,' November 9, 1938), 18, 18n39
- Krüger, Hans (Sipo-SD SS-Hauptsturmführer)
- 1929: joined the SA; rose rapidly in SA ranks to leader of a SA 'stormtroop unit,' 10
- 1933 January: appointed head of Political Section in the Oranienburg concentration camp, 10
- 1934 June: demoted after Rohm Purge and disarming of the SA; section head in labour office, 10
- 1939: joined Sipo-SD as Gestapo official in his native Poznan, after being screened by HHE (Hitler-Hedrich-Executive), 10
- 1939: administered SSPF Commanders of the Security Police (KdS) and Public Affairs Police (KdO), 40–41
- 1939: Krakow KdS named him director of Sipo Academy in Zakopane and Bad Rabka; was known for his Nazi fanaticism and brutal ruthlessness, 10
- 1940 July –1941 April: Wilhelm Rosenbaum was appointed SS-Untersturmführer and Police Secretary at the School in Bad Rabka; deputy to Hans Krüger until promoted to Hans Krüger's job as Commandant of the School; Krüger was transferred to Schöngarth's SD office in Krakow in April 1941, 9, 9n12, 43–44, 51, 55–56
- 1941: Regional Commander KdS East Galicia, 69, 69n113

- 1941 June 22: in Lwów, Schöngarth sent the *Einsatzgruppen* to commit atrocious murders of Lwów Professors and other Jews, 55
- 1941: 1941 June 22: Krüger immediately commenced his own anti-partisan and Jewish murder policy on his arrival in Stanislawow, 123, 123n202
- 1941 July: zbV disbanded; Schöngarth selected experienced and brutally anti-Semitic SD from 'Jewish Affairs Officers' for a specific purpose under Fritz Katzmann and Krüger, 116–17, 117n185
- 1941 July: Krüger and Schöngarth set the Regional Command of Sipo-SD in Stanislawow, 116
- 1941 July–1942 late: in Stanislawow district Krüger organised mass murders of Jews (37,000); Sipo-SD executed Jews in legally unclear situations and seized stolen property; supervised round-up techniques for deportations of Jews to the death camp, 10–11, 67–68, 67n106
- 1941 August: in Stanislawow, Krüger directed the killing of intelligentsia; 500 male Jews and 99 Poles were murdered in the forest near Pawelce, 118
- 1941 September: in Stanislawow, Krüger escalated the killing of men, women and children; SS-Major Tanzmann set up a ghetto in Stanislawow, 115, 115n178–79
- 1941 October 12: in Stanislawow, Krüger organised the mass killing of 12,000 Jews ('Bloody Sunday') using 'V' shaped pits to allow body fluids to drain below the corpses, 136
- 1941 November 10: Krüger issued the Police Order for the formation of Jewish quarters; 254,989 Jews were evacuated or resettled in death camps, 122
- 1942 late: Reich Auditor's Office (RAO) raided the Sipo-SD Stanislawow offices; Krüger was transferred to Paris, and demoted for disclosing secret information about the mass murders to a Polish noblewoman, 11
- 1943 April: Himmler transferred Krüger to Paris, 184
- 1943 July 3–4: Krüger; Kutschmann; Kurt Stawizki; police officer Kurt; officers Hacke and Köhler and Pieter Menten arrested and murdered the Lwów professors according to eyewitness Zygmunt Albert, 196, 197n304
- 1943 July 3–4: Countess Karolina Lanckoronska was arrested by Krüger; Italian Royal Court intervened, and the Countess was sent to Ravensbrück concentration camp; 250 victims were executed by Lwów Gestapo, 196–97
- 1943 August 10: Schöngarth was downgraded by Krüger and Himmler and transferred to Greece, 228
- 1948: Krüger was detained by Dutch authorities; suspected of war crimes but without evidence, he was released in 1948, 195
- 1950: salesman in Germany; applied to join the State Internal Security Agency; district managing director of the Free People's Party (FVP) in Munster, 195
- 1959: tracked down and arrested for alleged war crimes, 196
- 1962 June 26: pre-trial interrogation, 115, 115n178
- 1965 October: State Prosecutor of Dortmund issued a formal indictment for murdering 120,000 Jews, 196
- 1968 May 6: Krüger convicted, and later sentenced to life imprisonment, 196, 196n302
- 1976: Krüger, whilst in prison, interviewed by detectives investigating Menten, 196–97, 197n303
- 1976: Krüger was sentenced to imprisonment for life for crimes committed in Stanislawow; Lanckoronska, Mrs. Krukowska, Wladyslaw Zelenski, and others failed to advance the case re: the murder of Lwów professors, 198
- 1976: Zygmunt Albert re: the Krüger–Lanckoronska, and Menten

- connection in July 1941, 197–98, 197n304
- 1976: Countess Lanckoronska (witness at Krüger's trial) accused him of murdering the Lwów professors, 198
- 1976: Władysław Żelenski published articles in the London 'Wiadomości' (News) about the Lwów crime, 198
- KdS Regional Commander in Stanisławów, 333
- Mauer brothers murdered over 20,000 Jews, 51, 51n68
- member of *ODESSA* (writers of spy thrillers), 196
- picture, 1 fig.5
- Sipo-SD Führer in Kraków, 9, 9n12
- Yiddish language, conversant with, 52
- Zakopane/Rabka Sipo-SD School, 9n12
- Kruk (Oberscharführer), 154
- Krukowska, Mrs., 198
- Krukowski, Włodzimierz (Prof. Dr.), 93, 95
- Krumholz, Lieber (Bibi). *See* Kanaan, Chaviv
- Kuch (SS-Untersturmführer), 68
- Kuck, Meta (née Speck) (secretary to Rosenbaum), 127–29, 181
- Kuhnreich, Arthur, 139–46, 139 fig 21
- Kuhnreich, Braindl (mother), 139
- Kuhnreich, Eliazs (father), 139
- Kuhnreich, Hessa (sister), 139
- Kuhnreich Lebron, Henia, 14, 143
- Kuhnreich Lebron, Jonas, 143
- Kuhnreich Lebron, Kaila, 143
- Kuhnreich Lebron, Romek, 143, 145
- Kulzer (Cologne Gestapo chief), 272
- Künstlich, Mojżesz, iv
- Künstlich, Rachel (née Scheer), iv
- Kutschmann, Walter (Dr., SS-Hauptsturmführer) [alias Pedro Ricardo Olmo], 68, 81n141, 111, 196–99
- Kynst, Krystyna, 147n223
- L**
- Lanckoronska, Karolina (Countess), 196–98, 197n304
- Landau, Felix (SS-Hauptsturmführer of the Security Police and SD Einsatzkommando)
- 1941 June 30 – July 12: account of SS security duties/events in Lwów by, 99–104
- 1941 August 31: reported to an Einsatzkommando (EK) at the start of the Russian campaign, 99
- war diary of Landau, 98, 98n159
- Lange, Walter (SS-Scharführer), 68n112
- Langen, Alois (SS-Sturmabführer and teacher), 45n57
- The Last Victim* (MacPherson), 63n101
- Lewin, Dr. (rabbi), 107
- Liebing, Erich (SS Scharführer, Villa Security Police), 245
- 1946 February 11: War Crimes Commission (Military Court at Burgsteinfurt), 253, 264, 266
- Loebel, Jacob, 72
- Lomnicka, Mrs. (Lwów resident), 88–90
- Lomnicki, Antoni (Prof. Dr.), 93, 96
- Londner, Mordechai (Podhorodse resident), 74–75, 74n127
- Longchamps de Berier, Bronisław, 95–96
- Longchamps de Berier, Kazimierz, 96
- Longchamps de Berier, Roman (Prof. Dr.), 87, 95, 96n151
- Longchamps de Berier, Zygmunt, 87, 96
- Lwów County
- 1918 post WWI: Lwów, 0 n2
- 1940: renamed Lemberg by the Nazis, 0 n2
- 1941: Russian NKVD. EK 4a and EK 4b shot 3000 Jews in prisons prior to the Russian withdrawal from Lwów on the orders of the Soviet 'Special Courts,' 111–12, 112n167
- 1941: renamed Lwów when the Russians arrived, 0 n2
- 1941 June 22: Schöngarth sent *Einsatzgruppen* into Lwów; zbV unit committed atrocious murders of Lwów Professors and other Jews, 55, 60n93, 69–70, 69n117
- 1941 July: Rosenbaum and Schöngarth set up Sipo-SD regional offices in Lwów, 116
- 1941 July 2: 'EG' 'C' units arrested and executed 5,000 Polish intelligentsia and prominent Jews in Lwów; NKVD murdered 3,000 Ukrainian political intelligentsia; Ukrainian nationalists murdered 10,000 Jews; Rasch shot all Jewish males or military age, 70, 70n118–20

- 1941 July 3–4: zbV arrested 23 Professors from two Lwów Universities, and their families were executed at the Wulecka hills along with two Ukrainians, 79–80
- 1941 July: 1000 Lwów Jews were shot in the Lesnitsky forest, 6 kilometres from Lwów, 77, 77n130
- 1941 June–July: Wehrmacht and Ukrainian police killed about 5,000 Lwów Jews in Lwów City, 77
- 1941 September: 15,000 Jews in Lwów City were tortured and killed to commemorate the 1926 killing of a Ukrainian nationalist, 78
- 1941 November–December: typhus epidemic raged in Lwów City during the deportation of Jews to the ghetto; 3,000 were shot to death, 77
- 1942 May 5: 2,000 Lwów ghetto Jews, were shot on Piaski Hill, 78
- 1942 June: Himmler ordered Paul Blobel to dig up and burn all corpses from locations where massacres had occurred, 80n138
- 1942 September 1: all Feldman family members, Jews with the same surname, and 175 Judenrat workers, and 12 Jewish policemen were hung on balconies of the ghetto for the killing of one German policeman, 77–78
- 1942 October: 500 Jewish policemen were shot to death in Lwów ghetto; 100 Jewish artisans were imprisoned, 77
- 1943 January 5–7: 5,000 Jews were shot on Piaski Hill; the Judenrat was abolished, and the ghetto was transformed into a forced labour camp for Jews, 78
- 1943 October 8: Paul Blobel Commando 1005 exhumed and then burned 30 bodies of Jewish Lwów Professors shot in 1941, to conceal the crime, 78, 80–81, 80n137–39
- 1943 September 1: Germans liquidated the Lwów ghetto with 20,000 ghetto Jews and 12,000 Jewish workers; 3,000 Jews committed suicide; 6,000 were deported to Sobibor camp; 2,000 were deported to Yanowska camp in Lwów; 10,000 plus were shot by Germans with assistance of Ukrainian policemen on Piaski Hill, 78
- 2015: Ukrainian city of Lviv, 0 n2
- Lwów medical practioners
- 1939 September: Red Army occupied Lwów, 110
- 1941 July 1: surviving Jews used ‘Aryan’ papers, changed their names and religion; many broke ties with the Jewish community due to loss of their families and persecution, 110
- 1941 July 24: executions by firing squad in yard of Brigidki and yard of Zamarstynowski prison; 200 killed in Jewish neighbourhoods, 107
- 1941 July 25: zbV targeted Jewish intelligencia and prominent doctors; pogrom was carried out using the Petlura Action 88 lists prepared by Ukrainians for the German authorities, 105, 105n161, 107–8, 108n163
- 1941 July 25: Gestapo and NSDAP systematically raided and plundered apartments of known Jewish doctors; stole art work, 106–7
- 1941 July 25: German doctors quietly looked on while Jewish doctors were murdered and tortured; anti-Semitic instincts compelled them to participate actively in these action actions; stole, looted and confiscated medical instruments of Jewish doctors with help of the Gestapo, 108–9, 111
- 1941 July 26: orders to surrender radios and telephones; prohibition of employment of Jews in workplaces, and school attendance by Jewish children, forbidding the Jews entrance to movies, theatres, public parks, etc.; Temple on Zolkiewska Street burnt; Jewish assets confiscated, 109–10
- 1941 July 26: Jews were expelled from apartments in Aryan neighbourhoods, especially apartments of doctors and other wealthy Jews; apartments and houses assigned to N.S.D.A.P. members and military authorities, 110–11
- Lwów professors. *See also* Menten, Pieter

- 1941 June 30 – July 12: Felix Landau (SS-Hauptscharführer), war diary of events by, 99–104
- 1941 July 3–5: massacre of Lwów academics was ordered and supervised by Schöngarth; Menten likely had a role according to Simon Wiesenthal; the murders were kept secret until Oct. 8 1943, 80–81, 81n141, 82, 82n142
- 1941 July 3–5: zbV arrested 23 Professors from two Lwów Universities, and their families were executed at the Wulecka hills along with two Ukrainians, 78–80, 101–2
- 1941 July 3–5: Menten used the ‘88 list to locate apartments and personally took possession of valuable art collections from these premises; collections were stored in a warehouse near the railway station, then moved to Krakow or a warehouse at the rear of the Rabka School, 82, 82n144–45
- 1941 July 3–5: Groër, Professor (eye witness), 83–86 86n147
- 1941 July 3–5: Gumowski, Tadeusz (eye witness), 86–88
- 1941 July 3–5: Nowak-Przygodzka, Dr. Zofia (eye witness), 88–89
- 1941 July 3–5: Lomnicka, Mrs. (eye witness), 89–100
- 1941 July 3–5: ZaLeska, Maria (eye witness), 90
- 1941 July 3–5: Orlinska-Skowronowa, Zofia (eye witness), 91–92
- 1941 July 3–5: Cieszkowski, Karol (eye witness), 92–94
- 1941 July 4: list of people murdered in courtyard of hostel of Abramowicze, 98
- 1941 July 4: list of people murdered in the Wulecka-Hills, 95–97
- 1941 July 12: list of people murdered, 98
- 1941 July 26: list of people murdered in prison, 98
- 1942 June: Himmler ordered Paul Blobel to dig up and burn all corpses from locations where massacres had occurred, to conceal the crime, 78, 80–81, 80n137–39
- 1943 October 9: 2,000 bodies were burned including 38 academic professors, 80–81, 80n135
- Soviet Special Commission report, 79, 79n133, 81, 81n139
- M**
- MacPherson, Malcolm (author), 63n101
- Maczewski, Stanislaw (Doc. Dr.), 98
- Majdanek (concentration camp), 181
- Makow (Poland). *See also* Sipo-SD Zakopane School (Rabka)
- 1941: Gestapo ordered Judenrat be established in Makow; Judenrat demanded money, jewellery, furs, furniture, works of art, and free labour; Jews wore a white armband with a blue Star of David, 139–40
- 1941: Germans confiscated all Jewish possessions, 139
- 1941: Gestapo raided house of Maniek Warenhaupt; Maniek and his four sons escaped; later two sons shot one of the Nazi officers, 142
- 1941 December: Gestapo demanded 20 Jewish men be sent to Auschwitz concentration camp for work; all were dead within two weeks, 140–41
- 1942 April 28: Gestapo arrived in early morning and shot Jews in Rabka, Nowy Targ, Nowy Sacz, Makow, 141
- 1942 April 28: Kuhnreich's father made notations detailing events in the family Holy Bible, 141–42
- 1942 August 1: Gestapo arrested Mrs. Kuhnreich, Kaila Kuhnreich Lebron, husband Jonas, son Romek, and daughter Henia, 143
- 1942 August 2: Gestapo arrested Arthur Kuhnreich and 100 men aged between 18 and 28; they were sent to Rabka camp as labourers working 14–15 hours a day digging ditches for executions in the forest; they were forced to watch hangings; some committed suicide, 143–44
- 1942 August: 92 Jews escaped from Rabka camp, but were captured and then kept in a cellar at Rabka for two to three weeks, then shot one at a time, 145

- 1942 August: Unterberger, Schiff and Arthur Kuhnreich, were assigned as gardeners at Rabka for Rosenbaums's girlfriend, Ann Marie Bachus, 145–46
- 1942 September 1: Jewish prisoners were removed from Rabka camp and herded on a freight train to Bełżec; Heinrich Karhof ordered another 160 Jews of Makow be sent by freight cars to crematorium in Bełżec, 144
- 1942 September 1: 100 Jewish men were left in the Rabka camp; guards took 10 men to the Gestapo building where Rosenbaum hit each one with the cane over the head, once forward and once back, 146
- 1942 September 1: Jewish workers in Zakopane were all executed, 145
- 1943 February: Rabka camp was divided in half; 50 workers were sent to Plaszow concentration camp, 146
- Mann, Mr. (Shochet of Makow), 140
- Massy, William Carrington (Sergeant, US Bomber Crew), 235 fig. 29, 241
- Mauer, Johann (SS-Scharführer; Einsatzgruppen in Rabka), 22, 51, 51n68, 126
- Mauer, Wilhelm (SS-Scharführer, Einsatzgruppen in Rabka), 22, 51, 51n68
- Mauthausen (concentration camp), 181
- medical practioners murdered in Lwów. *See* Lwów medical practioners
- Mejbaum, Dr. (surgeon), 106
- Menten, Dirk (Pieter's brother), 12–13
- Menten, Pieter ('the Dutchman') (SS-Scharführer). *See also* Lwów professors; Podhorodse murders
- 1899 May: born in Amsterdam; wealthy Amsterdam family, 11
- 1922: family background; became a millionaire overnight from fraudulent activities: fled to Lwów with his wife, 12
- 1922: timber rights and hunting lodge on Sopot estate with Isaac Pistiner; befriended Lieber (Bibi) Krumholz, 12–13
- 1923: moved to East Galicia; became wealthy landowner and executive of his father's export trade, 11
- 1935: dispute with Isaac Pistiner over fraudulent land and property transactions of the Sopot estate; bitter legal fight and a deep grudge against Jews, 11, 13, 71, 209
- 1936–1939: Sipo-SD and Abwehr recruited sympathisers of OUN movement; Menten was recruited as a 'V'-agent; trained at Sipo-SD training establishments in Germany, 13–14
- 1939: spy (V-Agent) for Sipco-SD and Abwehr of the Wehrmacht in Berlin, 64, 64n103
- 1939: Russians plundered Menten's estate and burned his house; he resided in small room in Lwów from September to December 1939, 65
- 1939: moved back to Netherlands with the assistance of the Dutch Consul, 11, 64, 64n104
- 1939 December 27: arrived in Krakow, the hub of Nazi activity; offered his services to Security Police (Sipo-SD); gained access to Schöngarth because of his previous Nazi intelligence work, 64–65, 65n105
- 1939: wore the uniform of the SS with the rank of SS Hauptscharführer, 66, 66 fig. 14, 66n105
- 1941 July: returned to East Galicia after Nazi counter-occupation; member of the SS; involved in massacre of Polish professors in Lwów and robbery of their property, 11
- 1941 July: Schöngarth appointed him to the zbV as interpreter and art expert; Menten committed atrocities in the Stryj Valley and acquired art which he stored at the Rabka School; Ukrainian militia and SD personnel from the Rabka School assisted him; later he went to Holland with his art, 62n100, 67, 72–73, 73n123–24
- 1941 July 3–4: massacre of Lwów academics was ordered and supervised by Schöngarth; Menten likely had a role according to Simon Wiesenthal; the murders were kept a

- secret until Oct. 8 1943, 11, 80–81, 81n141, 82, 82n142
- 1941 July 3–4: Menten used the ‘88 list to locate apartments and personally took possession of valuable art collections from these premises; collections were stored in a warehouse near the railway station, then moved to Krakow or a warehouse at the rear of the Rabka School, 82, 82n144–45
- 1941 July 6: Menten and an SS extermination squad entered Podhorodse and neighbouring villages and killed selected villagers as revenge for a business dispute with Isaac Pistiner, a former business partner; Menten fired a shot and ordered soldiers to shoot the villagers, 12–13, 71–72, 211–12, 218–19
- 1941 July 6: Menten, Sipo-SD non-commissioned officers and Ukrainian militiamen arrived in Podhorodse the Stryj Valley; Menten ordered local Ukrainians to dig a pit at the residence of Isaac Pistiner, 73, 73n125
- 1941 July 6: list of Jewish victims in Podhorodse were ordered killed by Menten, 74–75
- 1941 July 7: Menten, Phillip Muller and Holz Apfel murdered all local male Ukrainians, Jewish men of the village, and non-Jews using the ‘pit-and-plank’ technique pit excavated near the rose garden at residence of Isaac Pistiner, 73–74, 74n124–25, 75n129
- 1941 July 7: Menten murdered 120 men, women, and children from Dovge who were herded into a Jewish prayer house, 219–21
- 1941 August 27: zbV officers, ordered by Menten, slaughtered 180 Jews in Urycz, near Podhorodse, using the ‘pit-and-plank’ technique, 75–76, 75n129
- 1941: appointed Treuhander to Jewish art galleries in Krakow, which served the interests of both Himmler and Menten, 200
- 1943: Schöngarth provided a special train for Menten for his journey out of Poland to Holland with stolen art/property from the murdered Lwów professors and elsewhere, 200, 268
- 1943: in Holland, he resided in Aerdenhout as an art dealer; Dutch Underground monitored visits by Schöngarth to his residence, 200, 266, 266n322
- 1945: SS collaboration, investigated for, 66n105
- 1946: Dutch investigators searched his house and found incriminating evidence of collaboration with Nazis; arrested; held in custody, 200, 267
- 1946: Menten visited Schöngarth in jail, 267
- 1946: Schöngarth confirmed that Menten had been a Trehauder (caretaking Jewish properties) in Krakow; was part of his zbV unit as an art consultant and interpreter; Schöngarth signed the back of a photograph of Menten, 267
- 1949: trial concluded; Menten sentenced to eight months for working in uniform as a Nazi interpreter, 200
- 1951: Rosenbaum travelled to Holland to find Menten and his share of looted property from Galicia; Menten was suing the government for his arrest and detention; won his case and received over \$200,000, 199, 199n305–6, 266
- 1951: Dutch government refused Polish request for Menten’s extradition to Poland; Menten was one of the richest men in Holland, 200
- 1976 May 22: Dutch newspaper *De Telegraaf* published a full-page article about Menten and a public auction of his art, 275–76
- 1976 May 22: Menten’s coveted art collection was stolen from the residences of the murdered professors of Lwów and else where in the Galician District, 201
- 1976 May: Hans Knoop (journalist) investigated Menten at the suggestion of Chaviv Kanaan (Israeli colleague) and Henrietta Boas (Dutch correspondent); produced television

- programs about this case that drew national attention, 276
- 1976 May 22: Holland's *De Telegraf* newspaper announced that art-auctioneers Sotherby-Mak van Way were auctioning Menten's 425 pictures and other objets d'art from his country house at Blaricum, 200–201
- 1976 May 29: Hans Knoop interview with Menten confirmed he planned to auction his art works, 71
- 1976 November 20: Knoop's story was to appear in *Accent* and in the Hamburg magazine *Stern* on 20 November 1976, 226
- 1976 November 11: Dutch police fixed 15 November as the day to arrest Pieter Menten; decision was based on the evidence from Knoop's interviews, tape recordings and photographs, 216, 223–24, 226
- 1976 November 14: Menten and his wife escaped to their mansion at Blaricum after being tipped off by an official in the Dutch Ministry of Justice; Dutch Parliamentary debate and investigation followed, 226
- 1976 December 6: freelance correspondent in Switzerland telephoned *Stern*; for 5,000 Deutschmarks he could reveal Menten's hiding place; Swiss authorities arrested Menten at Hotel Muster, 226–27
- 1976 December: Swiss-Dutch extradition treaty problem; Hans Knoop and Haviv Canaan (Israeli informant) revealed evidence against Menten to the Swiss press; Swiss authorities were embarrassed, 227
- 1976 December 24: Menten was extradited to Holland from Switzerland; Menten alleged immunity based on a promise of Socialist Minister for Justice in 1952, 201, 227
- 1977 April 4: Amsterdam court examined the Podhorodse murders; 4 Polish witnesses said Menten shot his former estate manager, Novicky (Novicky's wife) and Alfred Stepan (her brother) in Podhorodse on Sunday 7 July, 1941, 277
- 1977 April 4: Hans Geisler showed the Court a photograph of a number of military men and Pieter Menten in civilian clothes; hand-written notes on back of photograph; Holz Apfel the Rabka School's chief executioner was in the photograph, 277
- 1977: picture of Menten, 275 fig. 36
- 1980: War Crimes Trial; Menten falsely claimed connections to Unilever and Royal Dutch Petroleum, 11
- picture, 1 fig.5, 13fig.6, 63 fig. 3, 66 fig. 14
- Pistolak, Meron Wascielewitsj (witness), 216–20
- Semelak, Karolina Michailona (witness), 217
- The Menten Affair* (Knoop), 63n101
- Menten Verdict, 66n105, 68n111, 69n116, 70n121, 73n123, 74n127–28, 120n196–97
- Miesowicz, Adam, 96
- Mojżesz (Kynst), Benjamin, iv, iv fig2
- Mojżesz (Kynst), Efraim, iv, iv fig2
- Mojżesz (Kynst), Eleizer, iv, iv fig2
- Molchanov, Vladimir (Russian interpreter), 203–9, 213, 221, 223
- Müller, Heinrich (SS General, SS-Gruppenführer), 31, 81, 129, 134n215, 229–32, 229n311. *See also* Hitler, Adolf
- Muller, Phillip (Volksdeutsch supervisor; Rabka police chief), 73, 277
- The Murderers Among Us* (Wiesenthal), 24–25
- N
- Nadel, Dr, 111
- Nass, Josel (Podhorodse school teacher), 74, 74n127
- National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) [Nazi Party], 2, 7, 14, 334. *See also* Reichsleiter
- National-Socialist leadership extermination programme, 40, 40n39
- Nauman, Benzion (Podhorodse carpenter), 74, 74n127
- Nazi German Reichsgau, 41n45

- Nazi Party. *See* National Socialist German Workers Party
- Nazi police state (NPS), vi, 36
- Nazi Security Services, 33, 334
- Nazi-Soviet Pact, 44, 64
- Nebe, Arthur (SS-Gruppenführer), 31
- Neidling, Kurt (Dr.), 130n210, 184–85, 185n286
- Nockemann, Hans (Dr.; SS-Standartenführer), 31
- Nogala, Alicja (Rabka camp kitchen), 133
- Nordliht, Saul, 211
- Novicka, Borislwa (Rabka witness), 218, 277
- Novicky, Mr. (Menten's estate manager), 277
- Novicky, Mrs. (Rabka witness), 218, 277
- Noviska, Mrs., 277
- Novosti, Popov (director in Lwów), 205
- Nowak-Przygodzka, Zofia (Dr.), 88–89
- Nowicki, Alexander (Podhorodse resident), 74
- Nowicki, Alfred Stephan (Podhorodse resident), 74
- Nowicki, Bronislaw (Podhorodse resident), 74
- Nowicki, Jerzy (Dr Med.), 85, 96
- Nowicki, Witold (Prof. Dr.), 85, 96
- Nowy-Sacz (Poland)
- 1939 March: Slovakia had proclaimed its independence; Germans entered Nowy-Targ; Polish intelligentsia rounded up and sent to forced labour and open graves, 52
 - 1939: anti-Jewish measures; Jewish enterprises handed over to the Volksdeutsch, liquidated and merchandise sent to Germany; all Jewish assets had to be declared, 53, 53n81
 - 1939 November 12 – 1942: all Jews were placed under Gestapo supervision; Jewish population of Podhale district sent to Nowy-Targ; Jews were sent to Palace Hotel (Gestapo headquarters) to be tortured and murdered, 53–54, 53n82, 54n84–85
 - 1940: centre for Jewish labour pool drawn from towns and villages in the surrounding area; hard labour camp Pustkow near Debica where Schmidt hanged Jews on a regular basis, 158, 158n249
 - 1941 June 22: Dr Schöngarth sent *Einsatzgruppen* into Lwów; the unit committed atrocious murders of Lwów Professors and other Jews, 55
 - 1941 June: sick Jews were sent from Nowy Sącz to Rabka to work; SS-officers used them for target practice, 148, 148n224
 - 1941–1943: Heinrich Hamann (Gestapo Chief in Nowy-Sacz) shot 881 Jews in nearby Mishana Dolne, his deputy Koster, 300 Jews murdered in town cemetery; 800 Jews murdered in town square; he organized transport of Jews to Rabka, 158–59, 158n250, 168
 - 1941 June – July: *Einsatzgruppen zur besonderen Verwendung* (zbV) under Schöngarth tidied-up the areas of Slutsk, Pinsk, Brest-Litvosk, Bialystok, Vilna, Minsk and Rovno by eradicating and crushing all political adversaries, 60–61, 60n93, 61n94, 61n96
 - 1942 May – July: Schöngarth ordered at least three working transports sent to Bad Rabka from Nowy-Sacz, 157, 157n247
 - 1942: main supplier of Jewish labour for Rabka; separate prison block of 12 large, six medium and 3 single cells supervised by Bornholt, 159, 159n252
 - 1942 May: first transport to Rabka organized by Herr Swoboda; Judenrat kept a file of all fit Jews available for transport; unfit Jews were shot in the cemetery, 159–60, 160n255–56
 - 1942 June: second transport of Jewish workers from Nowy Sacz to Rabka, 162
 - 1942 July: third transport of Jewish workers from Nowy Sacz to Rabka included 100 orthodox Jews; elder Jews were forced to sit in wheelbarrows and were pushed by younger Jews; Torah Scrolls destroyed; Jews were beaten and attacked by dogs, then executed in the

- woods under the direction of Rosenbaum, 162–63
- 1942 July: Jewish family with 20-year old daughter and grandchild were brought to the graveside at Rabka; Rosenbaum shot the children first and then the mother, 163–64, 164n264–65
- 1942 August: Hamann murdered all the Jews in the big ghetto, 159
- 1942 August: deportation en-bloc of Rabka Jews to Belżec, 163
- Hasselberger, E. (SD-Dr.), 53
- mass shootings of Jews and prisoners in the Jewish cemetery, 41n41
- Steckelbach, Bruno (SS-Gruppenführer), 53
- town between Rabka and Zakopane, 52
- Nowy-Targ Memorial Book, 52n79
- NPS. *See* Nazi police state
- NSADP. *See* National Socialist German Workers Party
- O
- Obercommando der Wehrmacht (OKW) [high Command of the Third Reich armed forces], 334
- Obóz Zagłady Żydów W Belżcu W Świetle Źródeł Archeologicznych, 281
- Oder, Hermann (Wilhelm's brother), 16–17, 17n18, 18
- Oder, Jozef (1928–2008), 25–27, 25n27, 26 fig.9, 26n28
- Oder, Wilhelm (pastor)
- 1951 March 29: born, 15
- book: *Battling with Demons*, 16
- death of his father, 23–25
- lecturer and Bible teacher; Senior Pastor of Tuckton Christian Centre for 30 years, 16n16
- picture, 16 fig. 8
- reflections on his father SS Wilhelm Oder, 20–21
- Oder, Wilhelm (SS-Untersturmführer)
- 1905 March 18: born, 14
- 1905–1938: family background; Catholic and rabid anti-Semitism, 16–17
- 1934: Wilhelm and his brother Hermann were arrested and tried for the assassination of Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfus; their execution was halted when Hitler invaded Austria; both men were released and received acclaim and honours, 18
- 1938 March 18: SS STURM 52/5 in the small town of St. Pölten, 14, 18
- 1938 May: NSDAP Membership No. 6,271, 713, 14
- 1939 November 9: Nazi agitator, he attacked Jewish properties on Kristallnacht, 18, 18n19
- 1940 July 1: seconded to 8th Totenkopf SS Division; wore the death head symbol on his collar and his ring, 14, 18
- 1940 November 5: member of Death Head Division; transferred to Dachau; appointed Einsatzgruppenführer (Task Force Leader) and Waffen-SS firearms specialist at Rabka SS School; taught men how to kill Jews without feeling or emotion using his ‘*Genickschuss method*’, 14, 18–19
- 1941 November 5: met Commandant Rosenbaum’s secretary Käthe, 14, 15 fig.7
- 1941 November–1943 March: joined Rabka; deputy to Rosenbaum; chief firearms instructor and executioner; 2000 Jewish men, women and children murdered at Rabka, 17, 19, 165n267. 126
- 1943: transferred to Radom as KdS commander (Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD) of the SD, 14, 19
- 1945 May 5: detained by the Russians in Prague, but escaped to Hamburg and hid in Eichman’s old foxhole, 14, 19
- 1948 March 5: arrested by the Americans, 17n18
- 1948 October 19: extradition by Polish government was blocked by Odessa, 14–15, 15n15
- 1948–1952: imprisoned along with Franz Stangl (Commandant of Treblinka and Sobibor death camps), 15
- 1951 March 29: birth of his son, Werner Oder (pastor), 15
- 1952: brought to trial but only convicted of mistreating prisoners because Austrian Nazi sympathizers had destroyed evidence and intimidated witnesses, 19

- 1970: Simon Wiesenthal had incontrovertible evidence against Oder and re-opened the trial; Oder died of a heart attack on receipt of the summons, 15, 16n17, 17n18, 20, 24
- 2015: Jozef Oder's eye witness account of executions of Jewish people behind the Rabka Sipo-SD School using the 'Genickschuss' method; Wilhelm Oder was the officer in charge, 19, 19n20, 25–27, 26fig.9
- picture, 1 fig.5
- Ohlendorf, Otto (SS-Gruppenführer)
- 1941 May: Affidavit re: Himmler and the task of murdering of Jews - women, men and children, 61n94, 118–21, 118n188
- Amt III, Inland-SD headed by Ohlendorf, 31
- law degree, 35
- visiting lecturers at Rabka School, 49, 49n70
- OKW. *See* Obercommando der Wehrmacht
- Operation Barbarossa
- 1940 December 18: Hitler authorized the invasion, with a start date of 15 May 1941, 58n91
- 1941 June: map of launch of Barbarossa, 58
- 1941 May 21: conference between Heydrich and the Army Command (OKH) re: duties of Verfügungstruppe (Emergency Troops) and HSSPF units, 60
- 1941 June: Heinrich Himmler's *Schutzstaffeln* (SS) arrested and shot prominent individuals based on prepared proscription lists; SS were not subject to control by either prosecutors or courts of law, 60
- 1941 June – July: *Einsatzgruppen zur besonderen Verwendung* (zbV) under Schöngarth tidied-up the areas of Slutsk, Pinsk, Brest-Litvosk, Bialystok, Vilna, Minsk and Rovno by eradicating and crushing all political adversaries, 60–61, 60n93, 61n94, 61n96
- 1941 June 22: invasion began; Security Police battalions attacked Soviet Russia with orders to kill all Jews on the spot; after 2 years of carnage mass graves contained bodies of 1,400,000 Jews, 58, 58n91
- Operation Reinhardt. *See also* Action Reinhardt; 'Final Solution' of the 'Jewish Question'
- Eichmann's office and statistical reports for, vii
- Franz Paul Stangl and the mass murder of 900,000 Jews in Sobibór and Treblinka extermination camps, 22n24
- Globocnik, Odilo (SS-Lieutenant General), 129
- secretive Nazi plan to mass-murder Polish Jews, vii
- Sipo-SD activities, 55
- Volksdeutsch Instructors, 47–48
- Ordnungsdienst (Jewish police force), 54
- Ordnungspolizei (Orpo) [Order Police]. *See also* Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei (BdO); Kommandeur der Ordnungspolizei (KdO)
- 1933: foot soldiers of the Nazi Security Service, 334
- 1936: Himmler (Chief of all German Police) divided Police into 2 branches: *Ordnungspolizei* (Orpo) and the Criminal Investigation Department (*Kriminalpolizei*) (Kripo), 33
- about, 47n59, 48n63, 67, 187, 333, **334**
- mass killings, carried out, 334
- Orlinska-Skowronowa, Zofia, 91–92
- Orpo. *See* Ordnungspolizei
- Ostrowska, Jadwiga (Mrs.), 85, 90, 95–96
- Ostrowsky, Tadeusz (Lwów professor), 79, 80n135, 82, 84–87, 90, 96
- P
- Paechter, Hans, vi
- Panzinger, Friedrich (SS-Oberführer), 31
- Pastor, Beno (Obman of the Makow Judenrat), 139, 145
- Pastor, Mrs, 156
- Pensias, Mauryc (Dr., adiologist), 106
- Pierog, Emil (Polish Underground), 143–44
- Pierog, Genowefa (Mrs.), 144
- Pilat, Stanislaw (Prof. Dr.), 85, 93, 96
- Pistiner, Frieda, 12–13

- Pistiner, Isaac, 12–13, 71–74, 73n125, 74n124–25, 75n129, 209
- Pistolak, Meron Wascielewitsj (Menten witness), 216–20
- Pistolak, Vladimir (Menten witness), 74, 216, 219
- Plaszow (concentration camp), 181
- Podhorodse murders. *See also* gender killing policy; Knoop, Hans; Menten, Pieter
- 1941 July 6: Menten and an SS extermination squad entered Podhorodse and neighbouring villages and killed selected villagers as revenge for a business dispute with Isaac Pistiner, a former business partner, 12–13, 71–72
- 1941 July 6: Menten, Sipo-SD non-commissioned officers and Ukrainian militiamen arrived in Podhorodse the Stryj Valley; Menten ordered local Ukrainians to dig a pit at the residence of Isaac Pistiner, 73, 73n125
- 1941 July 6: list of Jewish victims resident in Podhorodse ordered killed by Menten, 74–75
- 1941 July–1943: mass executions in Stry and Podhorodse; hundreds of thousands of Jews died at Janowska concentration camp, 208–9
- 1941 July 6: Isaac Pistiner was shipped to Lwów ghetto, 207
- 1941 July 6: Menten murdered Hirsch and other members of the Pistiner family, according to witnesses, 208
- 1941 July: Moshe Halpern (Podhorodse postman) escaped, 209–12
- 1941 July 6: Menten moved into Dr. Ostrowsky's home the night of the murders and appropriated the art collection worth millions; Menten's nameplate nailed to the door according to Jadwina Roswadowska (Ostrowsky's stepdaughter), 206–7
- 1941 July/August: German car entered Urycz and Menten ordered Ukrainian nationalists to round up two hundred Jews living in Urycz and corral them into Nordligt's house; the Ukrainians didn't completely close the grave full of dying and wounded; only 3 Jews escaped, 210–11
- 1941 August 27: zbV officers ordered by Menten slaughtered 180 Jews in Urycz, near Podhorodse using the 'pit-and-plank' technique, 75–76, 75n129, 120, 222–23
- 1941 November: General Government's central training establishment for the 'Final Solution'; actions in Galicia and Podhorodse became the basis of planning for future Sipo-SD activities under *Operation Reinhardt*, 55
- 1976 May 29: Knoop questioned Menten about Ostrowsky, 207
- 1976 May 29: Hans Knoop obtained names from Chaviv Kanaan of Jews still living in Lwów who witnessed the Lwów executions, 205–6
- 1976 September: official request for Dutch investigation team to visit Podhorodse and Urych in Russia; Hans Knoop of *Accent* obtained visas for himself and a photographer; team of Soviet pathologists was examining exhumed remains of 180 people in Podhorodse; also invited to exhumations in Urych, Dogve, and Kropivnik, 202
- 1976 September: Hans Knoop's account of the investigation, 202–20, 202n307
- 1976: Russian soldiers opened mass graves at Podhorodse; experts from the University of Lwów studied victim remains, 205
- 1976: Pistiner's farmhouse and exhumed bodies from graves of 1941 massacre in Isaac Pistiner's rose garden; Russian soldiers scraped the bones clean; pathologists examined remains of 180 bodies; Vladimir Zelengoerov (head pathologist), 213–15
- 1976: Podhorodse executions, reburial of bodies from, 214 fig. 27
- 1976: Moshe Halpern recalls mass murder in Urycz, 209–12
- 1976: Antonenko (Lwów district attorney) declared Menten's murders were not limited to Podhorodse and Urycz; a thousand victims, 216

- 1976 November: Menten's arrest based on Knoop's interviews, tape recordings and photographs, 216, 223–24
- Antoniak, Dimitri (witness), 219–23
- Barnatska, Katarina (witness), 223
- Hauptmann, Michael (Urycz), 75, 75n129, 211–12, 222–23
- Nordligt, Saul (witness), 211
- Pistolak, Meron Wascielewitsj (witness), 216–20
- Pistolak, Vladimir (witness), 219
- Pollak, Abe (Hauptmann's cousin; witness), 75, 75n1292, 222
- Roswadowska, Jadwina (Ostrowsky's stepdaughter, witness), 207
- Rudenko (Soviet Union's chief prosecutor), 221
- Schleiffer, Henryk (witness), 74n127, 75, 75n129, 212
- Van Agt (Dutch Minister of Justice), 204, 224
- Pohl (SS-Obergruppenführer), 335n341
- Pohland (SS-Hauptscharführer), 126, 128
- Poland, killing fields of, 38
- police secondment, 36–38
- Polish intelligentsia, xi, xii, 43n50, 53, 62, 70, 70n118
- Polish War Crimes Investigation Commission, 281
- Pollak, Abe (Hauptmann's cousin), 75, 75n1292
- Pollak, Abe (Urycz resident), 75, 222
- Proch, Walter (SS-Oberscharführer), iv n5, 26n28
- 1942 early: Rosenbaum, Oder and Proch read through list of Rabka's Jews and discovered family name 'Rosenbaum,' 173
- 1942 March: deputy to Rosenbaum; expert killing instructor at Rabka; commander of the Ukrainian detachment, 126, 128, 128n208, 166n268
- 1942: shot a family in the woods at Rabka, 165–66, 165n267
- 1942 June: second transport of Jewish workers from Nowy Sacz to Rabka; met at railway station by Beck, Bohnert and Proch, 162
- 1942 August 30: Rosenbaum directed Proch to prepare pits in the Jordanow cemetery for the murder of Nowy-Targ Jews using the 'plank and walk' technique perfected by Proch, 177
- Jewess Schon worked as a maid and nanny for Krüger, Proch, and Rosenbaum, 131
- picture, 166 fig. 24
- Trześniower, Leon, 127, 127n205
- professors/academics murdered in Lwów. *See* Lwów professors
- Progulski, Ing. Andrzej, 96
- Progulski, Stanislaw (Prof. Dr.), 96
- R
- Rabka Police School, 38
- Rabka School. *See* Sipo-SD Zakopane School (Rabka)
- Rasch, Otto (Dr., SS-Gruppenführer of EG 'C'), 61, 70n119, 113n170
- Rauter, Hans Albin (SS Gruppenführer) 1943 August 10: Schöngarth was downgraded by Krüger and Himmler; he was transferred to Greece, then to Holland as Commander of the Sipo-SD, and deputy to General Rauter, 228
- 1944 March 6: Dutch Resistance's attack on Rauter's chauffeur-driven BMW, 3, 268–69n325
- 1945 March: Schöngarth replaced Hans-Albin Rauter in March 1945, 3
- Ravensbrück concentration camp, 197
- Rawicz, Ada (née Ada Peller), 131, 136n218, 171, 173–75
- Reder, Boruch, 123
- Reder, Feiga (née) Felsenfeld, 123
- Reder, Freida, 123
- Reder, Rudolf (Lwów soap manufacturer) 1881 April 4: born in Dębica; lived in Lwów; ran his own soap factory, 280
- 1942 August: deported with his family to Bełżec death camp; Reder survived, his family perished, 123, 281
- 1942 August – November: eye witness report in Bełżec, 300–326
- 1942 November: escaped from Bełżec, 281
- 1949: name change to Roman Robak, 280
- 1950: left Poland for Israel, then Canada, 281
- 1970: died, 281

- picture of, 280 fig. 38
- Redner, Mark (Dr.), 105, 105 fig.15, 159n159
- Reich Association of Jews, 30
- Reichsführer-SS (RFSS) [Himmler: Chief of all police cadres], 334
- Reichskommissariat Ukraine, ix n4, x fig. 4
- Reichskriminalpolizeiamt* (RKPA) [Reich Criminal Police Department], 31–32
- Reichsleiter [executive board member of Nazi Party], 334
- Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) [Reich Security Main Office]
- about, 334, 334–35n338
- 1939: created by Reinhardt Heydrich; department included the Gestapo, Criminal Police and the SD, 334–35n338
- 1941 May 20: order for systematic extermination of Jews; blocked emigration of Jews from Belgium and France; Jews deceived by promises of living quarters, medical care, and food in Theresienstadt, 30
- 1944 March: Stalag Luft III murders by the Gestapo after the ‘Great Escape’ of Allied prisoners of war from *Stalag Luft III*, 32, 32n31
- Amt I: Personnel and Organization, 31
- Amt II: Administration, Law, and Finance, 31
- Amt III: Inland-SD, 31
- Amt IV: Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo), 31
- Amt V: Kriminalpolizei (Kripo), 31–32
- Amt VI: Ausland-SD, 32
- Amt VII: Written Records, 32
- dual organization of the Sicherheitsdienst and sub-office of the Sicherheitspolizei, 333
- Einsatzgruppen* [death squads] followed the invasion of Wehrmacht Heer (German Army) into Eastern Europe, 30
- Final Solution* goals were radicalised, 31
- Generalplan Ost (General Plan East), 30
- Jews from other nations to the Nazis, encouraged handing over of, 30
- Nazi Germany and Nazi Party (NSDAP), controlled security services of, 29
- role of, 29–36
- SS, SD, and police were primary perpetrators of the Holocaust, 29
- systematic extermination of Jews, 30
- Rencki, Roman (Prof. Dr.), 84, 96
- Reul, Hugo, 245n315, 247–48
- Reymanowa, Maria, 98
- RFSS. *See* Reichsführer-SS
- Riga ghetto, i n3
- Rippers, Jacobus, 245n315, 246
- RKPA. *See* *Reichskriminalpolizeiamt* (RKPA) [Reich Criminal Police Department]
- Romany People, 32
- Rosenbaum, Kurt (Wilhem's step-brother), 4
- Rosenbaum, Mrs., 170–77
- Rosenbaum, Paula, 170–77
- Rosenbaum, Sammy, 170–77
- Rosenbaum, Wilhelm Franz (Wilhem's step-brother), 4–6
- Rosenbaum, Wilhelm K. Johannes (SS-Untersturmführer: Logistics), 69, 69n115
- 1915 April 27: born in Prenzlauer Berg, Berlin, 4
- 1915–1932: childhood, unhappy, 4–5
- 1930: National Socialist pupil's league, 6
- 1930 autumn–1932: *Hitlerjugend* (Hitler youth), 6
- 1932 February: Berlin SA - Stormtroopers, 6
- 1932 November – 1933 January: SA-sports School Prenden (National Socialists apprenticeship), 5–6
- 1933 April 26: NSDAP, 7
- 1933 May–August: *Reichsführerschule* (Führer School of the Reich), 7
- 1933 August: German Work Front, 7
- 1934 November – 1935 September: 12th infantry-regiment *Dessaue-Halberstadt* (*Reichswehr*), 7
- 1935 October–1936 spring: refused offer of first-aid-man with *Reichswehr*; job as clerk at the SS-Head Office, 7
- 1936 July: Security Services (SS); obtained SS rank of Unterscharführer; supervisory officer was Richard Heydrich, 8
- 1936 spring: Head Office of the *Staatspolizei*, Berlin, 7–8
- 1938 July: SS -status was confirmed, 8

- 1938 June 21: married Hedwig Bober; marriage not successful, 8
- 1939 September: transferred to Inspector of the Security Police in Oppein; SS-uniform of Oberschaffführer rank and joined the 'Dr Schafer' task force under Otto Sens, 8
- 1939: transferred to Krakow under Sipo-SD SS-Hauptsturmführer Hans Krüger, 8–9
- 1939 November: moved to Commander-in-Chief of the Security Police and Sipo-SD (BdS) in Krakow under Dr. Karl Eberhard Schöngarth; collected money and 'contributions' from Jews of Krakow, 9
- 1939: 'Jewish problem' and anti-Jewish political agitation; brainwashed into believing that Judaism ruled the entire world, 9
- 1939 December: commissioned as Wirtschaftsführer (economic leader) for re-organisation of the School of the Commander-in-Chief of the Security Police (Sipo-SD) in Zakopane, 9
- 1940: Robert Weissmann worked very closely with Rosenbaum at Rabka, 41
- 1940 April 20: appointed as Police Secretary at Sipo-SD Academy, 43
- 1940 July: SS-Untersturmführer and Police Secretary at the School in Bad Rabka; deputy to Hans Krüger; later promoted to Hans Krüger's job, 9, 9n12
- 1941 May: in Zakopane, he took male and female workers from the Jewish population as forced labourers, 42
- 1941 July: Rosenbaum and Schöngarth set up Sipo-SD regional offices in Lwów, 116
- 1941: Rosenbaum shot victims in the back of the neck with a pistol; which he learned from Schöngarth, 138, 138n221
- 1942: murdered 1,000 Jews in Nowy Targ, 141
- 1942: appearance, 133–34, 133n214
- 1942: picture of, 1 fig. 5, 124 fig.16, 133 fig. 20
- 1942: training of students, 135–36, 136n218
- 1942: conduct towards subordinates; promoted to SS-Führer at age 25, 134, 134n215, 141
- 1942: conduct towards Jews, 134–35, 135n137
- 1942: Rosenbaum took pot shots at Jews from his office window, his horse carriage, his horse, or just walking the grounds of Rabka, 148
- 1942: standing joke amongst School staff about Beck (who was Jewish) and Rosenbaum (with a Jewish name), 170
- 1942: Rosenbaum demonstrated torture techniques; a Jewish victim had an iron rod placed across his neck, and Rosenbaum crushed the man's neck until he died, 148, 148n225
- 1942 May 20: Rosenbaum ordered the Judenrat to send 45 old and disabled Jews to Rabka; they were locked in a bunker near the School; guarded by Ukrainians; the Jews were ordered to undress at the pit, then stand or sit above the pit; Rosenbaum personally shot them with a pistol in the back of the neck, 155–57, 156n244–46
- 1942: Rosenbaum hacked hands and feet off Jewish children, then ordered the children tied to trees and then proceeded to shoot them, 147, 147fig. 22
- 1942: 100 Jewish men were left in the Rabka camp; guards took 10 men to the Gestapo building where Rosenbaum hit each one with the cane over the head, once forward and once back, 146
- 1942: Rosenbaum gave orders for all executions; mass and individual shootings were carried out according to a specific plan by the General Government, 154
- 1942: Rosenbaum ordered all Rabka's Jews to register at the local School; Wilhelm Oder, Walter Proch, and Rosenbaum read through the list of names and found a Jewish Rosenbaum family, 173, 173n276

- 1942: Rosenbaum was conversant in Yiddish language, 52
- 1942 summer: Rosenbaum killed the Jewish family with 'his German Rosenbaum' name, 170–75, 170n274, 171n275
- 1942 August 30: SS investigation into corruption and theft of the Krakow/Lwów Sipo-SD; Schöngarth ordered Rosenbaum to have Beck shot as he was privy to every known murder in the Rabka School and black market deals of his Nazi bosses, 179–80, 180n282–83, 184
- 1943: rumours of Rosenbaum's cruelty and murdered Jews, 51n76, 194
- 1943 April: Himmler relieved Rosenbaum from his duties at Rabka School to Krakow Sipo-SD285 under SS-Major General Dr. Bierkamp, 184
- 1943 April: organiser and manager of conferences in Salzburg, 185
- 1943 April: Rosenbaum broke down; confessed and tried to justify his actions, executions, and shooting of Beck; he was transferred to KdS (admin) in Salzburg as Polizei Inspector (SSaligned rank 2nd Lieutenant), 184–85, 185n286
- 1943 August 3: married Annemarie Bachus, 185
- 1945 April 20: ordered back to Salzburg; promoted to SS-2nd Lieutenant; moved to Simmling where he saw out the war, 188, 188n296, 193
- 1945 April: employed as transport manager for a farm co-operative; moved to Hamburg and employed as an Insurance Agent, Private Detective and Travelling Salesman, 193–94
- 1945:Schöngarth and Rosenbaum's psychological profile; Jewish race had to be destroyed, 188–89
- 1949: employed at sweet shop in Hamburg; moved into wholesale confectionery; marriage was childless, but adopted a nephew of his wife, 194, 194n299
- 1951: travelled to Holland to find Pieter Menten and his share of looted property from Galicia, 199
- 1961 September 7: arrested for War Crimes; trial dragged on until 1965; given sixteen life sentences, 199
- 1962: Grimminger's testimony exposed the Weissmann, Hamann, Rosenbaum conspiracy to murder Jews in the School, 149n228
- 1968: trial in Hamburg; Rosenbaum had managed to conceal the murders from domestic staff at the School; witnesses from Rabka were Meta Kuck, Kathe Engelmann and Adela Schmitt (non Jews) and Elfrieda Bohnert (wife of Bohnert); Lucia Schon, 180–81
- 1968: Appeal Court; Rosenbaum claimed 'justification in war' and based his defence on three documents; determinations of the Appeal Court; subject of the proceeding; all appeals were dismissed, 190–92, 190n297–98, 192–94, 199
- Roswadowska, Jadwina (Ostrowsky's stepdaughter), 207
- RSHA. *See* Reichssicherheitshauptamt
- Ruckerich, Otto (SS-Scharführer), 68n112
- Rudenko (Soviet Union's chief prosecutor), 221
- Ruff, Ing. Adam, 97
- Ruff, Stanislaw (Dr. Med.), 96
- Ruffowa, Anna, 97
- Ruziewicz, Stanislaw (Prof. Dr.), 98
- Rydz-Shmigly (General, Polish Chief of Staff), 52
- S
- SA. *See* Sturmabteilung
- Sachverwertung* (seizure and utilisation of personal belongings), vi
- Salsitz, Norman (Pustkow camp survivor), 158n249
- Samish, Richard (deputy chief of Gestapo), 43
- Säuberung* (cleansing), vii
- Schellenberg, Walter (SS-Brigadeführer), 32
- Scheparowce forest pits, ix
- Schiffeldrin, Hirsch, 167–68, 167n270–71, 208
- Schindler (née Hendriks) (Rabka staff, secretary to Rosenbaum), 127, 129
- Schindler, Oskar, 180

- Schleiffer, Henryk, 74n127, 75–76, 75n129, 212
- Schleitter, Mr. (Podhorodse resident), 74n127, 75
- Schlossberg, Mr. (Podhorodse resident), 74n127, 75
- Schmidt (Commandant), 158, 158n249
- Schmitt, Adela (Rabka staff), 181
- Schneider, Dr. (Medical Union president), 108
- Schon, Sara (née Louisa Goldfinger), 131, 131 fig.19, 131n211, 136n218, 156, 156n244
- Schöngarth, Dorothea, 70n 121
- Schöngarth, Karl Eberhard (Dr.; SS-Brigadierführ, Commander of Security Police and SD School Rabka)
- 1903 April 22: born in Leipzig, 2
- 1922: Nazi Party, joined the, 2
- 1924: university professor in Leibnitz, 2
- 1933: NSDAP and SS, joined the, 2
- 1935: Prussian Gestapo, joined, 2
- 1935–1936: Berlin Gestapo, 2
- 1936 May –1937: Gestapo office in Arnsberg; promoted to SS-Untersturmführer, 2
- 1936 November –1939 October: SD Hauptamt (later the RSHA), 2
- 1938 April 20: SS- Hauptsturmführer, 2
- 1939 September 10: SS-Obersturmbannführer on Himmler's orders, 2
- 1939 November–1940 July: Sipo-SD School founded in Hotel 'Stamary' in Zakopane by Strechenbach and Schöngarth; School was to train Ukrainian Nazi sympathisers and 'V'-Agents, xi, 43–44, 43n50, 44n51
- 1939 November: Rosenbaum moved to Commander-in-Chief of the Security Police and Sipo-SD (BdS) in Krakow under Schöngarth, 9
- 1940 January 30: SS-Standartenführer, 2
- 1941: led an Einsatzgruppe in Poland and Russia; 10,000 victims including murders of Lwów Professors, 3
- 1941: Schöngarth gave lectures on execution techniques; pit dimensions; Jews were made to undress, robbed of their possessions and made to kneel or stand at the edge of the pit; he personally engaged in the killing and ordered his commanders to shoot Jews; officers who refused to kill Jews were driven to commit suicide by Schöngarth, 112–14, 112n170, 113n173
- 1941: senior officers, including Krüger, Rosenbaum and Kütschmann were taken to 3 Lwów prisons where Russian NKVD, EK 4a and EK 4b units shot 3,000 Jews prior to the Russian withdrawal, 111–12, 112n167
- 1941 March: Oberst der Polizei; later appointed SS-Oberführer, 2
- 1941 June: Schöngarth was ordered by RSHA to clean the area of Jews; deporting the Jewish population or concentrating them in ghettos, 120
- 1941 June 22: sent *Einsatzgruppen* into Lwów; zbV unit committed atrocious murders of Lwów Professors and other Jews, 55, 69–70, 69n117
- 1941 June – July: *Einsatzgruppen zur besonderen Verwendung* (zbV) under Schöngarth tidied-up the areas of Slutsk, Pinsk, Brest-Litvsk, Bialystok, Vilna, Minsk and Rovno by eradicating and crushing all political adversaries, 60–61, 60n93, 61n94, 61n96
- 1941 July: zbV disbanded; Schöngarth selected experienced and brutally anti-Semitic SD from 'Jewish Affairs Officers' for a specific purpose under Fritz Katzmann and Hans Krüger, 116–17, 117n185
- 1941 July 2: 'EG' 'C' units arrested and executed 5,000 Polish intelligentsia and prominent Jews in Lwów; NKVD murdered 3,000 Ukrainian political intelligentsia; Ukrainian nationalists murdered 10,000 Jews; Rasch shot Jewish males of military age, 70, 70n118–20
- 1941 July 2: zbV unit and Pieter Menten seized art objects and documents, 70, 70n121
- 1941 July: zbV disbanded; Schöngarth selected experienced and brutally anti-Semitic SD from 'Jewish Affairs

- Officers' for a specific purpose under Fritz Katzmann and Hans Krüger, 116–17, 117n183, 117n185
- 1941 July: Rosenbaum and Schöngarth set up Sipo-SD regional offices in Lwów, 116
- 1941 July: Krüger and Schöngarth set the Regional Command of Sipo-SD in Stanislawow, 116
- 1941 October: Hans Krüger was sent to Stanislawow with Sipo-SD, 114
- 1942 May–July: Schöngarth ordered at least three working transports be sent to Bad Rabka from Nowy-Sacz, 157, 157n247
- 1942 January 20: Wannsee Conference and the '*Final Solution* of the Jewish Question', 3, 61–62, 62n98
- 1942 May–July: Schöngarth ordered at least three working transports to be sent sent from Nowy-Sacz to Rabka, 157, 157n247
- 1942 August 30: SS investigation into corruption and theft of the Krakow/Lwów Sipo-SD, 179
- 1942 August 30: SS investigation into corruption and theft of the Krakow/Lwów Sipo-SD; ordered Rosenbaum to have Beck shot as he was privy to every known murder in the Rabka School and black market deals of his Nazi bosses, 179–80, 180n282–83, 184
- 1943 January: SS-Major General und Generalmajor der Polizei; transferred to SS Polizei Division in Greece until July 1944, 3
- 1943: Schöngarth provided a special train for Menten for his journey out of Poland to Holland with stolen art/property from the murdered Lwów professors and elsewhere, 200, 268
- 1943 April: Himmler transferred Schöngarth to Greece and later Holland, 184
- 1943 June: Senior Commander of the Sipo and SD, 2
- 1943 August 10: Schöngarth was downgraded by Krüger and Himmler; he was transferred to Greece, then to Holland as Commander of the Sipo-SD, and deputy to General Rauter, 228
- 1944 July–1945 September: Senior Commander of Sipo and SD in Den Haag, Holland; replaced Hans-Albin Rauter in March 1945, 3
- 1944 November 21: Brigadier and Major General of the Police at Villa Hoge Boekel, 244–45
- 1945 March: Schöngarth replaced Hans-Albin Rauter in March 1945, 3, 268–69n325
- 1946 February: War Crimes Commission trial (Military Court at Burgsteinfurt), 245, 252–62, 265
- 1946 May: death warrant signed by Montgomery of Alamein against Karl Eberhard Schöngarth; he was executed for one single act of murdering an airman on 21 November, 1944, 265 fig. 35; 268, 268n326
- 1946 May 16: UK Legal Executioner, Albert Pierrepoint, visited Schöngarth and carried out the sentences according to the warrant, 3–4, 268, 268n326
- character and personality, 3
- Commander-in-Chief BdS and zbV, 68, 68n110
- Himmler, Heinrich (Reichsführer-SS), 2–3
- KdS commander of the SD in Krakow, 333
- picture, 1 fig.5
- Schott, Heinrich (SS-Scharführer), 68n112
- Schroeder, Herman (Jr.) (Sergeant, US Bomber Crew), 235 fig. 29, 241
- Schroeder, Kuno (SS-Sturmschafuhrer), 49, 49n64
- Schroff, Otto (SS-Scharführer; Rabka administrator), 127
- Schumacher, Lisa (née Kaufmann), 51
- Schupo. *See* Schutzpolizei
- Schuppler, Hermann (SS-Hauptscharführers/Kriminalassistent, Rabka), 126, 128
- Schutzpolizei (Schupo) [auxiliary police in eastern occupied territories], 334, **335**
- SD (*Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers-SS*) [intelligence agency of SS and Nazi Party in Nazi Germany]

- guards in Danzig, Posen, Silesia, and the Baltic Provinces; and action in Kovno and Vilna ghettos, 335n359
- internal security arm of the SS, 34
- National Socialism's anti-Jewish policies, 33–34
- SS formation that included the Gestapo and Reich Criminal Police, 334–35n138
- wore police uniform with small black diamond-shaped insignia with SD, 36
- SD Jewish Department 11/112, 117n185
- SD School in Berlin Grunwald, 43n49, 44n55
- secret state police. *See* Gestapo
- Sehmisch, Richard Arno, 41n41
- Seibert, Klaus, 49, 49n71
- Selbstschutz [Globocnik's militia used for Jewish oppression in the Lublin area], 335
- Semelak, Karolina Michailona (Menten witness), 217
- Sens, Otto (SS-Obersturmbannführer), 8
- Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers-SS* (SD) [intelligence agency of SS and Nazi Party in Nazi Germany]. *See* SD
- Sicherheitspolizei* (SiPo) [Security Police], 30, 33, 335
- Sieradzki, Włodzimierz (Prof. Dr.), 97–98
- Sipes, Richard L. (Sergeant, US Bomber Crew), 235 fig. 29, 241
- SiPo. *See* *Sicherheitspolizei*
- Sipo-SD (SD *Sicherheitsdienst*)
- about, 335
- 1938 March: Anschluss, 37
- 1941 July: Rosenbaum and Schöngarth set up Sipo-SD regional offices in Lwów, 116
- 1941 July: Krüger and Schöngarth set the Regional Command of Sipo-SD in Stanislawow, 116
- candidates were German academics, lawyers, doctors and other professionals, 35
- Einsatzgruppen* and associate cadres, creators and leaders of, 34–35
- 'Final Solution' of the 'Jewish Question,' organised, implemented and carried out the, 34
- Heydrich headed Sipo-SD, 35
- intellectual professionals within German society were inducted into the service and appointed to leading positions, 34
- Kaltenbrunne headed Sipo-SD, 35
- leaders of the *Einsatzgruppen* and associate cadres, 34–35
- National Socialism's anti-Jewish policies, 33–34
- officers, 34, 68n109, 129, 184
- set-up the Judenrat and picked their leaders; fleeced them to pay for their own persecution and later destruction, 34
- Sipo-SD School at Berlin Charlottenburg, 45, 45n57
- Sipo-SD Zakopane School (Rabka). *See also* Bad Rabka (Poland); Makow (Poland)
- 1939 November–1940 July: Sipo-SD School founded in Hotel 'Stamary' in Zakopane by Streichenbach and Schöngarth; School was to train Ukrainian Nazi sympathisers and 'V'-Agents, xi, 43–44, 43n50, 44n51
- 1939 November–1940 July: School was answerable to both the KdS and BdS in Krakow, 46
- 1940: School initially occupied a Jewish religious institution for children (St. Teresa School) near the Chabowka railway station; became a training School for SS Gestapo (*Sicherheit Polizei*), 56, 141
- 1940: Bohnert had overall command of training; Schuppler was on permanent staff, 126, 128
- 1940 April 20 – November: Rosenbaum was appointed Police Secretary at the School and deputy to Commandant Hans Krüger; Krüger was transferred to Krakow in November, 43
- 1940 June: Reich Government and Wehrmacht offices were established in Rabka; adjoining railway station of Chabowka was a central junction to towns in Poland, 56
- 1940 June: SD School in Zakopane and staff were moved to Bad Rabka (a health resort), 55–56
- 1940 July – 1941 April: School moved to Bad Rabka prior to the German-Russian war, 44–45

- 1940 July: list of permanent staff, 51–52
- 1940 July – 1941 April: Wilhelm Rosenbaum was appointed SS–Untersturmführer and Police Secretary at the School in Bad Rabka; deputy to Hans Krüger until promoted to Hans Krüger's job as Commandant of the School; he was transferred to Schöngarth's SD office in Krakow in April 1941, 9, 9n12, 43–44, 51, 55–56
- 1940 July: Rudolf Voigtlander took over for a few weeks before being transferred, 56
- 1940 autumn: the School was moved to larger, four-story premises of the *Theresianum* (high school for girls), 56
- 1940 November 5: Wilhelm Oder was appointed Einsatzgruppenführer (Task Force Leader) and Waffen-SS; firearms specialist at Rabka SS School; taught men how to kill Jews without feeling or emotion using his '*Genickschuss method*', 14, 18–19
- 1941: Schöngarth and Rosenbaum re-activated the Sipo-SD School, 55
- 1941 November: first intake of students, 131
- 1941 November: Schöngarth lectured in the classroom (photographic evidence), 12n209, 129
- 1941 June–1944: training centre for *Einsatzgruppen* (death squads) and Special Agents, xi–xii
- 1941: 'pit-and-plank' technique execution technique was taught at the School, 75–76, 75n129
- 1941 June: after start of Barbarossa, new courses were added with regard to the 'Jewish Question'; recruited candidates from a wider range of sources; added specialist Ukrainian instructors, 125–26
- 1941 June: sick Jews from Nowy Sącz were sent Rabka for target practice by SS-officers, 148, 148n224
- 1941 July 2: order from Heydrich for mass slaughter of Jews of east Galicia; Ukrainians and Poles trained at the SD Academy at Zakopane and Rabka carried out the orders, 61–62, 62n100
- 1941 November: the School recommenced activities; Rosenbaum and Schöngarth returned from Lwów and their murderous activities with zbV, 57, 57n90
- 1941 November: first intake of students, 131
- 1941 November: Schöngarth lectured in the classroom (photographic evidence), 12n209, 129
- 1941 November – 1943 spring: re-constitution of the School, 45
- 1941 November – 1943 March: 200 Jewish men, women and children per month were brought to Rabka School and kept imprisoned; for training SD/SS students during a selected number of Jews were taken from prison for practice torture, target practice and execution techniques; all were buried in mass graves at rear of the School, 40, 40n37, 125
- 1942: curriculum and examinations, 46–51 for commissioned officers, 46–47 for non-commissioned officers (Scharführer Rank), 48–49 for non-commissioned personnel, 47–48
- 1942: executive of School, 51–52
- 1942: lecturers, visiting, 49, 49n64–72
- 1942: newsletters about the 'Nazi World View.', 50
- 1942: security guards (Ukrainians, Georgians and Azerbaijanis), 51, 51n76
- 1942: German restitution authorities classified the School as a former concentration camp, 55
- 1942: picture of School, 39, 39 fig. 10
- 1942: Ukrainian students, picture of, 50fig. 11
- 1942: comradeship at School, 125 fig. 17
- 1942 March: Wilhelm Oder, Walter Proch and Pohland joined the School; acted as deputies to Rosenbaum, 128
- 1942 March: accommodation for Rosenbaum, his guests and lecturers was located in the villa Margrabiank ('Führer heim'); villa Haus Annemie, 130–31

- 1942 March: general administration staff; prospective candidates for non-commission courses; visiting lecturers to the School, 125–29
- 1942 March: lecturers from the elite Nazi hierarchy, 129
- 1942 March: all SS/SD officers engaged in the Jewish genocide attended Rabka for training and conferences, 55
- 1942 March: courses lasted 6–8 weeks; 200–500 Ukrainians, Poles, and Germans attended the School each month; command courses for officer rank lasted 3–6 months, 129
- 1942 March: Rosenbaum constructed more buildings, and a shooting range on School grounds using building materials from Jewish cemetery in Nowy-Targ; Jewish workers from Nowy Targ were obtained as needed, then killed off, 132
- 1942: Bohnert instructed Jewish prisoners to dig pits to precise measurements; how to arrange bodies and fill in the pits; Jews were brought to the edge of the pit, made to undress, positioned at the pit edge and shot in the back of the head; gravediggers hid in the woods during executions, 136–37, 152–55, 153 fig. 23, 153n239
- 1942 March: 200 Jews were housed in 3 houses on Slonna Street surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by armed Ukrainians; Jews wore armband with a blue Star of David, 132–33
- 1942 May 20: Rosenbaum ordered the Judenrat to send 45 old and disabled Jews to Rabka; they were locked in a bunker near the School; guarded by Ukrainians; the Jews were ordered to undress at the pit, then stand or sit above the pit; Rosenbaum personally shot them with a pistol in the back of the neck, 155–57, 156n244–46
- 1942 May–July: Schöngarth ordered at least three working transports be sent from Nowy-Sacz to Rabka, 157, 157n247
- 1942 May: first transport from Nowy-Sacz to Rabka organized by Herr Swoboda; Judenrat kept a file of all fit Jews available for transport; unfit Jews were shot in the cemetery, 159–60, 160n255–56
- 1942 June: second transport of Jewish workers from Nowy Sacz to Rabka; met at railway station by Beck, Bohnert and Proch, 162
- 1942 July: third transport from Nowy Sacz to Rabka of Jewish workers; 100 orthodox Jews; elder Jews sat in wheelbarrows and were pushed by younger Jews; Torah Scrolls destroyed; Jews were beaten and then attacked by dogs; executed in the woods under the direction of Rosenbaum, 162–63
- 1942 July: Schöngarth chaired lecture in which Odilo Globocnik described making soap from Jewish corpses, 129–30, 130 fig. 18, 130n210
- 1942 August 2: Gestapo arrested Arthur Kuhnreich along with 100 men aged between 18 and 28; sent to Rabka camp as labourers working 14–15 hours a day at a fast pace; dug ditches for executions in the forest; forced to watch a hangings; some people committed suicide, 143–44
- 1942: for mass executions, Jews were accommodated in the bunker, or locked in cells, next to the School; Bohnert ordered Jewish workers to dig graves; when victims arrived the gravediggers climbed out of the 3 metre deep pit and hid in the woods; victims were beaten, ordered to undress, stood or sat along the edge of the grave; and killed by a single shot in the nape of the neck; bodies were covered with lime and earth, 154–57, 155n243
- 1942 July: Jewish family with 20-year old daughter with a grandchild were brought to the graveside at Rabka; Rosenbaum shot the child first and then the mother, 163–64, 164n264–65
- 1942: Rosenbaum gave orders for all executions; mass and individual shootings were carried out according to a specific plan by the General Government; Rosenbaum personally

- shot Jews with his pistol in the back of the neck, 154
- 1942 July: 'group' hanging at the School was organised by Rosenbaum, Weissmann and Bottcher; Bohnert prepared the very large grave in the woods, 164, 164n266
- 1942: Rosenbaum ordered all Rabka's Jews to register at the local School; Wilhelm Oder, Walter Proch, and Rosenbaum read through the list of names and found a Jewish Rosenbaum family, 173, 173n276
- 1942 summer: Rosenbaum killed the family with the Jewish name Rosenbaum, 170–75, 170n274, 171n275
- 1942 August: Unterberger, Schiff and Arthur Kuhnreich, were assigned as gardeners at Rabka for Rosenbaums' girlfriend, Ann Marie Bachus, 145–46
- 1942 August 30: deportations of Jews from both Bad Rabka and Neu-Markt to Belzec; Jews on permanent staff at the School decided to escape; escapees were hanged; shots were fired in the grave to ensure all were dead; Rosenbaum stayed for the execution, 165–68
- 1942 August: 92 Jews escaped from Rabka camp, but were captured and then kept in a cellar at Rabka for two to three weeks, then shot one at a time, 145
- 1942 August 30: witnesses of the execution: Frania Tiger; Hirsch Schiffeldrin; David Yacobovitz, 167–68, 167n270–71, 208
- 1942 August: Rosenbaum executed the family with a young girl aged 18-19 years old, 168, 168n27
- 1942 August 30: SS investigation into corruption and theft of the Krakow/Lwów Sipo-SD; Schöngarth ordered Rosenbaum to have Beck shot as he was privy to every known murder in the Rabka School and black market deals of his Nazi bosses, 179–80, 180n282–83, 184
- 1942 August 30: Michael Ettinger (also privy to the goings on in Rabka) escaped to Krakow, then was taken out of Plaszow with the Oskar Schindler transport to Brunnlitz in Czechoslovakia; he survived, 180n284, 184–85
- 1942 September: Rosenbaum shot a mother and child: shooting the child first, then Jewess Zollmann, the mother, 168–69
- 1942 September 1: 100 Jewish men were left in the Rabka camp; guards took 10 men to the Gestapo building where Rosenbaum hit each one with the cane over the head, once forward and once back, 146
- 1942 September 1: Jewish prisoners were removed from Rabka camp and herded on a freight train to Belzec; Heinrich Karhof ordered another 160 Jews of Makow be sent by freight cars to crematorium in Belzec, 144
- 1942 December: 15 Jews from the bunker were executed by Rosenbaum in the woods, 169–70, 170n273
- 1942 December: gas vehicles at Chełmno and Belzec extermination camps, 50–51
- 1942: children brought from Auschwitz were released like 'hares' to be shot as moving targets, 151
- 1942: Rosenbaum hacked hands and feet off Jewish children, then ordered the children tied to trees and then proceeded to shoot them, 147, 147fig. 22
- 1942: Jews from Makov Podhalanski near Zakopane were taken to Gestapo headquarters (Marishia Hotel) to be tortured by recruits from Rabka; then used for target practice, 151, 151n234
- 1943: Wilhelm Teege arranged conferences and provisions, 185
- 1943 January: the School was transferred to Berlin due to the Russian advance, 180
- 1943 February: Rabka camp was divided in half; 50 workers were sent to Plaszow concentration camp, 146

- 1943 April: Himmler disciplined a number of Sipo-SD officers; Schöngarth was transferred to Greece and later Holland, 184
- 1943 April – 1945 January: School was totally cleansed and re-structured with new staff from outside and from the BdS in Krakow; Fritz Herrmann replaced Rosenbaum and Teege as deputy; School functioned as an SD educational establishment, devoid of Jews and devoid of murder, 185, 187, 187n293
- 1943 April: Bandura (School driver) retained; courses offered for Civil servants of the government, Sipo-SD, and Polish police officers, 185, 185n287
- 1943 August: Wilhelm Teege arrived; Rabka graves with 2,000 bodies were not exhumed, 186, 186n288
- 1944 June: training courses were transferred back to Bad Rabka from Berlin due to heavy bombing in Berlin; SD School curriculum re-vamped for officers of the Sipo-SD, Police Officers and Civil Servants; firearms training at the shooting range, 186–87
- 1944 June: Alois Langen (SS-Sturmabführer and teacher), 45n57
- 1944 June: 68 students who commenced the courses, 186
- 1944 June: Sipo-SD School at Berlin Charlottenburg was moved to Rabka due to bombing in the city, 45, 45n58
- 1945 January: Rosenbaum returned to the School for a Senior Police Inspectors course, 45n56
- 1945 January 2–17: Rosenbaum attended a Chief of Staff course; Russians were advancing and course was abandoned; course candidates were redirected to assist the *Volkssturm*, *Ordnungspolizei*, *Waffen SS*, and *Airforce Officers* prepare a counter attack against the Russians; German deserters were rounded up and hung, 187–88, 187n294
- 1945 January: School closed due to the Russian army advance, 45, 45n58
- 1945 January: over 2000 Jews from 30 neighbouring villages were held, then executed at Rabka; pious Jews were beaten mercilessly before being imprisoned in stables and pig stys; they were humiliated, and ridiculed; stripped naked, their scrolls cut into shreds; marched to the pits and shot into the pits, 149, 149n228–29, 165n267
- 1945 January: Rosenbaum ordered the Cheslav Tribowski (Rabka Town Clerk) to register the deaths of Jews executed at the Rabka as ‘victims of heart attack,’ 150, 150n230
- 1961: Helmuth Armbricht, statements by, 45n58
- 1962: Grimmlinger recalled seeing 100 Jews were being prepared to be shot at the shooting range at the School, 149n228
- 2015: Jozef Oder's eye witness account of executions of Jewish people behind the School using the ‘Genickschuss’ method; Wilhelm Oder was the officer in charge, 25–27, 26fig.9
- Six, Franz (Dr.; SS-Brigadeführer), 32
- Slovakia, 31, 52, 165, 176–77
- Solowij, Adam (Prof. Dr.), 84, 97
- Sonderbehandlung* (special treatment), vii
- Sonderdienst* [militia that replaced *Selbstschutz*], 335, 335n340
- Sonnenschein-Swiatlowski, Bernard (Dr.), 108
- Sothorby-Mak van Way (Holland), 200–201
- Soviet Special Commission report, 81, 81n139
- Soviet-German Pact, 44
- SS Murder Squads, 284
- SS-officers of Scharführer rank, 68n112
- SSPF. *See* SS-und Polizeiführer
- SS-Schutzstaffel [defence echelon], 335
- SS-und Polizeiführer (SSPF) [commander of a police district], 335
- Stahecker, Walter (Dr.), 119
- Stalag Luft I prisoner-of-war camp (Barth, Western Pomerania, Germany), 240, 240n314
- Stalag Luft III*, 32, 32n31

- Stangl, Franz (Commandant of Sobibor and Treblinka death camps), 15, 22–23, 22n24, 37–38
- Stanislawow, 10, 55, 59–60, 67n67, 115, 123
- Stanislawow Jewish theatre 'Goldfaden,' 67n106, 115n178
- Starzinsky, Petro (Podhorodse resident), 74
- Statter, Adolf (Judenrat leader in Zakopane), 42
- Steckelbach, Bruno (SS-Gruppenführer), 53
- Stellebesetzung des KdS Krakow (Abschrift), 68n109
- Stepan, Alfred (Menten's forest-keeper), 219, 277
- Stozek, Emanuel, 94, 97
- Stozek, Ing. Eustachy, 94, 97
- Stozek, Mulek, 91, 94
- Stozek, Włodzimierz (Lwow Prof. Dr.), 80n135, 85, 87, 91–94, 97, 97n153
- Streichenbach, Bruno (Commander-in-Chief of the Security Police (BdS) SS-Brigadier), 31, 41n40, 43, 43n50, 66, 70n118
- Sturmabteilung (SA) [Brown Shirts, Storm Troopers], 335, 335n339
- Szuster, Ludwina (Rabka witness), 276
- Szybalski, Waclaw, 197n304
- T**
- T4 (centre for state sponsored murder), 332
- Tanzmann, Helmut (SS-Major), 69, 115, 115n179
- Tapkowski, Tadeusz (Dr iur.), 97
- target practice, torture, and killing methods. *See also* gender killing policy
- 1941: Rosenbaum preferred to shoot his victims in the back of the neck with a pistol; which he learned from Schöngarth, 138, 138n221
- 1941: Germans confiscated all Jewish possessions in Makow, 139
- 1941 November – 1943 March: 200 Jewish men, women and children per month were brought to Rabka School and kept imprisoned; during the day, a selected number were taken from prison for training purposes: torture, target practice and execution techniques; all were buried in mass graves at rear of the School, 125
- 1941 December: Gestapo demanded 20 men be sent to Auschwitz concentration camp for work; all were dead within 2 weeks, 140–41
- 1941–1942: POWs under German control were tortured with bars of red-hot iron; their eyes gouged out, their stomachs ripped open; their feet, hands, fingers, ears, and noses hacked off; Russians were burned and ears cut off, 148, 148n226
- 1942 June: zbV officers derived personal profits and exploited the hopeless situation of Jews; they blackmailed whenever possible; extorted gifts in exchange for worthless 'Ausweis,' 108
- 1942: Maria Zak, recollections of, 138–39
- 1942: Rosenbaum took pot shots at Jews from his office window, his horse carriage, his horse, or just walking the grounds of Rabka, 148
- 1942: Rosenbaum demonstrated torture techniques; a Jewish victim had an iron rod placed across his neck, and Rosenbaum crushed the man's neck until he died, 148, 148n225
- 1942: Rosenbaum hacked hands and feet off Jewish children, then ordered the children tied to trees and then proceeded to shoot them, 147, 147fig. 22
- 1942 September: 100 Jewish men were left in the Rabka camp; guards took 10 men to the Gestapo building where Rosenbaum hit each Jew with the cane over the head, once forward and once back, 146
- soldiers holding clubs as thick as a man's wrist lashed out and hit Jews who crossed their path, 102
- Jews had their fingernails torn out, ears cut off and their eyes gouged out, 100
- Jewish victims put their valuables, watches and money into a pile, 103
- Jews stood in a line facing the edge of the pit; the firing squad on the opposite side of the grave used automatic weapons; after the execution, the ditch was quickly filled up, 84, 91–94

- Jews were forced to stand or sit along the edge of pits or graves; they were killed by a single shot in the nap of the neck; alternately, Jews walked to the centre of a plank placed over the pit to be shot; the bodies were covered in lime and then with earth, 155, 155n243
- Jews were executed with three shots aimed at the heart, three at the head; their brains whizzed through the air, 103–4
- execution procedures used rifles; two shooters to a victim, or execution squads, 136
- Jewish victims were shot clothed; later RSHA ordered that all Jews be shot naked, their clothes cleaned and sent to KdS in Krakow, 138
- women who refused to undress at the pit had their clothes ripped off them, 155
- 1942: Bohnert instructed Jewish prisoners to dig pits to precise measurements; how to arrange bodies and fill in the pits; Jews were brought to the edge of the pit, made to undress, positioned at the pit edge and shot in the back of the head; gravediggers hid in the woods during executions, 136–37, 152–55, 153 fig. 23, 153n239
- Jews were taken into the woods near ‘Tereska,’ undressed, lined up in front of a grave and shot in the back of their head, in the neck; graves were filled; Kruk ordered grave-workers to pick leaves from trees and lay them on the grave, 153
- group hanging at Rabka School was organised by Rosenbaum, Weissmann and Bottcher, 164–66, 164n266
- Schmidt hanged Jews on a regular basis at a hard labour camp Pustkow near Debica, 158, 158n249
- Jews were rounded up in camps and ghettos for liquidation; they were sent running and used as target practice, 151, 151n233
- children from Auschwitz were released like ‘hares’ to be shot as moving targets; children in Vinnitsa were used for target practice by marksmen, 151–52
- SS used a 12-year-old boy in Bely Rast; a 3 year old child from Voskresenskoye, and 200 children from Basmanovawere for target practice, 151–52, 152n236–37
- Jews from Makov Podhalanski were taken to Gestapo headquarters and tortured by Rabka recruits; then used for target practice, 151, 151n254
- Jews walked along the street with blood pouring down their faces, holes in their heads, their hands broken and their eyes hanging out of their sockets, 102
- in Vinnitsa, 500 Jews had their paper money torn up in the market place, 152
- 1945 January: over 2000 Jews from 30 neighbouring villages were executed at Rabka; pious Jews were beaten mercilessly before being imprisoned in stables and pig stys; they were humiliated, and ridiculed; stripped naked, and their scrolls cut into shreds; they were marched to the pits and shot into the pits, 149, 149n228
- Teege, Wilhelm, 45n56, 45n58, 185
- Theresienstadt (Terezin concentration camp), 30, 181
- Third Reich armed forces high Command. *See* Obercommando der Wehrmacht (OKW)
- Tiger, Frania, 167, 167n270–71
- Totbaden* (death baths), vii
- Tregenza, Michael, 286
- Tribowski, Cheslav (Rabka Town Clerk), 150, 150n230
- Trieger (Rabka gardner), 131
- Trześniower, Leon, 127, 127n205, 153–54
- Tuzimek, K. (Rabka witness), 276–77
- Tycznska, Paulina (Rabka witness), 276
- U
- Untermenschen* (theories of master races to inferior people), 40, 126, 193
- USAF Bomber Command, xii, 233
- Uzik (Podhorodse dentist), 74, 74n127
- V
- Van Agt (Dutch Minister of Justice), 204, 224

- van Broen, Jacob, 65
- Van Sonsbeek (Police Inspector), 66n105
- Vasilko (Ukrainian instructor at Rabka), 126, 128n208
- VDA. *See* Association for the Germanisation Abroad
- Verbindungsführer* (intermediary) group, 187
- Verwertung der Arbeiterschaft* (utilisation of labour), vi
- Vetulani, Kazimierz (Prof. Dr.), 97, 97n154
- Villa Hoge Boekel (Enschede, Holland). *See also* Galle, Americo S.
- 1944 September – 1945 April: Sicherheitsdienst detachment (German Security Service) under SSObersturmführer Beeck, 243
- 1944 November: Sipo-SD Headquarters, 243 fig.32
- 1944 November: entrance to Sipo-SD Headquarters, 244 fig. 33
- 1944 November 21: airman from Allied bomber shot down, landed in Villa grounds; Galle was taken into the Villa under guard, 244
- 1944 November 21: names of SS/SD officers engaged at the Villa who dealt with the airman, 245
- 1946: War Crimes Investigators searched the Villa, 248
- 1946 September: post-war exhumation in woods behind Villa by Davidson, Pathologist to the War Crimes Investigation unit, 248–53
- Albath, Bruno Walter Hugo (Dr.; SS-Standartenführer), 269–74
- Enschede Sybrand Lefers, 245–48, 245n315
- Vinnitsa Ukraine (1942), 26 fig.9, 26n28
- Vnukova (town), 203
- Volksdeutsch, 53, 53n81
- Volksdeutsch Instructors, 47–48
- Volksdeutsche [ethnic Germans], **335**
- Volkssturm*, 187
- W
- Wagner, Mrs, 167n271
- Waldenburger, Horst (SS-Scharführer), 68
- Wannsee Conference (January 1942), 3, 61–62, 62n98
- War Crimes Commission (Military Court, Burgsteinfurt), 245, 265
- Article 2 of the Geneva Convention 1929 relating to the treatment of prisoners of war, 252
- 1946 February 11: Military Court at Burgsteinfurt trial and sentences, 265
- 1946: charge against seven SS officers, 253
- 1946 February 23: Albath, Bruno Walter Hugo (Dr.; SS-Standartenführer), 269–74
- 1946: death warrant signed by Montgomery of Alamein against Karl Eberhard Schöngarth, 265 fig. 35
- 1946 September: post-war exhumation in woods behind Villa Hoge Boekel by Davidson, Pathologist to the War Crimes Investigation unit; 3 men were hanged and the fourth shot through the head from the back of the neck, 248–53
- Albath, Bruno Walter Hugo (Dr.; SS-Standartenführer), 269–74
- Beeck, Frederick (SS Obersturmführer), 253, 262, 265
- Boehm, Fritz (SS Unterscharführer, Waffen SS), 253, 264–66
- Davidson, William M. (Major R.A.M.C, Pathologist to the War Crimes Investigation Unit, British Army), 248–50
- Gernoth, Herbert Fritz Willi (Kriminal Sekretaer), 253, 264
- Guttenberger (SS-Major General), 271, 273
- Hadler, Wilhelm (Kriminal Sekretaer), 253, 263
- Johnston, Harold (former Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.), 252
- Knop, Erwin (Kriminal Kommissar), 253, 262–63, 265
- Kulzer (Cologne Gestapo chief), 272
- Liebing, Erich (SS-Scharführer), 253, 264, 266
- Schöngarth, Karl Eberhard (Dr.; Brigadier-führer), 252–62, 265
- War Crimes Judicial System, xii
- Warenhaupt, Heniek, 142
- Warenhaupt, Kuba, 142
- Warenhaupt, Maniek, 142

- Wecker, Phillip (Podhorodse resident), 74n127, 75
- Wehrmacht Heer (German Army), 30
- Weigel, Jozef (Mgr iur.), 97
- Weigel, Kasper (Prof. Dr.), 97
- Weimar Republic, 28–29
- Weissmann, Robert (SS-Hauptsturmführer)
Border 'Kommissariat' Zakopane, 46
Chief of the Gestapo in Zakopane, 41, 41n41, 43, 54–55
lectured at SD Schools in Zakopane and Rabka on the *Jewish Question*, 41, 41n42
Rabka School used his execution site, 41
worked closely with Rosenbaum at SD School and with SS Führer Hannam from Neu-Sandez, 40
- Weliczker (Wells), Leon (German Commando), 80n135
- Wiesenthal, Simon
1942 summer: Rosenbaum killed the family with the Jewish name "Rosenbaum"; Wiesenthal's reflection on the shooting, 171–75
1970: Wiesenthal had incontrovertible evidence against Oder and re-opened his trial; Oder died of a heart attack on receipt of the summons, 15, 16n17, 17n18, 20, 24
The Murderers Among Us, 24–25
- Wirth, Christian (SS-Hauptsturmführer)
about, 51, 51n75, 114
1941 December–1942 August; Commandant of Bełżec extermination camp, 282 fig. 39, 282n331
Detective Chief Inspector from Stuttgart and SS officer, 282n331
Higher SS-Police Leader, 283
Stuttgart Police Superintendent, 283
- Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt der SS (WVHA) [Economic Division RSHA], 335, 335n341
- Witkiewicz, Roman (Prof. Dr.), 87–88, 90–93, 97
- Witkiewicz, Ruff., 85
- Witkovsky, Dr., 65
- Wolf, Martin (SS-Obersturmführer), 49, 49n87
- Wolisch, Mr., 98
- Wollner, Marek (Dr., laryngologist), 108
- Wosdolowicz, Scharführers Ukrainian expert killing instructor at Rabka), 126, 128n208
- Wulecka Heights/Hills (Lwów), 79–80, 80n138, 95–97
- Wulkau, Kurt (SS-Scharführer), 68n112
- WVHA. *See*
Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt der SS
- Y
- Yacobovitz, David (Dr.), 168
- Yeckel, Mendel (Podhorodse butcher), 74, 74n127
- Z
- Zak, Maria, 138–139
- Zakopane
1939 November: Jews to be removed from district by; remaining Jews forced to uncover hidden Jewish 'treasures' in the town, 42, 42n46
1939: Samish, Richard (deputy Chief of Gestapo), 43
1939: Weissmann, Robert (Chief of Gestapo), 41, 41n41, 43
1941: Adolf Statter (Judenrat leader) compiled lists of Jews and selected families; Rosenbaum (through the Jewish Council) obtained Jews for maintenance, cleaning work, and the garden, 42
1942 September 1: Jewish workers in Zakopane were all executed, 145
German occupation of, 42–43
Gestapo headquarters occupied the *Palace* (Zakopane's largest hotel); 300 Jews were murdered, 42–43, 42n47
Grenzpolizeikommissariat security commission, members of the, 42n47
- ZaLeska, Maria (Lwów artist), 90
- Zamarstynowski prison, 107
- zbV. *See* Einsatzgruppen zur besonderen Verwendung
- Zelengoerov, Vladimir (head pathologist), 215
- Zelenski, T. Boy (Lwów professor), 80n135
- Zelenski, Władysław ('Wiadomosci' journalist), 198
- Zelinger (Rabka saddlery), 131

Zloty bank notes, 500 Zloty and 50
Reichsmark, 327–28, 327 fig. 46
Zollmann, Mrs., 168–69
Zollmann, Simon, 168
Zukerman, Mr. (Podhorodse resident),
74n127, 75