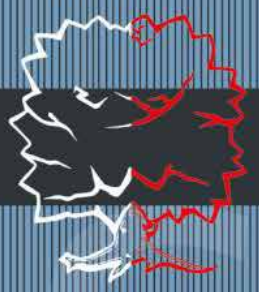
# PERSECUTION

## FOR PROVIDING HELP TO JEWS IN OCCUPIED POLISH TERRITORIES

## DURING WORLD WAR II

VOLUME I



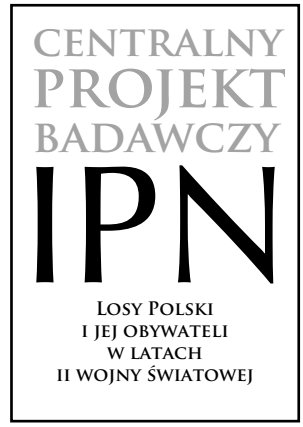
INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE

# PERSECUTION

## FOR PROVIDING HELP TO JEWS IN OCCUPIED POLISH TERRITORIES

DURING WORLD WAR II

CENTRALNY
PROJEKT
BADAWCZY
IPN
Dzieje Żydów w Polsce
i relacje
polsko-żydowskie
w latach 1914–1989


CENTRALNY
PROJEKT
BADAWCZY
IPN
Losy Polski
i jej obywateli
w latach
II wojny światowej

THE INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE
COMMISSION FOR THE PROSECUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST
THE POLISH NATION

# PERSECUTION

## FOR PROVIDING HELP TO JEWS IN OCCUPIED POLISH TERRITORIES

## DURING WORLD WAR II

EDITED BY Martyna Grądzka-Rejak,
Aleksandra Namysło

WARSAW 2022

**VOLUME I**

Reviewers:
prof. dr hab. Marek Wierzbicki
dr hab. Przemysław Waingertner

Prepared in cooperation with:
Grzegorz Berendt

Translated by Wojciech Matusiak

Proofreading:
Dorota Kamińska-Jones

Cover design:
Elżbieta Waga-Krajewska

Graphic design:
Sylwia Szafrańska

Typesetting:
Iwona Kuśmirowska

Indexes:
Ewa Tetzlaff

© Copyright by Instytut Pamięci Narodowej – Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu 2022

ISBN 978-83-8376-767-3

Zapraszamy
ipn.gov.pl
ksiegarniaipn.pl

WYDAWNICTWO
INSTYTUTU PAMIĘCI NARODOWEJ
IPN

# CONTENTS

**Polish-Jewish relations during World War II. Context and Circumstances**
(Martyna Grądzka-Rejak, Aleksandra Namysło) ..... 9

**"Index of Poles murdered or persecuted for providing help to Jews during World War II". Status of research, results of the first stage of the project, research perspective**
(Martyna Grądzka-Rejak, Aleksandra Namysło) ..... 67

**Editorial note** (Martyna Grądzka-Rejak, Aleksandra Namysło)..... 77

**Poles murdered or persecuted for providing help to Jews during world war II** ..... 83

**Index of the persecuted** ..... 346

**Acronyms** ..... 401

**Bibliography** ..... 403

**Index of names** ..... 427

**Index of geographical names** ..... 465

# DEAR READERS,

In 2018 the Polish Parliament established the National Day of Remembrance of Poles Who Saved Jews Under German Occupation. It is celebrated on 24 March, which is not a randomly chosen date. On that particular day in 1944, the Ulma family of eight from Markowa died at the hands of German gendarmes. The Germans shot Józef Ulma, his pregnant wife Wiktoria, and their six underage children, together with the eight Jews they had been sheltering.

The fate of the Ulma family has come to symbolise all activities undertaken in support of the Jewish people during German occupation which ended in the tragedy of both those who helped and those who received help. It is one of many examples proving that respect for a fellow human being, regardless of their descent or religion, is a supreme value in people's lives. Moreover, it should be stressed that in those days compassion and decency required enormous courage since, according to German laws, any aid offered to Jews could have been punished by death.

This publication proves that such noble and commendable deeds were not rare. Non-Jewish residents of Polish territories occupied by the Third Reich who refused to accept the fate of their Jewish neighbours, while being fully aware of the punishments and persecution they faced, undertook that silent struggle with the occupiers. It was a struggle for life, humanity, and freedom. This struggle often meant a confined space behind a wardrobe, a hiding place in the attic or a cold and cramped hideout under the floor.

For many years, historians have been confronted with the question of how many people living within the pre-war Polish borders were murdered for helping Jews during the war. The "INDEX of Poles Murdered or Persecuted for Providing Help to Jews during World War II" project, carried out by the Institute of National Remembrance (IPN) in cooperation with other Polish and foreign institutions since 2006, is aimed at finding as precise an answer to the question as possible. The project defines persecution in a much broader way. The researchers working on the project focus not only on cases of death as a consequence of help being disclosed, but

also on other forms of oppressive retaliation, such as deportation to a concentration camp, imprisonment, confiscation of property, financial penalties, or beating.

This is the first volume in the series. It includes 333 verified stories (with the 'help – persecution' events fully reconstructed on the basis of source materials). Subsequent volumes will describe further cases of aid and of resulting persecution along with its circumstances.

*Karol Nawrocki, Ph.D.*
*President of the Institute*
*of National Remembrance*

Martyna Grądzka-Rejak, Aleksandra Namysło

# POLISH-JEWISH RELATIONS DURING WORLD WAR II CONTEXT AND CIRCUMSTANCES

A certain bipolar narrative about the attitudes and behaviour of Polish people towards Jews can be noticed in the publications on Polish-Jewish relations that have appeared in recent years. This was pointed out a few years ago by Prof. Jacek Leociak in his work *Ratowanie. Opowieści Polaków i Żydów* (*Rescuing. Stories of Poles and Jews*). He wrote: 'We are still victims of two kinds of denial, both ritualistic in nature. The Polish memory has basked in the bright light of the Righteous, and has not admitted the dark sides of life under occupation. The Jewish memory, on the other hand, is filled with pain after the Holocaust, a pain that feeds on the darkness of crime, betrayal and rejection, and seems to admit nothing else'[1]. Meanwhile, one of the basic conditions for a fuller understanding of Polish-Jewish relations under the occupation is to understand the essence of the Holocaust, as well as to learn about the differences in the occupier's way of treating Poles and Jews. If we continue to treat these as autonomous issues, disconnected from their broad historical context, that is without seeing them within the complex reality of that time, which resulted from the occupier's policy in the *General Government*[2] (GG) and in the territories incorporated into the Third Reich, and caused by many other factors that we discuss in more detail later, we will still not be able to fully understand this problem nor attempt an unbiased description of it.[3]

## THE SITUATION OF THE POLISH PEOPLE IN THE AREAS OCCUPIED BY THE THIRD REICH

After the campaign of 1939, the Germans abolished the sovereignty of the Polish state. They also created a new administrative division of the occupied Polish territories. The pre-war provinces: Poznań, Pomerania, Silesia, most of the Łódź province, a part of the

[1] J. Leociak, *Ratowanie. Opowieści Polaków i Żydów*, Warszawa 2010, p. 8.

[2] The part of pre-WWII Poland considered by the Germans as an occupied Polish territory, as opposed to the parts of Poland that they annexed and incorporated into Germany. (Translator's note)

[3] The issue of Polish-Jewish relations in Polish historiography is discussed in greater detail in the section 'Index of Poles Murdered or Persecuted for Providing Help to Jews During World War II. Status of research, results of the first stage of the project, research perspective.'

Warsaw province, and several counties of the Cracow and Kielce provinces (Zagłębie Dąbrowskie) were incorporated directly into the Third Reich, as the Germans considered these economically valuable. In these areas, by virtue of Hitler's decree of 8 October 1939, two new *Gau* administrative regions were created: Wartheland Reichsgau (Warthegau) and Danzig-West Prussia Reichsgau (Reichsgau Danzig-Westpreußen). The remaining areas were incorporated into East Prussia Province (Provinz Ostpreußen) and Silesia Province (Provinz Schlesien)[4]. On 12 October 1939, another decree by Adolf Hitler transformed the remaining Polish territories occupied by the Germans into the *General Government* for the occupied Polish territories, with its capital in Cracow. Hans Frank became the head of the *General Government* after the liquidation of military rule on 25 October 1939.

German plans with regard to the occupied Polish territories assumed that the GG and of the territories incorporated into the Reich would be treated differently. The GG was to become a colony of the German state and at the same time a reservoir of cheap labour. This concept for the occupied territories was presented by Hans Frank in October 1939, when he said: 'The population's standard of living must be reduced to the bare minimum. Poland is to be treated as a colony, and Poles as slaves of the great German empire'[5]. On 19 January 1940, at the meeting of the heads of departments, he emphasised: 'On 15 September 1939, I received an order to take over the administration in the conquered eastern territories, together with a special order to ruthlessly exploit this territory as a war zone and a conquered country, and to make it a pile of debris in economical, as well as social, cultural and political terms'[6].

The Germans started to implement their plans with the creation of a civil administration in the GG. In order to maintain the appearance of legality, they did so through legislation, while at the same time using terror and fear to force obedience to the authorities being installed. The first regulations they issued concerned forced labour for the Polish people[7]. On 26 October 1939, they introduced this obligation for all Poles aged 18–60, and on 12 December 1939, they changed the lower age limit to 14[8]. This obligation concerned agricultural, military, river regulation and road construction work. Poles were also placed in forced labour camps for the Polish people, to which they were sent either through German labour offices (Arbeitsamt) or after being randomly arrested in round-ups[9]. Polish inhabitants of the GG were also sent to do forced labour in Germany.[10] Severe penalties were

---

4 In 1941, a separate Upper Silesia Province was created from a part of the Silesia Province.

5 A. Eisenbach, *Hitlerowska polityka zagłady Żydów*, Warszawa 1961, p. 134.

6 *Ibid*, p. 134.

7 The same regulation also applied to Jewish people, which is discussed in more detail later in the text, where we discuss the anti-Jewish legislation of the German occupier.

8 'Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete' (Journal of General Governor's ordinances for the occupied Polish territories) 1939, no. 1, p. 6.

9 According to Józef Marszałek, there were 792 forced labour camps in the GG during 1939–1945. These were labour camps for Jews (491), construction service (Baudienst) camps for Poles and Ukrainians (approx. 208), fortification labour camps (75), mainly for Poles, and penal camps (see J. Marszałek, *Obozy pracy w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie w latach 1939–1945*, Lublin 1998).

10 Historians estimate that the total number of such labourers in the Third Reich at the end of the war was between 1.6 and 3.5 million people, most likely around 2.8 million. Mark Spoerer has calculated that during World War II, about 1.6 million Polish civilian labourers worked in the Reich (*idem*, *Praca przymusowa pod znakiem swastyki. Cudzoziemscy robotnicy, jeńcy wojenni i więźniowie w Niemczech i okupowanej Europie w latach 1939–1945*, Gdańsk 2015). According to Dariusz Pawłoś and Agnieszka Dzierżanowska, who have analysed the findings of his-

imposed for refusing to report at assembly points when summoned by the Arbeitsamts, ranging from confiscation of property, through deportation of the next of kin to a labour or concentration camp, or even the death penalty.

At the same time, the occupation authorities decided to confiscate the most important industrial plants of the GG, among others, and by mid-1940, parts of the industrial infrastructure had been plundered, factories dismantled and their equipment taken to the Reich. However, the plan for the expropriation of landed estates was not implemented, and agricultural property was largely left untouched.[11] Compulsory quotas were imposed on the rural population, and failure to deliver these was punishable, among others, by imprisonment in special camps, so-called quota camps, and from 1942 it was punishable by death.[12] In 1940, Hans Frank issued an ordinance on the obligation to supply horse-carts[13].

According to German plans, the GG was to be an area inhabited by Poles[14], including those deported from Polish territories incorporated into the Third Reich. The Poles were meant to be reduced to the role of unskilled workers, absolutely obedient to their German 'masters'. To achieve this goal, the occupiers began the annihilation of Polish intelligentsia and leaders even within the first weeks of the war. By murdering such people and eliminating the Polish nation's intellectual elite, the Poles were to be naturally deprived of their national identity. On 6 November 1939, during a meeting of representatives of the scientific community ordered by the Germans, officers of the Einsatzgruppe I arrested 184 lecturers from universities, mainly from Cracow, and from Cracow secondary schools, who were later taken to KL Sachsenhausen.[15] Between May and July 1940, an Extraordinary Pacification Action (*Außerordentliche Befriedungsaktion*, AB) took place,

---

torians to date, the number of Polish citizens deported for labour to the Third Reich was between 2 and 3.2 million (on this subject: A. Dzierżanowska, D. Pawłoś, *Polacy na robotach przymusowych w Trzeciej Rzeszy (metody rekrutacji, sposób traktowania, liczebność)* [in:] *Polska 1939–1945. Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod dwiema okupacjami*, ed. W. Materski, T. Szarota, Warszawa 2009, pp. 152–153; see also: C. Łuczak, *Praca przymusowa Polaków w Trzeciej Rzeszy i na okupowanych przez nią terytoriach innych państw (1939–1945)*, Poznań, 2001; *Praca przymusowa Polaków pod panowaniem hitlerowskim 1939–1945*, Series: "Documenta Occupationis" 10, selection of sources and ed. by A. Konieczny, H. Szurgacz, Poznań 1976; *Polscy robotnicy przymusowi w Trzeciej Rzeszy*, ed. W. Bonusiak, Rzeszów 2005.

[11] See more: J. Gapys, *Postawy społeczno-polityczne ziemiaństwa w latach 1939–1945 (na przykładzie dystryktu radomskiego)*, Kielce 2003; M. Chorązki, *Ziemianie wobec wojny. Postawy właścicieli ziemskich województwa krakowskiego w latach 1939–1945*, Kraków 2010.

[12] See more: S. Schwaneberg, *Eksploatacja gospodarcza Generalnego Gubernatorstwa przez Rzeszę Niemiecką w latach 1939–1945*, "Pamięć i Sprawiedliwość" 2009, no. 14, pp. 133–154.

[13] *Rozporządzenie o obowiązku posługujących się furmanką i wiejskich posiadaczy furmanek do oddania usług zaprzęgowych z dn. 23 stycznia 1940 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die besetzen polnischen Gebiete" 1940, no. 5, pp. 16–17.

[14] These plans were modified in 1941. Hitler planned a complete deportation of the Polish population from these areas after the end of the war.

[15] M. Wardzyńska, *Był rok 1939. Operacja niemieckiej policji bezpieczeństwa w Polsce. Intelligenzaktion*, Warszawa 2009, pp. 255–256; see more: W. Konopczyński, *Pod trupią główką: (Sonderaktion Krakau)*, Warsaw 1982; H. Pierzchała, *Eksterminacja profesorów Akademii Górniczej w hitlerowskiej "Sonderaktion Krakau"*, "Biuletyn Informacyjny Pracowników Akademii Górniczo-Hutniczej" 2006, no. 159; *Podstępne uwięzienie profesorów Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego i Akademii Górniczej (6 XI 1939). Dokumenty*, ed. J. Buszko, I. Paczyńska, Kraków 1995; S. Poznański, J. Zaborowski, *Polityczne oczyszczanie terenu* [in:] *Sonderaktion Krakau. W dwudziestą piątą rocznicę 6 listopada 1939*, Warsaw 1964; P. Rozmus, *Kto ty jesteś… czyli student a wiedza historyczna – rozważania w rocznicę Sonderaktion Krakau*, "Biuletyn Informacyjny Pracowników Akademii Górniczo-Hutniczej" 2006, no. 159; Z. Starachowicz, *Sonderaktion Krakau. Wspomnienia z akcji przeciwko profesorom uniwersyteckim w Krakowie (6–10 listopada 1939)*, Gdańsk 2012.

as a result of which the Germans murdered about 3,500 members of the Polish intellectual and political elite.[16]

Limiting access to education and culture was one of the methods of depriving the Poles of their national identity and retarding their intellectual development. On 31 October 1939, Hans Frank announced that only elementary and vocational schools could operate in the GG. In November 1939, the German authorities of the GG ordered the closure of general and vocational secondary schools, as well as universities. By order of the German occupier, museums, theatres and most of the libraries were closed.[17] By Frank's decree of 18 June 1940, some primary and vocational schools resumed operation with a curriculum at the level of German technical training. The study of Polish geography, literature, history and the organisation of physical training lessons were forbidden, while the curriculum for other subjects was limited to a minimum. The Germans also introduced the obligation to attend vocational schools in a two- or three-year system. Czesław Madajczyk wrote: 'at the end of 1940, the GG had 30% of the pre-war number of schools and 28% of the number of pupils. Far fewer children attended schools than were enrolled. This was caused by a shortage of shoes and clothes, by travel difficulties, and a lack of fuel for schools'[18]. Already on 11 January 1940, Hans Frank issued an order to hand over radio equipment (radio receivers and antennas) by 25 January at the latest.[19] The Germans confiscated, removed or destroyed cultural property in a planned fashion.[20] They also suspended film studios and liquidated the Polish press, allowing the publishing of only a few titles which they fully controlled (such as 'Goniec Krakowski', 'Nowy Kurier Warszawski'). The Polish currency was replaced with banknotes, commonly known as *młynarki*[21], issued by the German controlled *Bank Emisyjny* (Bank of Issue). Some of the former staff were retained in lower-level positions, including in the local governments of rural and urban communities, and to a limited extent at courts of justice as well as the tax authorities. On 17 December 1939, the Germans established the Polish Police of the GG (the formation was called: *Polnische Polizei im Generalgouvernement*), the 'navy blue' police[22] (for counties, and rural or urban communities). The Germans also allowed the operation of the Polish Red Cross, *Pocztowa Kasa Oszczędności* (PKO; Postal Savings Bank), *Rada Główna Opiekuńcza* (RGO; Chief Welfare Council) and the 'Społem' Food Cooperative[23].

The first German persecution affected the Polish people living in the areas which the Germans incorporated directly into the Reich. German plans for these areas assumed their complete Germanisation and the removal of 'foreign elements', that is Poles and Jews. According to the memorial of the Ministry of the Interior of the Reich of 2 October 1939, the intention was to settle Germans from the Reich and other places in these areas, while the Poles who had come to live in these areas after 1918 were to be deprived of

---

16 M. Wardzyńska, *Był rok 1939…*, pp. 259–260.

17 See more: C. Madajczyk, *Polityka III Rzeszy w okupowanej Polsce*, vol. 2, Warszawa 1970, pp. 142–164.

18 *Ibid*, p. 149.

19 A. Chwalba, *Kraków w latach 1939–1945*, Kraków 2002.

20 See more: C. Madajczyk, *Polityka III Rzeszy…*, vol. 2, pp. 119–141; p. 372.

21 The informal name for the currency notes of the *General Government* was derived from the name of the president of the bank, Feliks Młynarski. (Translator's note)

22 The Polish-manned police force under German occupation was commonly known as 'granatowa' ('navy blue') for the colour of their uniforms. (Translator's note)

23 See more: *ibid*, pp. 103–115; A. Ronikier, *Pamiętniki 1939–1945*, Kraków 2001.

their property and deported.[24]. The plans for these areas were described in detail in the memorial prepared in November 1939 at the Office for Racial and Political Affairs 'On the treatment of the population in the former Polish territories from the racial and political view point'. The intentions of the Germans towards the people who lived there were expressed in this way: 'The aim of the German policy in the new areas of the Reich must be to create a German population that is homogeneous racially, and thus spiritually-psychologically as well as nationally-politically. It follows that all elements that cannot be Germanised must be ruthlessly removed.'[25] Thus, one of the basic goals that the German administrative authorities installed in these territories aimed at achieving was to remove the Polish population, first the intelligentsia and gentry, and then to oust all Polish inhabitants unfit for Germanisation from these areas. By the decree of 7 October 1939, Hitler entrusted the implementation of this task to Heinrich Himmler, whom he appointed the *Reichskommissar für die Festigung deutschen Volkstums* (Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood), and to Reinhard Heydrich, the head of the *Reichssicherheitshauptamt* (RSHA; Reich Main Security Office). Its execution varied in various parts of the Polish territories occupied in September 1939. In the Ciechanów *Regierungsbezirk* (administrative region), which formed an administrative unit of East Prussia, and in the Silesia Province, the deportations affected a small group of Polish intelligentsia (approx. 9,000 in total), while the remaining Poles were used as forced labourers.[26] In the Danzig-West Prussia Reichsgau, under the supervision of Gauleiter (Gau Governor) Albert Forster, intensive Germanisation of the local population was carried out, while the arrival of German settlers from outside the Reich to these areas was delayed. Between September 1939 and April 1940, as part of the so-called *Intelligenzaktion*, SS and Selbschutz formations murdered approx. 30,000–40,000 members of the political and intellectual elite of the Vistula Coast.[27] On the other hand, Arthur Greiser, the Gauleiter of the Wartheland, favoured leaving only full-fledged Germans, demanding the eviction of all those who could not be counted among this group. He was against the Germanisation of Poles, believing that such 'defective' individuals were not suitable for inclusion in the structures of the German people. The halting of deportations to the GG in March 1941 prevented Greiser from carrying out this programme, so he used the remaining Poles[28],

---

[24] W. Jastrzębski, *Hitlerowskie wysiedlenia z ziem polskich wcielonych do Rzeszy 1939–1945*, Poznań 1968, pp. 23–24.

[25] E. Wetzel, G. Hecht, *Pytanie o traktowanie społeczeństwa na byłych polskich obszarach z rasowo-politycznego punktu widzenia, opracowany na zlecenie Urzędu do Spraw Rasowo-Politycznych NSDAP, 25 XI 1939*, "Biuletyn GKBZN w Polsce" 1948, vol. 4, p. 149; M. Alberti, *Die Verfolgung und Vernichtung der Juden im Reichsgau Wartheland 1939–1945*, Wiesbaden 2006, p. 88.

[26] See more: M. Grynberg, *Żydzi w rejencji ciechanowskiej 1939–1942*, Warszawa 1984; Z. Ptasiewicz, *Regierungsbezirk Zichenau 1939–1945*, Ciechanów 2012; R. Kaczmarek, *Pod rządami gauleiterów: elity i instancje władzy w rejencji katowickiej w latach 1939–1945*, Katowice 1998; *idem*, *Górny Śląsk podczas II wojny światowej: między utopią niemieckiej wspólnoty narodowej a rzeczywistością okupacji na terenach wcielonych do Trzeciej Rzeszy*, Katowice 2006; M. Węcki, *Fritz Bracht (1899–1945) – nazistowski zarządca Górnego Śląska w latach II wojny światowej*, Katowice 2014.

[27] D. Schenk, *Hitlers Mann in Danzig. Albert Forster und die NS-Verbrechen in Danzig-Westpreußen*, Bonn 2000; M. Podgóreczny, *Albert Forster: gauleiter i oskarżony*, Gdańsk 1977; V. Riess, *Die Anfänge der Vernichtung "lebensunwerten Lebens" in den Reichsgauen Danzig-Westpreußen und Wartheland 1939/40*, Frankfurt am Main, 1995.

[28] The *Intelligenzaktion* in Łódź and Poznań, carried out between September 1939 and the spring of 1940, resulted in approx. 4,000 victims.

deprived of many rights and property, as cheap labour, also sending them to forced labour camps[29].

In parallel with the mass deportations of the Polish population[30] , the local administration of the territories annexed into the Reich systematically introduced regulations directed against Poles. In October and November 1939, the Polish currency was withdrawn from these areas and the German mark was introduced instead of the zloty. The German authorities closed down the Polish press as well as secondary and higher education. Only the German language and arithmetic were taught in the lower-level schools. Polish town names were replaced with German ones. Poles were only allowed to use shops at certain times. They were forbidden to own cameras or radios. A curfew was also introduced. Particularly restrictive legislation was in force in the Wartheland, which was considered a *Mustergau* (model district) thanks to the policy pursued by Greiser.[31]

Mass executions and pacifications of villages manifested the occupier's policy of terror. In the incorporated Polish territories, which were to be quickly Germanised and fully integrated with the Reich, Poles were treated in a particularly ruthless manner. The scale of persecution against the Polish people in these areas was higher in the first weeks of the occupation than in other occupied areas. The restrictive law introduced by the GG authorities provided for the death penalty even for relatively minor offences, such as failing to obey the curfew or listening to the radio. The enforcement of strict law was the responsibility of the administration, courts, police, SS and other formations cooperating with the German occupiers. The extensive apparatus of terror had the means to prevent disobedience, such as the threat of detention in prisons, deportation as forced labour, or to labour or concentration camps. In the spring of 1940, the Germans began to organise a camp for political prisoners at the town of Oświęcim, renamed Auschwitz, located in the areas incorporated into the Third German Reich. The first shipments of Polish prisoners arrived at the main camp in mid-June 1940. In total, 140,000–150,000 Polish people were taken to KL Auschwitz.[32]

## GERMAN ANTI-JEWISH POLICY IN THE GG AND IN THE TERRITORIES INCORPORATED INTO THE REICH

The occupation of Polish territory was also associated with the physical annihilation of all Jews (as well as Sinti and Roma), although this plan was not fully formed at the be-

---

[29] W. Jastrzębski, *Hitlerowskie wysiedlenia*…, pp. 132–133. See also: M. Alberti, *Die Verfolgung und Vernichtung…*; A. Kranz, *Reichsstatthalter Arthur Greiser und die "Zivilverwaltung" im Wartheland 1939/40. Die Bevölkerungspolitik in der ersten Phase der deutschen Besatzungsherrschaft in Polen*, Potsdam 2010; C. Epstein, *Model Nazi. Arthur Greiser and the occupation of Western Poland*, Oxford 2010; M. Rutowska, *Wysiedlenia ludności polskiej z Kraju Warty do Generalnego Gubernatorstwa 1939–1941*, Poznań 2003.

[30] At that time, the deportation campaign also took place in the GG territory. About 150,000 people were deported from the Zamość region between November 1942 and August 1943. Most of them were sent to forced labour or concentration camps, while the children were sent to the Reich, where they were Germanised in special educational centres.

[31] C. Madajczyk, *Polityka III Rzeszy…*, vol. 2, pp. 35–37.

[32] According to Franciszek Piper, between 70,000 and 75,000 Poles died in KL Auschwitz. (see also: W. Grabowski, *Raport. Straty ludzkie poniesione przez Polskę w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Polska 1939–1945…*, p. 27). Poles were sent to concentration camps located in the Third Reich (including Sachsenhausen, Dachau, Buchenwald, Ravensbrück). From 1941, Poles were also imprisoned in KL Stutthof (50–60,000), KL Lublin (approx. 40,000) and KL Warschau (losses are estimated at about 20,000 people, including 8-10,000 Poles) – *ibid*, pp. 27–28.

ginning of the war and evolved over time.[33] In the first weeks of the war, German troops entering the Polish territory and operational groups of the security police and security services (*Einsatzgruppen der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*) committed crimes against the Jewish people. Jews were treated with particular cruelty; they were harassed, tormented and humiliated, synagogues were burnt and plundered, Jewish property was robbed.[34]

At the same time, the ruling circles of the Third Reich considered what to do with the multi-million Jewish population. In the autumn of 1939, Adolf Eichmann, the head of the so-called Jewish Section at the RSHA, proposed the creation of a reserve for Jews under SS control at Zarzecze near Nisko.[35] Another of his ideas was related to settling the European Jews in Madagascar, at the time a French colony controlled by the collaborating Vichy government. This idea alluded to the pre-war concepts of the Zionist movement looking for a place to establish a Jewish state.[36] Neither plan could be implemented for reasons of logistics, i.e. the need to use equipment and funds to continue the war in Western Europe.

The secret telephonographic signal from Reinhard Heydrich to the *Einsatzgruppe* commanders of 21 September 1939 was the decisive factor in the attitude of the occupation authorities towards the Jewish inhabitants of the occupied Polish territories. The formations were essentially to act as follows: resettle smaller Jewish communities (less than 500 people), concentrate Jews in larger towns, in view of the 'ultimate goal', establish councils of elders who would be responsible for timely and accurate fulfilment of German decrees and orders, and cooperate closely with military authorities and civil administration in matters

---

[33] On the course and understanding of the Holocaust see: R. Hilberg, *Zagłada Żydów europejskich*, vol. 1–3, Warsaw 2014; D. Cesarani, *Ostateczne rozwiązanie. Losy Żydów w latach 1933–1949*, Warszawa 2019; Z. Bauman, *Nowoczesność i Zagłada*, Kraków 2009; R.Ch. Browning, *Geneza "ostatecznego rozwiązania". Ewolucja nazistowskiej polityki wobec Żydów, wrzesień 1939 – marzec 1942*, Kraków 2012, pp. 415–423; A. Milchman, A. Rosenberg, *Eksperymenty w myśleniu o Holokauście. Auschwitz, nowoczesność i filozofia*, Warszawa 2003; *The Holocaust. Voices of scholars*, ed. J. Ambrosewicz-Jacobs, Cracow 2009; Y. Bauer, *Przemyśleć Zagładę*, Warszawa 2016.

[34] According to findings to date, losses among the Jewish population in the first months of the war amounted to 7,000. (B. Musiał, *„Przypadek modelowy dotyczący eksterminacji Żydów". Początki „akcji Reinhardt" – planowanie masowego mordu Żydów w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie* [in:] *Akcja Reinhardt. Zagłada Żydów w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie*, ed. D. Libionka, Warszawa 2004, p. 63). Waldemar Grabowski, referring to the results of Czesław Łuczak's research, states that a total of approx. 200,000 civilians lost their lives during the Polish campaign in 1939 (W. Grabowski, *Raport…*, p. 26).

[35] According to the plans, over five million Jews were to be gathered in the Lublin region. They were to be subjected to the police and SS authorities. The choice of this area was not accidental. It was located in the border zone and was the easternmost area controlled by the Third Reich, it also had natural borders on the rivers: Bug, Wisła, San and Tanew. The selected area was marshy and required a lot of manpower to build the necessary infrastructure. The first groups of Jews were sent there in October, including from Katowice and Vienna, mainly young men, whose task was to prepare the area for further settlement. Visiting Zarzecze, Eichmann said: "The Führer promised the Jews a new homeland… If you build huts for yourself, you will have a roof over your head." The construction work took a long time and the weather did not make it any easier. The resettlement of subsequent groups was halted because trains were needed to transport troops. The 'Nisko' plan was finally abandoned in the spring of 1940 (see *The Trial of Adolf Eichmann: Record of Proceedings in the District Court of Jerusalem*, 9 volumes, Jerusalem, 1992, 1:298; Ch.R. Browning, *Geneza "ostatecznego rozwiązania"…*, pp. 37–44; D. Cesarani, *Ostateczne rozwiązanie…*, pp. 368–375).

[36] The Germans assumed that, as a result of the deportation, there would be no more Jews on the European continent by the spring of 1941. However, the first stage of the attack on Britain was carried out in 1940, which required an enormous commitment from the air force and fleet. The use of aircraft and ships to transport Jews became impossible at that point in the war. The 'Madagascar' plan was initially postponed, but eventually abandoned (see S. Lahnstaedt, *Czas zabijania. Bełżec, Sobibór, Treblinka i Akcja Reinhardt*, Warszawa 2018, pp. 30 ff; Ch.R. Browning, *Geneza "ostatecznego rozwiązania"…*, pp. 80 ff).

related to the Jewish population.[37] The formal ordinance of Governor General Hans Frank regarding the principles of establishing Jewish councils was issued later, on 28 November 1939.[38] According to its provisions, each was supposed to consist of 24 people in communities over 10,000 residents. Naturally, according to the ordinance, only men could be members of the Jewish council. There was also a provision that the members were to elect a chairman and a deputy among themselves, and after these elections, which had to be held by 31 December 1939 at the latest, the relevant town governor (*Stadthauptmann*) had to be informed about the composition of the Jewish council. However, in practice they were appointed (or at least approved) by the Germans. If a member of the Jewish council resigned, then a new one had to be elected immediately in his place.

The text of Heydrich's secret telephonographic signal included a provision about plans for Jews living in Gdańsk (Danzig), Pomerania and Upper Silesia, that is in the territories that the Germans administratively incorporated directly into their country a few weeks later. It was assumed that these areas would be 'cleansed' of Jews, whose number was estimated at around 600,000. The GG would be their final place of residence. According to Himmler's decree of 30 October 1939, the deportation of all Jews from the annexed territories was to take place by February 1940. The process continued at an uneven pace. The Jews were removed from the Suwałki region the quickest: approx. 2,200 Jews were expelled to the Lithuanian border in November 1939; about 8,000–9,000 Jewish people were deported from Suwałki and the surrounding area to the Lublin region on 8 December of the same year.[39] The first shipments in December also included Jews and Roma from the Reich. As part of the so-called short-term plan (1–17 December 1939), that was carried out very chaotically and only partially, over 87,000 Jewish people were officially deported from the Wartheland. Many shipments that reached GG territory illegally (so-called wild shipments), including from outside that Gau, should be added to this number. These also took place after the end of the operation mentioned above.[40] By the end of 1939, the Jewish population was removed from the Poznań Regierungsbezirk, from most of the Inowrocław Regierungsbezirk, and the western part of the Łódź Regierungsbezirk. Approx. 400,000 Jews and over 3.5 million Poles still remained in the Wartheland. 1,800 Jews still lived in the Danzig-West Prussia Reichsgau, while the deportations did not include Jews from East Prussia.[41] Over 2,000 Jews were deported from the Silesia Province to the

---

[37] Telephonographic signal of the head of the RSHA, Reinhard Heydrich, to commanders of operational groups of the Security Police of 21 September 1939 [in:] *Eksterminacja Żydów na ziemiach polskich w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej. Zbiór dokumentów*, ed. T. Berenstein, A. Eisenbach, A. Rutkowski, Warszawa 1957, pp. 21–29.

[38] *Rozporządzenie o ustanowieniu rad żydowskich z dn. 28 XI 1939 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete" 1939, no. 9, pp. 72–73.

[39] W. Monkiewicz, *Polityka narodowościowa w rejencji ciechanowskiej i w obwodzie Suwałki w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Przymus germanizacyjny na ziemiach wcielonych do Rzeszy Niemieckiej w latach 1939–1945*, ed. W. Jastrzębski, Bydgoszcz 1993, p.166.

[40] Michael Alberti reports that this number could have been over 134,000. He refers to the data of the *Hauptabteilung Innere Verwaltung* (Main Department of Internal Administration) of the GG (see M. Alberti, *"Nikczemna perfidia, niska, bezmierna chciwość i zimne, wyrachowane okrucieństwo" – ostateczne rozwiązanie kwestii żydowskiej w Kraju Warty* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów na polskich terenach wcielonych do Rzeszy*, ed. A. Namysło, Warszawa 2008, p. 74).

[41] R. Hilberg, *Zagłada Żydów…*, vol. 1, Warszawa 2014, p. 238; see also: G. Berendt, *Żydzi w Okręgu Rzeszy Gdańsk-Prusy Zachodnie w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Wyniszczyć, wypędzić, wynarodowić: szkice do dziejów okupacji niemieckiej na Kaszubach i Kociewiu (1939–1945)*, Gdańsk 2010, pp. 181–198.

territory on the San river (as part of the 'Nisko' plan) at the end of October 1939.[42] Thus, already at the end of 1939, it turned out that the originally planned deportation of almost a million Poles and Jews from the territories was impossible, and Hans Frank informed his subordinates in March 1940 that the German authorities had given up the plan to completely 'evacuate' Jewish residents from the territory incorporated into the Reich. During this period, however, there were internal deportations in these areas. There were attempts to resume the deportation campaign at the beginning of 1941. In January, the number of Poles and Jews who were to be transported to the GG was established at over 800,000. Due to preparations for the attack on the USSR, the implementation of these plans was suspended again. On 15 March 1941, the RSHA announced that the deportations would be suspended as of the next day until further notice. According to the findings of Włodzimierz Jastrzębski, between December 1939 and mid-March 1941, a total of 364,665 Poles and Jews were deported to the GG from the territories incorporated into the Reich, most of them from the Wartheland.[43] In the autumn of 1941, as part of the plan to 'cleanse' Jews and Gypsies from the so-called Old Reich and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, they were transported to the Polish annexed territories. The Łódź ghetto was their destination and 20,000 Jews, including from Vienna, Prague and Berlin, arrived there in the first days of November 1941.[44]

After the chaos of the first days of occupation, the military, and later civil occupation authorities installed in the conquered territories began to introduce anti-Jewish regulations. In the *General Government*, these came from the office of Hans Frank (as a Reich minister), while in the territories incorporated into the Reich, the law was established by provincial or Regierungsbezirk governors, who, according to Artur Eisenbach, acted on the basis of secret instructions from their superiors.[45] The first regulations of this type were aimed at eliminating Jews from the economy, taking over their property, subjecting them to physical exploitation, limiting their freedoms, while subsequent decrees sought to alienate them through stigmatisation, and finally isolate them. Apart from physical violence (executions, deportation to forced labour camps), the anti-Jewish legislation developed at that time and its application in practice formed the basic element of so-called Phase I of the Holocaust.

## COMPULSORY LABOUR AND ELIMINATION OF JEWS FROM ECONOMIC LIFE

By one of the first anti-Jewish ordinances, issued by Frank on 26 October 1939, forced labour was introduced for the Jewish population in the GG.[46] The second executive order to this ordinance, issued on 12 December 1939, defined the age limits for Jews subjected to forced labour. The document indicated that it referred to people between 14 and 60 years

---

[42] G. Aly, *"Endlösung". Völkerverschiebung und der Mord an den europäischen Juden*, Frankfurt am Main 1995, p. 64; J. Moser, *Nisko: Die ersten Judendeportationen*, Vienna 2012, p. 17.

[43] W. Jastrzębski, *Okupacyjne losy ziem polskich wcielonych do Rzeszy (1939–1945)*, Poznań 2017, p. 123.

[44] R. Hilberg, *Zagłada Żydów…*, vol. 1, p. 247.

[45] A. Eisenbach, *Hitlerowska polityka zagłady…*, p. 149.

[46] *Rozporządzenie o wprowadzeniu przymusu pracy dla ludności żydowskiej Generalnego Gubernatorstwa z dn. 26 X 1939 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete" 1939, no. 1, pp. 6–7.

of age.[47] Jews called up for forced labour were obliged to report on time at the collection point, to bring food with them, and often to provide their own tools. The penalties for non-compliance with these conditions were listed.[48] 'Ordinance No. 4 of the Head of the Department of Securities at the Office of the General Governor', issued on 20 November 1939, covered 'general measures to secure Jewish property'.[49] Pursuant to this act, accounts, deposits and safes in monetary or credit institutions were blocked. This applied to both anonymous assets under fictitious names and those owned by Jews. Moreover, Jewish people were obliged to deposit the contents of their accounts, safes and assets in one bank by 31 December 1939. This regulation also applied to non-Jews who had amounts owed to Jews at their disposal. Jewish people were ordered to pay into newly created accounts any cash above the amount of 2,000 zlotys that had remained outside financial institutions, and they were allowed to withdraw only 250 zlotys per week from the new accounts. Jewish businessmen could withdraw funds necessary for the functioning of their firms only after proving the necessity of such an operation to the bank.

On 21 January 1940, the Germans issued an ordinance declaring the obligation to declare Jewish property in the *General Government*[50], which listed in detail what should be considered as property. At the same time, they imposed high contributions on local Jews; then they burdened the Jewish councils (*Judenrats*) with this obligation (i.e., the duty to collect and pay). In December 1939, they demanded, for example, one million zlotys from Jews in Płock.[51] At the same time, a contribution of 2 million zlotys was imposed on Jews from the Radom district in the *General Government*.[52] From 1940, the Germans started to organise workshops and forced labour camps for the Jewish people.[53]

Similar ordinances were published systematically in individual provinces of the territories incorporated into the Reich. Initially, the Jews were forced to do hard labour, which was mostly unorganised. This situation was regulated by orders issued by individual Regierungsbezirk authorities. On 5 October 1939, the head of the police in Łódź, Johann Schaefer, announced forced labour for Jews from the age of 14, at the same time demanding 600 workers every day from 16 October.[54] In Upper Silesia, in October 1940, the Office of the *Sonderbeauftragte des Reichsführers SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei für fremdvölkischen Arbeitseinsatz in Oberschlesien* (Special Plenipotentiary

---

[47] *Drugie postanowienie wykonawcze do rozporządzenia o przymusie pracy dla ludności żydowskiej Generalnego Gubernatorstwa (Postanowienie o sporządzeniu spisu) z dn. 12 XII 1939 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete" 1939, no. 14, pp. 246–248.

[48] *Ibid*.

[49] "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete", 20 November 1939, no. 7, pp. 57–58.

[50] *Rozporządzenie o obowiązku zgłoszenia majątku żydowskiego w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie z dn. 24 I 1940 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete" 1940, part 1, no. 7, pp. 31–32.

[51] J. Grabowski, *Polityka antyżydowska na terenie rejencji ciechanowskiej* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów na polskich terenach…*, p. 60.

[52] K. Urbański, *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie radomskim*, Kraków 2004, pp. 35 ff

[53] See S. Lehnstaedt, *Generalgouvernement. Ideologie und Ökonomie der Judenpolitik* [in:] *Arbeit in den mationalsozialistischen Ghettos*, ed. J. Hensel, S. Lehnstaedt, Osnabrück 2013, pp. 159–180; F. Karay, *Żydowskie obozy pracy w czasie „akcji Reinhardt"* [in:] *Akcja Reinhardt. Zagłada Żydów…*, pp. 249–251.

[54] A. Ziółkowska, *Obozy pracy przymusowej dla Żydów w Wielkopolsce w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej* (1941–1943), Poznań 2005, p. 19; A. Löw, *Getto łódzkie/Litzmannstadt Getto. Warunki życia i sposoby przetrwania*, Łódź 2012, p. 66; I. Loose, *Wartheland* [in:] *Das "Großdeutsche Reich" und die Juden: nationalsozialistische Verfolgung in den "angegliederten" Gebieten*, ed. W. Gruner, J. Osterloh, Frankfurt am Main 2010.

of the Reichsführer SS and the Head of the German Police for Employment of Foreign Nationalities in Upper Silesia) was established, unique within the Polish lands occupied or incorporated into the Reich, with the task of utilising the Jewish workforce for various jobs. He organised the work of Jews locally, as well as in forced labour camps located in Upper and Lower Silesia and in the Sudetes (*Sudetenland*).[55] The forced labour of the Jewish people in the Reich and the eastern areas incorporated into it was finally sanctioned by an act of 3 October 1941.[56]

The confiscation of immovable property of Poles and Jews was one of the first and most important undertakings of the occupation authorities. During the period of the military administration, orders to seize estates were issued by the commanders of individual military districts. In the area that later became part of the Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Otto Fitzner, the head of the Civil Management of the Border Guard Headquarters of Section 3, ordered the confiscation of all property of fugitive persons (Jews and Poles) on 5 September 1939[57], and the next day he prohibited any sale or lease of Jewish properties. At the same time, all Jewish shops, workshops and warehouses were placed under the supervision of designated trustees of Aryan origin and required to display the "under official supervision" sign.[58] On 8 September 1939, the Jews were ordered to block all deposits and safes. They were allowed to withdraw no more than 250 zlotys per week subject to permission, and all payments over 500 zlotys were only allowed in banks.[59] In the territory of the subsequent Wartheland, by order of the civil commissioner at the 8th Army, all bank accounts, deposits and safes belonging to Jews in his subordinate territory were blocked on 14 September 1939. They were allowed to have only 200 zlotys or 100 marks and withdraw a maximum of 200 zł (50 MK) per week for current expenses.[60] In October 1939, Jews were forbidden to trade in raw materials and finished products, and shoemakers were forbidden to produce shoes. All goods and raw materials were ordered to be returned to receivership trustees. In November, Göring ordered the takeover of raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products for the German economy.[61] On 19 October 1939, he established (in his capacity of the plenipotentiary of the four-year plan) the *Haupttreuhandstelle Ost* (HTO; Main Trustee Office for the East) that would plunder property in the territories incorporated into the Reich. On 11 April 1940, Greiser issued an ordinance stipulating that the mayor of Łódź was the administrator of Jewish property and valuables confiscated from Jews in the city. All Jewish property in the Reich and incorporated territories was confiscated by Göring's decree of 17 September 1940.

---

[55] See A. Konieczny, *Organizacja Schmelt i jej obozy pracy dla Żydów na Śląsku w latach 1940–1944*, "Studia nad Faszyzmem i Zbrodniami Hitlerowskim" 1992, vol. 15, pp. 281–314. See also: A. Namysło, *Ostoberschlesien. Organisation und Formen von Beschäftigung der jüdischen Bevölkerung (1939–1943)* [in:] *Arbeit in den nationalsozialistischen Ghettos*, ed. J. Hensel, S. Lehnstaedt, Osnabrück 2013, pp. 139–158; B. Gutterman, *A Narrow Bridge to Life: Jewish Forced Labour and Survival in the Gross-Rosen Camp System*, 1940–1945, New York 2008; S. Steinbacher, *"Musterstadt" Auschwitz: Germanisierungspolitik und Judenmord in Ostoberschlesien*, München 2000.

[56] A. Eisenbach, *Hitlerowska polityka zagłady…*, p. 151; A. Ziółkowska, *Obozy pracy przymusowej…*, pp. 22–23.

[57] "Verordnungsblatt des Oberbürgermeister der Stadt Sosnowitz", 16 September 1939.

[58] *Ibid*, 3 October 1939.

[59] "Amtsblatt der Stadt Sosnowitz", 3 November 1939.

[60] A. Sitarek, *Otoczone drutem państwo. Struktura i funkcjonowanie administracji getta łódzkiego*, Łódź 2015, p. 32.

[61] M. Alberti, *Die Verfolgung…*, p.106; A. Sitarek, *Otoczone drutem…*, p. 33.

Jewish property was taken over by German individuals, companies, or monopoly limited liability companies. Receivers were also appointed for Jewish houses.[62]

The ordinance on the abolition of tax exemptions and tax privileges of Jewish corporations, issued on 23 November 1939, was the legal regulation that affected the functioning of businesses and social institutions run by Jews in the GG. Until that time tax exemptions had been granted to factories, foundations and associations.[63]

An ordinance on granting benefits to the unemployed, effective from 16 December 1939 in the GG, stated that Jews were excluded from receiving unemployment benefits and should be directed to Jewish social welfare organisations.[64] This resulted in a significant increase in the costs incurred by the Jewish council and the entire community, which repeatedly, even in the harsh conditions of war and occupation, showed solidarity with the poorer by donating money or goods to charity, and by other types of aid. By the decision of the occupier, the insured Jews were deprived of their rights to financial benefits, while maintaining the fees in the current amount.[65]

## RESTRICTION OF FREEDOM

Restriction of free movement of Jews within the GG was regulated by the executive order to the forced labour ordinance of 26 October 1939, issued by Hans Frank on 11 December 1939.[66] From 1 January 1940, Jews who lived in the GG were not allowed to change their place of residence or stay without a written consent of the competent authority of the German administration. On the other hand, Jews who had immigrated or been re-settled into the *General Government* were obliged to report to the mayor immediately after finding an apartment or a room (they were given a maximum of 24 hours to find accommodation) and to inform the local Jewish council about their arrival. Moreover, the fourth article of this ordinance imposed a curfew (from 9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.), during which all Jews were forbidden to leave their homes, use roads, streets or squares. Only a written justification and a higher public or personal necessity exempted from this restriction. The provisions of the first executive order to the regulation on forced labour became effective on 17 December 1939.[67] Curfew was also introduced in the territories incorporated into the Reich, and the local administration regulated these differently, not only in individual provinces, but also at the level of Regierungsbezirk or lower administrative units.[68] Also,

---

[62] A. Eisenbach, *Hitlerowska polityka zagłady…*, p. 195.

[63] *Rozporządzenie o zniesieniu zwolnień podatkowych i uprzywilejowania podatkowego korporacji żydowskich z dn. 23 listopada 1939 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete" 1939, no. 8, p. 60.

[64] *Rozporządzenie o udzielaniu zapomóg bezrobotnym z dn. 16 grudnia 1939 r.*, *ibid*, no. 13, pp. 226–227.

[65] M. Ciećkiewicz, *Krakowska służba zdrowia w czasie okupacji*, "Przegląd Lekarski Oświęcim" 1975, no. 1, p. 130.

[66] *Pierwsze postanowienie wykonawcze do rozporządzenia o przymusie pracy dla ludności żydowskiej Generalnego Gubernatorstwa z dn. 11 XII 1939 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete" 1939, no. 13, pp. 231–232.

[67] *Pierwsze postanowienie wykonawcze do rozporządzenia o przymusie pracy dla ludności żydowskiej Generalnego Gubernatorstwa z dn. 11 XII 1939 r.* (17 December 1939), *ibid*, pp. 231–232.

[68] For example, in Łódź, a curfew was introduced on 10 September 1939: Poles and Jews were not allowed to be in the streets between 8.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. According to the regulation of the president of the Kalisz *Regierungsbezirk*, Friedrich Übelhör, of 14 November 1939, Jews were forced to stay at home between 5.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m.

systematic restrictions were introduced regarding Jews moving around towns, forbidding them to live in central, representative parts or to walk along the main streets (the so-called *Judenbann*), such as Piotrkowska (Adolf Hitler-Strasse) in Łódź, to enter parks, to use swimming pools, sports grounds, cinemas or theatres.[69]

An ordinance prohibiting ritual slaughter in the GG was issued on 26 October 1939, directly targeting the traditional, religious Jewish community and all those who adhered to kosher food principles.[70] According to the regulations, ritual slaughter was punished with hard prison sentences of over a year. This applied both to the people who performed it and, as the regulation put it, to all who were considered 'accomplices, inciters and helpers'.

## STIGMATISATION, SEGREGATION AND ALIENATION

On 23 November 1939, Hans Frank issued an ordinance that Jewish men and women in the GG should be marked. This concerned people over 10 years of age. The order to wear armbands came into force throughout the *General Government* from 1 December 1939. The guidelines clarified that an armband should be understood as a white strip of fabric at least 10 cm wide with a Star of David emblem, placed on the right shoulder or sleeve of an outer garment. The Jews had to produce or obtain these bands themselves. Failure to wear these in public places was punishable by imprisonment.[71] The second ordinance on marking Jewish men and women in the *General Government* was issued on 19 February 1940, in which a minor adjustment was made to the penalty for failure to wear armbands in public places. Not only were people threatened with imprisonment, but also with unlimited fines, or one or the other of these penalties.[72]

The ordinance on marking shops in the *General Government*, also issued on 23 November 1939, forced Jewish shop owners to mark them with a Star of David clearly visible from the street. In the light of the occupier's propaganda, this was supposed to protect the Germans from shopping in such places. Jews who did not comply with the ordinance were punished with imprisonment.[73]

Stigmatisation was also introduced in individual provinces of the territories incorporated into the Reich. The marking obligation was regulated at various levels of local administration. On 12 October 1939, such an obligation was imposed on Jews in Sierpc, in the Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk. They were forced to wear a yellow patch with the

---

Failure to observe this prohibition was punishable by death (A. Löw, *Getto łódzkie/Litzmannstadt Getto…*, p. 66; A. Sitarek, *Otoczone drutem…*, p. 34).

[69] A. Sitarek, *Otoczone drutem…*, p. 33; R. Kaczmarek, *Antyżydowska polityka władz niemieckich w rejencji katowickiej* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów Zagłębiowskich*, ed. A. Namysło, Będzin 2004, pp. 13–31.

[70] *Rozporządzenie o zakazie uboju rytualnego z dn. 26 października 1939 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete" 1939, no. 1, p. 6.

[71] *Rozporządzenie o oznaczeniu Żydów i Żydówek w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie z dn. 23 listopada 1939 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete" 1939, no. 1, p. 61.

[72] *Drugie rozporządzenie o oznaczaniu Żydów i Żydówek w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie z dn. 19 lutego 1940 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete" 1940, no. 15, part 1, p. 79.

[73] *Rozporządzenie o oznaczaniu sklepów żydowskich w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie z dn. 23 listopada 1939 r.*, *ibid*, no. 8, pp. 61–62.

Star of David on the right side of their back and on the left side of their chest.[74] At the end of October 1939, the German authorities in Włocławek ordered the Jews to wear a yellow triangle on the chest and on the back.[75] From 11 November, by order of the German commissioner of Łódź, Albert Leister, Jews were obliged to mark their shops with a Star of David.[76] Three days later, the president of the Kalisz Regierungsbezirk, Friedrich Übelhör, made it compulsory for all Jews, regardless of age, to wear a yellow band, under the penalty of death, and from 11 December, to wear a yellow patch with a star of David, 10 cm long, sewn onto clothing on the chest and back.[77] Shops owned by Jews in the Katowice Regierungsbezirk were obligatorily marked with a board with a black or blue Star of David in September 1939,[78] and in December Jews over 10 years old were ordered to wear a white band with a blue Star of David on the left arm.[79] This was regulated on 21 December 1939 by an order of Erich von dem Bach Zelewski, the High SS Commander and the Head of the German Police, introducing the obligation to wear a white band with the star of David in blue on the left arm.[80] In May 1941, Jews living in the Katowice Regierungsbezirk were obliged to adopt additional first names: "Israel" for men and "Sara" for women.[81] On the basis of the "Police Ordinance on the marking of Jews" of 1 September 1941, it was compulsory in the territories incorporated into the Reich to wear a yellow patch in the shape of the Star of David sewn-on above the left breast.[82] On 30 September 1941, pursuant to an ordinance of the president of the Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Jews were obliged to carry an identity document (the so-called *Lichtbildausweis*).[83] Stigmatising the Jews was aimed at alienating them from the communities in which they had lived for years; it also served as a kind of barrier between them and the Polish people, also meant to make them feel alien and inferior.

On 11 December 1939, the Germans prohibited Jewish children and youth from attending schools in the *General Government*. This was connected with the dissolution of all Jewish educational institutions. Jewish pupils attending Polish schools also had to give up their education. A few months later, on 31 August 1940, Hans Frank issued a new ordinance regarding Jewish education in the *General Government*.[84] From then on, a Jewish council established in each community was obliged to take care of education for Jews. Therefore, the members of the council had to raise funds, and establish and maintain

---

[74] J. Grabowski, *Polityka antyżydowska na terenie rejencji ciechanowskiej…*, p. 60; A. Schultz, *Regierungbezirk Zichenau* [in:] *Das "Großdeutsche Reich" und die Juden: nationalsozialistische Verfolgung in den "angegliederten" Gebieten*, ed. W. Gruner, J. Osterloh, Frankfurt am Main 2010, p. 267.

[75] M. Alberti, *Die Verfolgung…*, p. 118.

[76] A. Sitarek, *Otoczone drutem…*, p. 34.

[77] A. Eisenbach, *Hitlerowska polityka zagłady…*, p. 149; A. Löw, *Getto łódzkie/Litzmannstadt Getto…*, p. 67; R. Hilberg, *Zagłada Żydów…*, vol. 1, Warszawa 2014, p. 250.

[78] A. Sitarek, *Otoczone drutem…*, p. 34.

[79] National Archives in Katowice (*Archiwum Państwowe w Katowicach*, APKat), *Land Będzin*, 110, *Pismo landrata Będzina z 25 V 1940 r.*, p. 6.

[80] APKat, *Akta miasta Mikołowa*, 2006, *Rozporządzenie, 21 XII 1939*, p. 1.

[81] R. Kaczmarek, *Antyżydowska polityka…*, p. 29.

[82] I. Loose, *Wartheland…*, p. 236.

[83] A. Namysło, *Postawy mieszkańców rejencji katowickiej wobec ludności żydowskiej* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warszawa 2006, p. 781.

[84] *Rozporządzenie o szkolnictwie żydowskim w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie z dn. 31 VIII 1940 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt für das Generalgouvernement" 1940, part 1, no. 51, p. 258.

the necessary number of elementary schools, and possibly also specialist and vocational schools. The Germans also delegated to Jewish councils the obligation to provide additional education for teachers and gave the status of private schools to Jewish educational institutions. Although all duties fell on the Judenrats, Jewish education was supervised by the German school authorities (*Schulamt*). However, in many places, including cities such as Cracow, no Jewish schools were opened due to various financial burdens, e.g. the need to maintain food kitchens, nurseries, orphanages, and other public institutions. Therefore, those who wanted to continue their education had to organise secret teaching circles. Selected elementary and vocational schools were opened in the Warsaw ghetto in the autumn of 1941.[85] Apart from education, children received additional portions of food there. In September 1939, the Germans forbade the Jews to publish their own press in the occupied territories, and liquidated the magazines that had appeared until then.[86] It is worth mentioning that the Germans published the collaborating "Gazeta Żydowska" ("Jewish Newspaper") for Jews. It was published from 23 July 1940 until 30 August 1942 and was a legal press title for Jews, licensed by the Germans, published in the GG in Polish.[87] In the Reich-incorporated territories, there was a total ban on teaching Jewish children or adolescents.

On 26 January 1940, the Germans forbade Jews to use railways in the *General Government*.[88] Other German regulations limited, for example, the freedom of movement around towns. From 1 March 1940, trams were race-segregated and divided into sections for Jewish and 'Aryan' passengers.[89] In Cracow, for example, these issues were regulated only a few months later. In a letter of 29 April 1940, Marek Biberstein, the chairman of the Judenrat, announced the decision of the German governor of the city of Cracow concerning a radical restriction of the movement of Jews within the Planty circular park and the Old Town. It was in force from 1 May 1940. Jews were only allowed to stay or walk in the section between the 'Royal' Hotel and the Main Post Office, in the Planty Park at Dietla Street, or walk along the streets connecting the Podwale town district with the area outside Planty. Moreover, Jews were not allowed to be present in the Sukiennice or the Main Market Square. However, they were allowed to walk along the streets and

---

[85] B. Engelking, J. Leociak, *Getto warszawskie…*, pp. 383–389.

[86] K. Zimmerer, *Kronika zamordowanego świata. Żydzi w Krakowie w czasie okupacji niemieckiej*, Kraków 2017, p. 25.

[87] M. Janczewska, "Gazeta Żydowska" (1940-1942) [in:] *Studia z dziejów trójjęzycznej prasy żydowskiej na ziemiach polskich (XIX-XX w.)*, ed. J. Nalewajko-Kulikov, Warszawa 2012, pp. 167 ff. For more on "Gazeta Żydowska" see also: M. Fuks, *Prasa żydowska w Polsce XIX i pierwszej połowy XX wieku (do końca II wojny światowej)*, "Rocznik Historii Czasopiśmiennictwa Polskiego" 1973, vol. 12, pp. 27–55; *idem*, *Życie w gettach Generalnej Guberni na tle "Gazety Żydowskiej" 1940–1942*, part 1, "Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego" 1971, no. 3, pp. 3–48; *idem*, *Życie w gettach Generalnej Guberni na tle "Gazety Żydowskiej" 1940–1942*, part 2, "Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego" 1971, no. 4, pp. 23–42; *idem*, *Życie w gettach Generalnej Guberni na tle "Gazety Żydowskiej" 1940–1942*, part 3, "Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego" 1972, no. 1, pp. 41–70; J. Jarowiecki, *Literatura i prasa w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej*, Kraków 1983; W. Wójcik, *Język prasy gadzinowej lat 1939–1945 na tle metod niemieckiej propagandy*, "Rocznik Naukowo-Dydaktyczny WSP w Krakowie" 1990, vol. 135, pp. 183–204.

[88] *Rozporządzenie o używaniu kolei przez Żydów w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie z dn. 26 I 1940 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete" 1940, part 1, no. 10, p. 45.

[89] Archives of the Jewish Historical Institute (*Archiwum Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego*, AŻIH), 302/8, *Pamiętnik Zenona Szpingarna*, p. 72.

sidewalks there.[90] The chairman of the Judenrat appealed, under the threat of penalties, for complying with the provisions of the ordinance, and thus minimising the possibility of further sanctions being introduced.

Similar bans were introduced in the annexed territories. On 13 November 1939, Wilhelm Koppe, the High Commander of the SS and Police in the Wartheland, forbade Jews and Poles to change their place of residence or leave the Posen province (later Wartheland). From 2 December 1939, Jews were not allowed to use any vehicles on public roads. In Łódź, Jews could only ride in the second carriages of the public transport.[91] In September 1940, the president of the Katowice Regierungsbezirk banned Jews from moving freely within the Regierungsbezirk or moving from the GG to Upper Silesia. The head of the Gestapo in Katowice, by the circular no. 10 of 14 December 1940, prohibited the use of bus or railway transport by the Jewish inhabitants of the Katowice Regierungsbezirk (with the exception of the Bytom, Gliwice and Zabrze counties).[92] In January 1941, *Stapostelle Kattowitz* issued an ordinance announcing special attached tram cars intended for Jews only.[93]

Considering the number of German legal acts directed against Jews in the GG and their scope, it was relatively late, on 24 July 1940, that the Germans defined who should be considered a Jew.[94] The ordinance provided information on how to define and interpret this term in the legal and administrative regulations of the GG. According to these regulations, a person 'is' or 'is considered to be' a Jew, if at least three grandparents were of purely Jewish origin and belonged to a religious community. The next article of the ordinance added a regulation that a person is also considered a Jew if two grandparents were 'racially purely Jewish', provided that the person 'belonged to a Jewish religious community on 1 September 1939 or was accepted into it after that date; was married to a Jew at the time of the entry into force of this regulation or has entered such a relationship after that date; was born from extramarital intercourse with a Jew within the meaning of para. 1 or is due to be born after 31 May 1941'[95]. Notably, grandfathers or grandmothers were considered purely Jewish if they belonged to a Jewish religious community. Thus, the criterion adopted was not only racial, but also related to religion. The third article of the ordinance defined the notion of a 'Jewish *Mischling*' (Jewish half-breed). The explanation stated that, first of all, this concerned any person who, according to the legal regulations of the German Reich, the Nuremberg Laws, was considered a Jewish *Mischling*. Secondly, about those who, as former Polish citizens or having no nationality, had in their family one or two of their grandparents of 'purely Jewish racial origin'. The fourth article also informed what should be meant by the expression 'Jewish business': in the light of the ordinance, this meant businesses whose owner was 'Jewish' within the meaning of art. 1, and also 'if one or more personally responsible partners are Jews'. Article 4 para. 4 also mentioned that 'a business is also considered Jewish when it is actually overwhelmingly influenced by

---

[90] AŻIH, 218/3, *Akta Judenratu*, *Odezwa do Ludności Żydowskiej Miasta Krakowa*, p. 2 (9).
[91] A. Sitarek, *Otoczone drutem…*, pp. 33–34.
[92] APKat, *Polizeipräs Sosn*, 363, *Okólnik no. 10, 15 XII 1940*, p. 47; R. Kaczmarek, *Antyżydowska polityka…*, p. 29.
[93] R. Kaczmarek, *Antyżydowska polityka…*, p. 29.
[94] *Rozporządzenie o definicji pojęcia "Żyd" w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie z dn. 24 July 1940 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete" 1940, part 1, no. 48, p. 231.
[95] *Ibid*.

Jews'. On the other hand, a business of a legal person was considered Jewish: 'if one or more persons appointed for legal representation, or one or more members of the supervisory board are Jews, or if Jews have a decisive share in it by capital or voting rights'.[96]

On 19 September 1940, a legal regulation was issued in the GG, which referred to the employment of women from outside the community in Jewish households.[97] According to it, Jews were allowed to employ non-Jewish female workers or domestic helpers only if they have obtained permission of the relevant local Labour Office. The definition of the term 'Jewish household' was an important paragraph of this ordinance. Households where both spouses, one of the spouses, or any other person living there were Jewish were considered as such. The ordinance also regulated the possibility of dissolving employment relations which did not comply with its provisions.

In the territories incorporated into the Reich, the definition of a Jew was regulated by the Nuremberg Laws. In the Wartheland, their application was formally introduced by Greiser's ordinance of 1 October 1940.[98] They were introduced throughout the territory of the annexed territories on 11 June 1941.[99] From 4 December 1941, a special penal law for Poles and Jews also came into force there.[100]

## GHETTOISATION

However, regulating various spheres of life and freedoms was not the end of the Germans' campaign against the Jewish community. As early as 1940, they began to physically separate Jews from the remaining inhabitants of cities, towns and villages. The first ghetto in occupied Poland was established in October 1939 in Piotrków Trybunalski. It was established by the order of the mayor and, at the same time, city administrator, Hans Drechsel. The ghettoisation process initiated at that time and continued in the following months of the occupation was explained, among others, by the need to separate Jews, as carriers of lice, typhus and other diseases, from other inhabitants. In many places, the so-called residential districts for Jews were marked with boards inscribed 'Typhus risk area' in Polish and German. This message was meant to attack adults, as well as children and adolescents, with the aim of arousing ill feeling towards Jews.

By developing a propaganda campaign, the Germans wanted to deepen the antagonisms between Poles and Jews, and to gain public acceptance for the anti-Jewish policy.[101] The first actions of this type were undertaken by the Germans as early as September 1939.[102] Using the press, posters, leaflets, permanent and touring exhibitions, programmes broadcast

---

[96] *Ibid*. According to the ordinance, para. 4 b): 'The decisive share by capital occurs when more than a quarter of the capital belongs to Jews; the decisive share by voting right takes place when the votes of the Jews reach half of the total number of votes'.

[97] *Rozporządzenie o zatrudnianiu osób żeńskich w żydowskich gospodarstwach domowych z dn. 19 września 1940 r.*, *ibid*, part 1, no. 57, p. 309.

[98] M. Alberti, *Die Verfolgung…*, p. 122.

[99] S. Steinbacher, *"Musterstad" Auschwitz…*, p. 260.

[100] C. Madajczyk, *Polityka III Rzeszy…*, vol. 2, p. 251.

[101] J. Grabowski, *Propaganda antyżydowska w Generalnej Guberni, 1939–1945*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2010, no. 6, p. 124.

[102] *Ibid*, p. 121.

by loudspeakers and propaganda films (such as 'Der ewige Jude' ['The Eternal Jew']), the Germans created a negative image of the Jewish community based on century-old clichés. A classic example of this is provided by a poster that read 'Jews-lice-typhus', which compared them to vermin and accused them of spreading disease. A similar function was fulfilled by the 1941 propaganda film, 'Human Life in Danger', which explained the need to create so-called districts for Jews. Propaganda measures were even used to explain the necessity for Jews to wear armbands as an expression of concern for Poles who could thus avoid contact with Jews. The exhibition entitled 'The Worldwide Struggle against Bolshevism and Plutocracy', presented at the Sukiennice in Cracow, opened by Hans Frank on 15 July 1942, included materials that were to show and confirm the cooperation between Jews and Bolsheviks. Another exhibition, entitled 'The Worldwide Jewish Plague', was on display in the same building in September and October 1943.[103] A Cracow resident, Jerzy Mikułowski-Pomorski, recalled: 'I don't remember the year, but I do remember the terrible uniqueness of the exhibition about Jews as disease-spreaders. Teachers had to bring their classes there. The beautiful museum in the Sukiennice had to lend its rooms to the nasty cause of denigrating people and arousing hatred'.[104] So-called Semitic types, as well as examples of deformed and sick people were presented in the exhibition, with the aim of arousing expressions of dislike or even disgust towards Jews. Apart from comparisons to insects, or visions related to the spreading of diseases and calling for isolation, they were attributed with greed, perversity, as well as a lust for power and control over the world. They were labelled with the 'Commie-Jew' cliché and blamed for acting to the detriment of Poles.[105] Leaflets (attached to food ration cards, for example[106]), posters, as well as the collaborating press published by the occupier, included such terms as 'Jewish nation of parasites', 'Jews, the ferment of moral decay', 'Jews rule the world', 'vile Jewish competition', etc.[107] The accusation of 'Jewish Bolshevism' and responsibility for committing the Katyn massacre were arguments that particularly played on emotions. Many articles in the collaborating press referred to their alleged cooperation with the Soviets.[108] Such solutions were used especially from 1943 onwards.[109] Mainly caricatures, but also postcards, showed Jews as being guilty of causing the current war and, consequently, the suffering of millions of people. From 1940, to confirm this information, the Jewish origin of Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt was suggested, or it was emphasised that it was the Jews who imposed their policies on individual leaders.[110] The suspending of parcel deliveries from Jewish senders from 1 December 1941 was also explained as an attempt to stop a potential disease epidemic.[111] Tomasz Głowiński wrote about the anti-Jewish propaganda in the GG: 'from a fundamental, basic propaganda – i.e. one that explained the causes of anti-Semitism, the role of world Jewry, their domination in capitalism or their guilt for starting the war – it

[103] *Ibid*, pp. 141–143.
[104] J. Mikułowski-Pomorski, *Kraków w naszej pamięci*, Kraków 1991, p. 128.
[105] See M. Zaremba, *Wielka Trwoga. Polska 1944–1947 ludowa reakcja na kryzys*, Kraków 2012, pp. 133–134.
[106] See E. Kubalski, *Niemcy w Krakowie. Dziennik 1 IX 1939 – 18 I 1945*, ed. J. Grabowski, Z.R. Grabowski, Kraków 2010, p. 271.
[107] A. Chwalba, *Kraków w latach…*, p. 115.
[108] *Ibid*, p. 117.
[109] J. Grabowski, *Propaganda antyżydowska…*, p. 125.
[110] *Ibid*, p. 120.
[111] A. Chwalba, *Kraków w latach…*, p. 119.

became a detailed propaganda, not so much against Jews in general, but simply reporting subsequent examples to confirm the thesis that anti-Semitism was a sign of progress, of the "new order", and at the same time a testimony to the political realism of the nations that applied it"[112]. The real impact of these actions on the non-Jewish population remains an open question. The Polish Underground State condemned the involvement of Polish scientists in German propaganda campaigns. The 'Rzeczpospolita Polska' newspaper of 10 March 1942, wrote: 'Participation of Polish academics in propaganda events organised by the occupier (of a non-economic type), such as exhibitions, shows, celebrations, etc., even if they are of a scientific nature, is prohibited. Cooperation with the occupier may be allowed in those cases where it can help save and preserve Polish scientific, artistic or cultural institutions'[113].

It should be noted that in many places where Jews lived, no separate districts were created for them or they were not physically separated from the so-called Aryan part. The ghettos in Warsaw, Cracow and Nowy Sącz were separated by a wall.[114] In other places fences or barbed wire, for example, were used for this purpose. Ghetto entrances and surrounding areas were guarded by posts of the Polish Police of the *General Government*, of the Jewish Order Service (this formation was called the *Jüdischer Ordnungsdienst*) and patrols by the German protective police (*Schutzpolizei*), and in smaller towns by the German *Gendarmerie*. It is worth noting that ghettos were also established in the GG in 1942, while 'Operation Reinhardt' was already in progress, aimed at exterminating Jews in the territory of the GG and the Białystok Bezirk. At that time, they were created not to isolate these people, but to gather them in one place before the planned execution or shipment to a death camp. However, separate districts for Jews were not established everywhere. It sometimes happened that they continued to live in their own houses until deportation or execution. It is estimated that in the *General Government*, about 400 so-called districts for Jews existed over a longer or shorter period, and over 600 in the entire occupied Polish territory. Ghettos were also established relatively early in the Wartheland, and the process of concentration and isolation of Jews in the annexed territories was accompanied by deportations to the *General Government* (between January 1940 and March 1941). The largest ghetto with the highest number of people was the one in Łódź, which was established on 8 February 1940, and isolated from the rest of the city on 30 April, by ordinance of the president of the police in Łódź, Johann Schaefer. In total, about 200,000 Jews passed through this ghetto.[115]

Jews were forbidden to leave the so-called Jewish districts. In the GG this was regulated by successive ordinances of the governor. The third ordinance on restrictions of residence in the *General Government*, of 15 October 1941 (the first of those had been issued by Hans Frank on 13 September 1940; the second ordinance on restrictions of residence in

---

[112] T. Głowiński, *O nowy porządek europejski. Ewolucja hitlerowskiej propagandy politycznej wobec Polaków w Generalnej Guberni 1939–1945*, Wrocław 2000, pp. 76–77.

[113] Quote from: J. Grabowski, *Propaganda antyżydowska…*, p. 152.

[114] For more on this subject see: A. Franczak, M. Grądzka-Rejak, *"Tylko mur nas dzieli, tylko kilkadziesiąt kroków, a tu życie, tam śmierć". Mury wokół gett w Warszawie, Krakowie i Nowym Sączu* [in:] *Ciemności kryją ziemię. Wybrane aspekty badań i nauczania o Holokauście*, ed. M. Grądzka-Rejak, P. Trojański, Kraków – Nowy Sącz 2019, pp. 101–130.

[115] See A. Löw, *Getto łódzkie/Litzmannstadt Getto…*; A. Sitarek, *Otoczone drutem…*

the *General Government* was dated 29 April 1941) not only upheld the order of isolating the Jews, but it also introduced a provision that was decisive for Polish-Jewish relations in the GG. It stated, among others, that 'Jews who leave their appointed district without authorisation are subject to the death penalty. Any persons who knowingly harbour such Jews are subject to the same penalty'[116]. The death penalty was in force both in the GG and in the Polish parts of the Reichskommisariat Ukraine and Reichskommisariat Ost (Volhynia, Polesia, Novogrudok area, eastern Białystok area, Vilna area), although most probably no such legal act was issued there.[117]

## ROAD TO THE HOLOCAUST

After rejecting the 'Nisko' and 'Madagascar' plans, the Germans continued to search for a way to solve the so-called Jewish question. The above-mentioned legislative regulations and the separation of districts for Jews helped them. Another plan assumed that after the attack on the Soviet Union, the road would be opened for the resettlement of Jews to Siberia.[118] The failure of Operation 'Barbarossa' meant that these plans were abandoned. However, the general intention of solving the so-called Jewish question was not forgotten. In the summer of 1941 commenced the mass murder of Jews committed by German troops advancing eastward. To this end, the four main groups of the so-called Einsatzgruppen, special operational units reporting to individual German army groups, systematically executed Jews in the captured territories. The Babi Yar massacre in Ukraine, where approximately 33,000 Jews were murdered within two days, became one of the symbols of these events. The Einsatzgruppen committed numerous crimes against Polish Jews, including those at Brest Litovsk, Pinsk (7,000–8,000 people), Rovno (approx. 17,000), Nesvizh (approx. 4,000) and (over 10,000). It is estimated that their activities resulted in the death of nearly one million Jews resident of the area that used to be part of the so-called settlement zone.[119]

When the Einsatzgruppen carried out their mass executions of Jews in the East, further decisions about the Holocaust were being taken in Berlin. At the end of the summer of 1941, the first experiments involving murder via chemical agents, including Zyklon B, were performed at KL Auschwitz on Soviet prisoners of war and sick Polish prisoners. After some successful trials, these began to be used on a large scale. Exhaust gases were

---

[116] *Trzecie rozporządzenie o ograniczeniach pobytu w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie z dn. 15 X 1941 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt für das Generalgouvernement" 1941, no. 99, p. 595.

[117] In the Polish territories incorporated into the Reich, no general ordinance on the death penalty for helping Jews was introduced. Announcements about the ban on helping Jews could appear locally during the liquidation of individual ghettos; for example, after the deportation of all Jews in the Blachstädt county (Upper Silesian Province) on 24 June 1942, the local governor issued a 'public warning' that ,whoever would help Jews by harbouring them or helping in any other way, is to expect a most severe punishment. Also those persons will be held criminally responsible who, knowing about illegal stay of Jews in the Blachstädt county, will not immediately report this to the nearest police or gendarmerie station'. The issue of criminal liability for helping Jews in the territories incorporated into the Reich still requires detailed research.

[118] D. Cesarani, *Ostateczne rozwiązanie…*, pp. 485–518.

[119] See W. Mędykowski, *W cieniu gigantów. Pogromy 1941 r. w byłej sowieckiej strefie okupacyjnej*, Warsaw 2012; R. Rhodes, *Mistrzowie śmierci: Einsatzgruppen*, Warszawa 2007.

also used in the extermination camps.[120] During a meeting at Wannsee on 20 January 1942, high-ranking government officials of the Third Reich, led by Heydrich, agreed on the logistical details of an action plan that would result in the mass genocide of European Jews.[121] Those gathered in the villa included, among others, Otto Hofmann from the *Rasse- und Siedlungshauptamt* (Main Office of Race and Settlement of the SS); Roland Freisler from the Reich Ministry of Justice; Heinrich Müller, the head of the Gestapo at the RSHA; Alfred Meyer from the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories and Josef Bühler who represented the Governor General's Office in Cracow. The latter suggested that occupied Polish territories be chosen as the place for the implementation of the plan, reminding that the area housed the largest number of Jews in Europe.

The process of mass extermination of Jews in the territories incorporated into the Reich began in December 1941, which was related to the opening of the first extermination camp in the village of Chełmno nad Nerem (Kulmhof), known as SS-Sonderkommando Kulmhof. Approximately 134,000 Jews from the Wartheland and over 10,000 from Western Europe had died there by September 1942. Between June and August 1944, over 7,000 Jews from the Łódź ghetto (liquidated at the time) were murdered in this extermination camp. Over 68,000 of the ghetto's residents were sent to KL Auschwitz II (Birkenau), where Jews were killed on a mass scale in gas chambers from the spring of 1942 on (initially, the extermination was carried out in the gas chamber of KL Auschwitz I, then from March 1942 in the so-called red house, and from September 1942 also in the so-called white house). Due to the low capacity of these sites, the German company Hoch und Tiefbau AG from Katowice began building four crematoria complexes (II, III, IV and V) at Birkenau in the summer of 1942. These were put into use successively from March until June 1943. Jews from the last ghettos of the Katowice Regierungsbezirk: at Sosnowiec, Będzin and Zawiercie, were also deported there in August 1943.

In the eastern territories, after the start of the German-Soviet war on 22 June 1941, when the Einsatzgruppen troops followed the front line, their aim was, in accordance with the orders of Reinhard Heydrich, the head of the RSHA, to murder 'career employees of the political apparatus of the Communist Party, party and trade union activists, political officers of the Soviet Army, leading representatives of state administration, leading economic figures, Soviet intellectuals, Jews and all those who are agitators and fanatical communists'[122]. From the summer of 1941, along with the advancing offensive of German troops in the east, systematic, mass shootings were carried out. Jewish victims usually died close to their places of residence, face to face with their executors from the German police formations (Orpo). The local Polish population had various attitudes to the murders of Jews committed by members of the Einsatzgruppen. One of the factors that underlie these relations were cliché opinions about the attitudes and behaviour of Jews during the Soviet occupation. The participation of some of them in the implementation of the Soviet occupation policy, associated with the brutal de-Polonisation of *Kresy* (Poland's eastern borderlands), the extermination of the Polish elite, and the support for this policy at the

[120] See S. Lahnstaedt, *Czas zabijania…*, pp. 30 ff

[121] P. Longerich, *Konferencja w Wannsee. Droga do "ostatecznego rozwiązania"*, Warszawa 2018, pp. 55 ff

[122] P. Chmielewski, *W sprawie genezy i organizacji Einsatzgruppen działających na terenach ZSRR okupowanych przez Niemców*, "Wojskowy Przegląd Historyczny" 1971, no. 2; Ch.R. Browning, *Geneza "ostatecznego rozwiązania"…*

beginning of the Soviet occupation by some of the *Kresy* Jews, was extended to apply to this entire community.[123] The cliché of 'Jewish betrayal' in the *Kresy* spread to other areas as well. Although the scale of this phenomenon has not been thoroughly investigated, it seems that participation was minor in relation to the Jewish community living in these territories. Other nations from the areas occupied by the USSR also perceived Jews negatively, accusing them, for example, of holding managerial positions in the administrative, military, education and security apparatus, and thus taking jobs from others. This could be seen, for example, in Lithuania or Latvia.[124]

July 1941 saw pogroms of the Jewish population in the Łomża region (including Jedwabne, Wąsosz, Radziłów) and in Lvov (30 June–2 July 1941 and 25–27 July 1941). These events, in which some of the anti-Semitic-minded local community took part, were in a way a consequence of German regulations, as well as of propaganda activities and individual motivations. The context is broader and concerns not only the Jedwabne pogrom, but also other anti-Jewish riots that took place in the region in the summer of 1941. Attention should be paid to two important orders issued to operational group commanders by Reinhard Heydrich, the head of the RSHA. In a ciphertext dated 29 June 1941, he stated, among others: 'One should not create obstacles to self-purification (*Selbstreinigungsversuchen*) on the part of anti-communist or anti-Jewish circles in the newly captured territories. On the contrary, these should be instigated without leaving any traces, intensified if necessary and directed onto the right track, but in such a way that local "self-defence circles" cannot later quote any ordinances or political promises made to them'[125]. This points to the inspiring role of the Germans, encouraging them to undertake propaganda activities and, consequently, to set the Polish population against the Jewish people. At the same time, grass-root aspirations for 'self-purification' among the population were identified. Later in his ciphertext Heydrich warned that such actions were only possible in the initial period of the military occupation. He also ordered the instigation of local people's pogroms (the so-called *Volkspogrome*). Then, in the Orders No. 2, sent by Heydrich to the Einsatzgruppe commanders (on drawing Poles into anti-Jewish operations in the occupied territories of eastern Poland), issued a few days later, on 1 July 1941, the head of the RSHA ordered that those people from the local population who qualified for liquidation by security troops but who could be useful in actions against Jews should be spared. It ought to be highlighted that the Germans really wanted to show that the local population was able to organise itself against the Jews. Where possible, they documented such events, taking photos and sometimes filming them. It should be added that the orders issued on 2 July 1941 by the commander of the SS and Police in the area of operations of the 'Centre' Army Group (Heeresgruppe 'Mitte'), Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski,

[123] A. Ciołkosz, Raport z okupowanej Polski, ed. A. Friszke, "Zeszyty Historyczne" 1991, vol. 97, pp. 144–147; M. Urynowicz, *Ludność żydowska w Jedwabnem. Zmiany demograficzne od końca XIX wieku do 1941 roku na tle regionu łomżyńskiego* [in:] *Wokół Jedwabnego*, vol. 1: *Studia*, ed. P. Machcewicz, K. Persak, Warszawa 2002, pp. 83–104; M. Wierzbicki, *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie na Zachodniej Białorusi w latach 1939–1941* [in:] *ibid*, pp. 129–158; D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów polskich* [in:] Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warszawa 2006, pp. 18–23

[124] See D. Levin, *Żydzi wschodnioeuropejscy podczas II wojny światowej*, Warszawa 2005; W. Mędykowski, *W cieniu gigantów…*

[125] E. Dmitrów, *Oddziały operacyjne niemieckiej Policji Bezpieczeństwa i Służby Bezpieczeństwa a początek zagłady Żydów w Łomżyńskiem i na Białostocczyźnie latem 1941 roku* [in:] *Wokół Jedwabnego…*, vol. 1, p. 293.

and by the commander of the Wehrmacht rear formations in this area, General Max von Schenckendorff, instructed: 'The aldermen [should] be made responsible for carrying out the police-ordered measures'[126]. Of course, this does not change the fact that some of the population voluntarily took part in the pogroms. It is nevertheless important whether anyone additionally encouraged them to do so.

The dislike of Jews was also dictated by the local people's belief in their cooperation with the Soviets. The impulse for the pogrom at Jedwabne came from accusing Jews of such collaboration and of activities to the detriment of Poles. The clichés about the favourable attitude of Jews towards Soviet soldiers and about their participation in the power structures of the occupier were widespread.[127] It is also worth referring to the position of the pro-independence underground resistance movement towards the pogrom at Jedwabne and other pogroms in the summer of 1941. In his signal sent on 4 July 1941 to the Polish Government in London, General Stefan 'Grot' Rowecki[128] wrote, among others, about the attitude of Poles from the Łomża and Białystok regions to the invading Germans, and to local Jews. He emphasised critically that many Poles 'show tendencies of administrative and economic cooperation with the Germans in these areas'. At the same time, he stressed that it was most likely related to their gratitude for the liberation from the Soviet occupation, the latter also often identified with Jews. Rowecki also warned against the wave of lynching against the latter, quoting Brest Litovsk as an example, as Poles released from prison there committed a pogrom against Jews. A report drafted by a ZWZ intelligence officer from the eastern Polish territories of September 1941 reads: 'Poles in the area see Germans as their saviours, they have welcomed the German troops almost enthusiastically everywhere, with flowers, sometimes with triumphal gates, and have offered them cooperation. This applies to everyone, regardless of their social level. The Germans eagerly make use of these services. […] The hostility of Poles towards Jews is so great that the local population cannot imagine a normal attitude towards Jews in the future"[129]. The ZWZ Headquarters feared that anti-Jewish riots and pogroms might also take place in other towns. The Polish armed underground warned against such behaviour and participation in pogroms. An opinion about the decisive role of German propaganda

---

[126] *Ibid*, p. 295.

[127] The pogroms of the Jewish people in the summer of 1941 in the eastern territories of the pre-WW II Polish Republic, and especially the events at Jedwabne, have been a topic of stormy discussions among historians that continue to this day. They were inspired by the book *Sąsiedzi. Historia zagłady żydowskiego miasteczka* (*Neighbors: The Destruction of the Jewish Community in Jedwabne, Poland*) by J.T. Gross, Sejny 2000. Interpretations of the events and assessments of the work of Jan Tomasz Gross work were published in numerous books and press publications, such as: *Wokół Jedwabnego*, vol. 1–2, ed. P. Machcewicz, K. Persak, Warszawa 2002; A. Żbikowski, *U genezy Jedwabnego. Żydzi na Kresach północno-wschodnich II Rzeczypospolitej, wrzesień 1939 – lipiec 1941*, Warszawa 2006; T. Szarota, *U progu Zagłady. Zajścia antyżydowskie i pogromy w okupowanej Europie. Warszawa, Paryż, Amsterdam, Antwerpia, Kowno*, Warszawa 2000; M. Wierzbicki, *Polacy i Żydzi w zaborze sowieckim. Stosunki polsko-żydowskie na ziemiach północno-wschodnich II RP pod okupacją sowiecką 1939–1941*, Warszawa 2007; A. Bikont, *My z Jedwabnego*, Warszawa 2004; M. Tryczyk, *Miasta śmierci. Sąsiedzkie pogromy Żydów*, Warszawa 2015; M.J. Chodakiewicz, *Mord w Jedwabnem 10 lipca 1941. Prolog, przebieg, pokłosie*, Międzyzdroje, Kraków 2012; W. Mędykowski, *W cieniu gigantów…*

[128] Gen. Rowecki was the commander of the *Związek Walki Zbrojnej* (ZWZ; Union of Armed Struggle) – the principal armed underground resistance organisation, reporting directly to the exiled Polish Government in London. The ZWZ was subsequently renamed *Armia Krajowa* (AK; Home Army). (Translator's note)

[129] W. Grabowski, *Dokumenty Polskiego Państwa Podziemnego o sytuacji na Białostocczyźnie po 2 czerwca 1941 roku* [in:] *Wokół Jedwabnego*, *vol. 2: Dokumenty*, ed. P. Machcewicz, K. Persak, Warszawa 2002, p. 138.

in the anti-Jewish incidents prevailed there, however. Confirmation of this fact may be found in a passage included in the report of the *Delegatura Rządu RP na Kraj* (DRK; Delegation of the Exiled Government of the Republic of Poland for the Home Country) from November 1941, written several months after the pogrom wave. It reads: 'the skilful propaganda of the Germans gave rise to friendly moods towards them. It was consistently claimed that the Germans had come to free the country from the Bolsheviks and Jews, which was easy to believe, when it was suggested that Jewish pogroms should be organised, which then took place on a larger scale in the Szczuczyn, Łomża, Augustów and Białystok counties'[130]. The report confirms the role of German propaganda in triggering pogrom campaigns in this area. It also showed that the propaganda was well received, resulting in a wave of pogroms.

In mid-March 1942, in the area of the GG and Białystok Bezirk, the Germans began 'Operation Reinhardt'[131], deporting some of the Jews from the Lublin ghetto to the death camp at Bełżec (SS-Sonderkommando Belzec or Dienststelle Belzec der Waffen SS)[132]. Himmler appointed his trusted aid, the commander of the SS and police in the Lublin district, Odilo Globocnik, to lead this operation. He would later wield power in the Lublin district, but after this appointment he also had authority above the regional level. Hermann Höfle was appointed the chief of staff of 'Operation Reinhardt'. At that stage, however, it was not clear where the Jews had been taken, nor what fate they had suffered. Therefore, the Jews in the Lublin district itself, which was the central area for the operation's headquarters, and those living in other districts did not search for means of rescue en masse. After Bełżec, the camps at Sobibór (SS-Sonderkommando Sobibor) and Treblinka (SS-Sonderkommando Treblinka) were opened as centres of immediate extermination. Maria Ferenc-Piotrowska noted that 'initially, Jews in smaller towns heard rumours about what was happening in larger cities and nearby towns, but these were often imprecise and full of understatements, arousing anxiety and fear, but providing no answers to the questions that arose'[133]. It seems that what deprived the Jewish population of any illusions about the future was the so-called Great Action, the deportation of the Jewish people from the Warsaw ghetto to the extermination camp at Treblinka, which started on 22 July 1942.[134] The mass scale of these deportations, the lack of any information about the fate of the deportees, and the terrifying stories of those who escaped en route, could not go unnoticed. The Germans liquidated successive Jewish communities, and placed the Jews who were able to work in labour camps that manufactured for the Third Reich.[135] 'Operation Reinhardt' continued until November 1943. It is estimated that about

[130] *Ibid*, p. 147.

[131] The code name 'Operation Reinhardt' was given in June 1942.

[132] For more on 'Operation Reinhardt' see, for example: Y. Arad, *Treblinka: the Operation Reinhard Death Camps*, Bloomington [IN] 1999; *Akcja Reinhardt. Zagłada…*; R. Hilberg, *Zagłada Żydów Europejskich*, vol. 3, Warsaw 2014; F. Katzmann, *Rozwiązanie kwestii żydowskiej w dystrykcie Galicja*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warszawa 2009; D. Libionka, *Zagłada Żydów w Generalnej Guberni*, Lublin 2017.

[133] M. Ferenc Piotrowska, *„Czarna, ogromna chmura wisi nad nami i na pewno spadnie…" Żydzi w miastach i miasteczkach Generalnego Gubernatorstwa wobec wiadomości o akcji „Reinhardt"*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 13/2017, p. 303.

[134] For more see, for example: B. Engelking, J. Leociak, *Getto warszawskie. Przewodnik po nieistniejącym mieście*, Warszawa 2013.

[135] See F. Karay, *Żydowskie obozy pracy w czasie „akcji Reinhardt"* [in:] *Akcja Reinhardt. Zagłada Żydów…*, pp. 248–260.

1.5 million Jews died in the death camps established for this purpose (approx. 450,000 at Bełżec, approx. 250,000 at Sobibór, approx. 800,000 at Treblinka). The action 'Erntefest' ('Harvest Festival') was its last stage, carried out on 3–4 November, which resulted in approx. 42,000 Jewish prisoners being murdered at KL Lublin (Majdanek).[136]

According to the latest findings of Albert Stankowski and Piotr Weiser, no more than 425,000 Polish Jews survived the Holocaust.[137] Taking into account various factors, such as Jews staying in the USSR during the war, Izaak Trunk has estimated that around 369,000 Jews (citizens of pre-war Poland) survived the German occupation, while Grzegorz Berendt wrote that the number of survivors could have been between 350,000 and 525,000.[138] Lucjan Dobroszycki has calculated that at least 275,000 Jews registered after the war with the Central Committee of Jews in Poland and were resident of this country between the summer of 1944 and the spring of 1947.[139] It must be emphasised clearly that these data also apply to people who survived outside the occupied Polish territory. Difficulties in estimating the number of survivors may result from the fact that not all Jews registered with the province Jewish committees after the war. Subsequently some of them left Poland legally or illegally. After the war, an unknown, and virtually impossible to establish, number of Jews continued to use the identities they had assumed under the Nazi German occupation, and denied being Jewish.

However, it is still difficult to quote the number of Jews who managed to take shelter and survive the war on the so-called Aryan side or thanks to help from Poles. Jewish historian Szymon Datner, when asked in the early 1990s by the journalist Małgorzata Niezabitowska about the fate of those who tried to survive on the 'Aryan' side, said: 'Poles are not responsible for the crimes of the Holocaust. On the other hand, the real problem for the Poles, if I may express it so, was about two hundred or two hundred and fifty thousand Jews who tried to save themselves. […] not an entirely reliable [figure], like any other on this issue. There was no way to calculate precisely how many Jews were trying to save themselves. It was not even possible to establish how many were saved thanks to the Poles, because many of these Jews left Poland immediately after the war. There is controversy among historians as to the number of survivors. […] My assessment, to some extent intuitive, is between eighty and a hundred thousand souls saved'[140]. The number of survivors has still not been confirmed, historians quoting varying estimates of this, as well as the number of Jewish victims whose death Poles have contributed to. Shmuel Krakowski estimated that approx. 300,000 Jews escaped from ghettos and camps, and about 30,000 of them survived on the 'Aryan' side.[141] Michał Borwicz, on the other hand,

---

[136] For more on this subject: *Erntefest. Zapomniany epizod Zagłady*, ed. W. Lenarczyk, D. Libionka, Lublin 2009.

[137] A. Stankowski, P. Weiser, *Demograficzne skutki Holokaustu* [in:] *Następstwa zagłady Żydów*. *Polska 1944–2010*, ed. F. Tych, M. Adamczyk-Garbowska, Lublin 2012, p. 38.

[138] G. Berendt, *Straty osobowe polskich Żydów…*, p. 73.

[139] L. Dobroszycki, *Survivors of the Holocaust in Poland…*, p. 25.

[140] M. Niezabitowska, T. Tomaszewski, *Ostatni. Współcześni Żydzi polscy*, Warszawa 1991, pp. 148–149. See also: S. Datner, *Zbrodnie hitlerowskie na Żydach zbiegłych z gett. Groźby i zarządzenia "prawne" w stosunku do Żydów i udzielających im pomocy Polaków*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 1970, no. 3.

[141] S. Krakowski, *The Attitude of the Polish Underground to the Jewish Question During the Second World War* [in:] *Contested Memoires. Poles and Jews During Holocaust and Its Aftermath*, ed. J.D. Zimmerman, New Brunswick–New Jersey–London 2002, p. 100. *Dane za Wstęp* [in:] *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatów okupowanej Polski*, vol. 1, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warszawa 2018, pp. 28, 29. See G. Berendt, *Żydzi zbiegli*

calculated that 40–50,000 Jews survived in Poland.[142] According to estimates by Teresa Prekerowa, 60–115,000 Jews survived the occupation of Poland, of whom 30–60,000 were on the 'Aryan' side, 20–40,000 in the camps, and 10–15,000 in the forest or with the partisan organisation.[143] Lucjan Dobroszycki estimated that about 30,000 Jews survived the German occupation thanks to assistance from Poles.[144] Similar figures were quoted by Philip Friedman (20–30,000) and Gutman (30–35,000 rescued in this way).[145] Grzegorz Berendt estimated that the number in the occupied territories of the pre-war Poland did not exceed 50,000.[146] Stankowski and Weiser, mentioned above, claimed that approx. 15–20,000 Jews were saved by Poles.[147]

## FACTORS THAT SHAPED POLISH-JEWISH RELATIONS

Szymon Datner, a historian who survived the Holocaust, wrote: 'When an unknown Jew knocked on the window of a peasant hut at night, the Jewish problem of those years knocked along with him, with the whole series of implications, risks, and dangers, along with the necessity to make a decision and the spiritual dilemma related to it. […] The peasant is faced with the question: how to react? He realises that a moral problem has knocked on the window, a problem of a man denied humanity, that a great humanitarian question has knocked. The eternal problem, shared by thousands of generations: the problem of a temporary superiority of evil, the problem of the fugitive and persecuted. At such a moment, people face the need to test themselves, to confront their attitude with a moral imperative. The risk related to opting for the good, on the side of the fugitive, has always been great. However, during 1939–1945 the magnitude of this risk was incomparably great'[148]. The confrontation with those who sought rescue from the Holocaust required a specific attitude. Some, aware of the consequences, decided to help, while others took no action for various reasons. Some, without reacting, denied the problem, treated it indifferently, while others still handed the fugitives and the people who helped them over to the authorities, which often resulted in their death. There were also those who committed murder themselves, under various circumstances. An attitude once adopted was not always adhered to.

At least a few complex factors influenced such extremely varied behaviours and motivations. The sources of Polish-Jewish relations during the German occupation must be sought in the interwar period, or even earlier. The Jewish community constituted approx.

---

*z gett i obozów śmierci* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji*, ed. A. Sitarek, M. Trębacz, E. Wiatr, Łódź 2012, pp. 121–158.

142 M. Borwicz, *Eksterminacja Żydów w Polsce…*, p. 123.

143 T. Prekerowa, *Wojna i okupacja* [in:] *Najnowsze dzieje Żydów w Polsce w zarysie (do 1950)*, ed. J. Tomaszewski, Warszawa 1993, p. 384.

144 L. Dobroszycki, *Survivors of the Holocaust in Poland. A Portrait Based on Jewish Community Records 1944–1947*, London and New York [NY] 1994.

145 F. Friedman, *Zagłada Żydów polskich w okresie okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1947; F. Friedman, *Their brothers' keepers*, New York 1957; I. Gutman, *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie w świetle żydowskiej historiografii i literatury* [in:] "Biuletyn ŻIH" 2000, no. 1, pp. 3–11.

146 G. Berendt, *Straty osobowe polskich Żydów w okresie II wojny światowej* [in:] *Polska 1939–1945…*, pp. 73 ff.

147 A. Stankowski, P. Weiser, *Demograficzne skutki…*, pp. 15–38.

148 S. Datner, *Las sprawiedliwych*, Warszawa 1968, p. 27.

10 percent of the population of the pre-WWII Poland. According to the census conducted in 1921, there were 2,845,400 people who professed the Jewish religion. According to the census of 1931, there were 3,113,900 Jews in Poland. This community lived mainly in cities and towns in the central-eastern part of the country. They were not a monolith, but a conglomerate of groups with various views: religious, Zionist, communist, socialist, nationalist and peasant. A rich political life was only one aspect of this minority. In the interwar period, the Jewish community also developed artistic and cultural activities. Press was published in Polish, Yiddish, and also in Hebrew.[149] Jews were also present in liberal and artistic professions, and in literature.

After Poland regained independence in 1918, Jews could enjoy their civil rights as citizens of the state. Pursuant to the rules of the ordinance of 28 November 1918, they could participate in elections to the Sejm (Parliament). Despite this, regulations concerning the basic issue of acquisition of citizenship were introduced by the so-called minority treaty (the so-called Little Treaty of Versailles). Pursuant to Articles 3 to 6 of this legal act, the Polish state was obliged to recognise as Polish citizens 'by law and without any formalities, those German, Austrian or Russian citizens who, at the time the treaty became effective, had permanent residence in the territory recognized or which is going to be recognized as a part of Poland, as well as to recognize under the same procedure persons of German, Austrian or Russian affiliation, born in the said territory of parents permanently residing there'[150]. Jews had full rights to do so, both from historical, socio-political, cultural and ethnic viewpoint. They were Polish citizens of Jewish origin, with all the consequences (including legal), even though not everyone felt this way and they were often not perceived this way.

Another regulation on citizenship was the peace treaty with Austria, concluded on 10 September 1919 at Saint-Germain-en-Laye. The Act on Polish Citizenship of 20 January 1920 was the most important law. Pursuant to its provisions, anyone, without distinction of sex, nationality or religion, who was resident of the territory of the Republic of Poland and did not have the citizenship of another country, became a Polish citizen.[151] Without a doubt this process culminated in the provisions of the Treaty of Riga, concluded after the Polish-Bolshevik war on 18 March 1921, which gave all the people from territories previously belonging to the Russian Empire, which had become part of Poland, the right to choose Polish citizenship[152]. Also Jewish women, regardless of their financial status and the environment which they came from, had Polish citizenship on this very basis.

---

[149] See: *Studia z dziejów trójjęzycznej prasy żydowskiej na ziemiach polskich (XIX-XX w.)*, ed. J. Nalewajko-Kulikov, Warszawa 2012.

[150] J. Ogonowski, *Sytuacja prawna Żydów w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej 1918–1939: prawa cywilne and polityczne*, Warsaw 2012, p. 46. The text of the chapter indicates the legal basis and general information. Detailed information on granting Polish citizenship to the Jewish people after Poland regained independence can be found in the quoted publication. An issue that has not been raised here is the 1938 Act on the deprivation of Polish citizenship, the effects of which were felt by the Jewish people with that citizenship who lived abroad. According to the provisions of this law, all Polish citizens who had stayed abroad for over five years and had not returned by 29 October 1938, were automatically deprived of Polish citizenship. Jerzy Ogonowski wrote in the quoted publication that 'the main, though probably not the only, purpose of this regrettable act was to prevent the influx of Jews with Polish citizenship from Nazi Germany to Poland'. However, the effect was quite different (see also J. Tomaszewski, *Preludium zagłady. Wygnanie Żydów polskich z Niemiec w 1938 r.*, Warszawa 1998).

[151] J. Ogonowski, *Sytuacja prawna Żydów…*, p. 47.

[152] *Ibid*, p. 48.

As citizens, they had active and passive voting rights. To what extent they enjoyed these rights is another question entirely. It is important, however, that they were not deprived of them by the state on the grounds of their nationality or religion. Dobrochna Kałwa was right to notice, in the context of the described legislative changes concerning all women, that ‚although the participants and heroines of the inter-war disputes expressed their belief that there were far-reaching changes in the status of women that had taken place with the rebirth of the state, the social reality did not confirm this opinion. […] This does not, however, diminish the importance of the pre-WWII Polish Republic from the view point of women's history. The rights obtained at that time made it possible (at least theoretically) for women to participate in the public and political life'[153].

The interwar period was also a time of increased assimilation of a certain group of Jews. Paradoxically, Orthodox Judaism, which, for example, defined the women's place through rights and prohibitions, triggered a defensive reaction in many of them and pushed them to become more open to the surrounding communities and their culture.[154] It was not only a kind of resistance and counter-reaction, but also a manifestation of maturation of awareness, identity, and thus subjectivity. This important process also influenced a woman's sense of citizenship. This movement of change in the interwar period means that 'religious doubts and rebellion against the family model pursued by orthodox parents were usually closely related. It was religion that determined the rhythm of life, limited by numerous prohibitions; it, too, demanded multiple children, which weakened women and deepened their misery'[155]. For women, these and many other dictates, such as keeping kosher or ritual cleaning in the mikveh, were difficult to accept. Against the backdrop of the emerging modern movements for social rights, including women's rights, Jewish women undoubtedly saw their difficult position. The process of fighting for a new place in society and the assimilation tendencies were also revealed in the milieu of Jewish youth, as well as among representatives of the elite, liberal professions, etc.

Polish-Jewish relations during the interwar period (and in the longer term, also during the war) were also a consequence of, for example, disputes over various backgrounds (economic, public, family, social, neighbourhood), anti-Semitic attitudes, political views or deep-rooted clichés resulting from a lack of understanding and knowledge on the Jewish culture and Judaism.[156]. Anti-Jewish protests and incidents on various grounds (for example, economic, political or ideological) took place already in the first weeks after Poland regained independence.[157] Discrimination also occurred in the military. There were the events of the 1930s, when the 'numerus clausus' and the so-called bench ghetto were

---

[153] D. Kałwa, *Kobieta aktywna w Polsce międzywojennej: dylematy środowisk kobiecych*, Kraków 2002, pp. 159–160.
[154] A. Landau-Czajka, *Syn będzie Lech… Asymilacja Żydów w Polsce międzywojennej*, Warszawa 2006, p. 176.
[155] A. Cała, *Kobiety wobec tradycyjnych norm życia rodzinnego w społecznościach żydowskich w Polsce międzywojennej* [in:] *Kobieta i kultura życia codziennego. Wiek XIX i XX*, ed. A. Żarnowska, A. Szwarc, Warszawa 1997, p. 91.
[156] Eadem, *Wizerunek Żyda w polskiej kulturze ludowej*, Warszawa 2005; eadem, *Żyd – wróg odwieczny? Antysemityzm w Polsce i jego źródła*, Warszawa 2012; G. Krzywiec, *Polska bez Żydów. Studia z dziejów idei, wyobrażeń i praktyk antysemickich na ziemiach polskich początku XX wieku*, Warszawa 2017; *idem*, *Szowinizm po polsku. Przypadek Romana Dmowskiego (1886–1905)*, Warszawa 2009; *Przemoc antyżydowska i konteksty akcji pogromowych na ziemiach polskich w XX wieku*, ed. K. Kijek, K. Zieliński, Lublin 2016; see also: M. Zaremba, *Wielka Trwoga…*, pp. 49–86; P. Brykczyński, *Gotowi na przemoc. Mord, antysemityzm i demokracja w międzywojennej Polsce*, Warszawa 2017.
[157] W. Hagen, *Anti-Jewish Violence in Poland, 1914–1920*, Cambridge 2018.

introduced, as well as pogroms and anti-Jewish riots.[158] The political views professed before and during the war were also important [159], as were the attitude and teachings of the Catholic Church. They resulted from various types of clichés, prejudices, ideas and mutual misunderstanding in linguistic, cultural and religious aspects.

The legacy of the pre-WWII Polish Republic was of great importance for the choice of attitudes after September 1939, but taking or refraining from taking action towards Jews was largely, in fact, decided by the realities of the war and occupation, the omnipresent occupier's terror, and the people's fear for their own lives and those of their loved ones. According to Marcin Zaremba, one of the important factors was simply the atmosphere of war: 'A war with its chaos, decomposition of structures, demoralisation, especially in the territories previously occupied, brings fear. The state of suspension, uncertainty, when nobody knows anything, nobody controls anything, when all boundaries disappear for a moment, is the key to the fear's genesis. It is usually accompanied by chaos and weakness of the political power or its lack of interest in bringing order to areas without efficient state administration'[160]. The same author, when analysing various factors that influence the behaviour of the people during the period of occupation, referred to the fear of what the next days would bring: 'A feeling of fear – it guided people, determined their behaviour and attitudes. The uniqueness of this war was, among other things, the fact that the reign of fear was not limited to soldiers, who were always in contact with it, but was extended to the entire civilian population, especially in Eastern Europe. The great war destroyed whatever remained of the sense of security that had survived the Great Crisis. The six years of its duration were a period of almost constant danger for the Poles'[161]. The feeling of fear and insecurity provoked aggression of some people. Zaremba has shown that it had become part of the wartime lifestyle, joining the set of norms and behaviours specific for that period. In addition to aggression, this new 'code' of conduct could include 'disrespect for human life, cynicism, limiting the time perspective to just the nearest days or even hours' and drunkenness [162]. Alcohol acted not only as a means of payment, but also satisfied hunger, and for some it had a therapeutic effect, healing fear for a moment at least [163]. With time, the omnipresence of death and a kind of anaesthesia, indifference felt by the people to the sight of it, was a consequence of the war. Jacek Chrobaczyński wrote: 'people became indifferent, often dull, because death became an

---

[158] See J. Żyndul, *Zajścia antyżydowskie w Polsce w latach 1935–1937*, Warszawa 1994; M. Natkowska, *Numerus clausus, getto ławkowe, numerus nullus, "paragraf aryjski". Antysemityzm na Uniwersytecie Warszawskim 1931–1939*, Warszawa 1999.

[159] See more: J.A. Młynarczyk, *Pomiędzy współpracą a zdradą. Problem kolaboracji w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie – próba syntezy*, "Pamięć i Sprawiedliwość" 2009, no. 1, pp. 106–109. See O. Bergmann, *Narodowa Demokracja wobec problematyki żydowskiej w latach 1918–1929*, Poznań 1998; M. Domagalska, *Założenia programowe Narodowej Demokracji i ugrupowań rozłamowych wobec mniejszości żydowskiej. Od Stronnictwa Demokratyczno-Narodowego do ONR Falangi*, "Studia Słowianoznawcze" 2003, vol. 4, pp. 219–253; K. Kocik, *Problem przemocy wobec ludności żydowskiej na łamach "Myśli Narodowej" w latach 1921–1939* [in:] *Przemoc antyżydowska…*, pp. 123–154; A. Bikont, *Sendlerowa. W ukryciu*, Wołowiec 2017; E. Mendelsohn, *The Jews of East Central Europe Between the World Wars*, Bloomington [IN] 1987; S. Rudnicki, *Falanga. Ruch narodowo-radykalny*, Warsaw 2018.

[160] M. Zaremba, *Wielka Trwoga…*, p. 89.

[161] *Ibid*, p. 106.

[162] *Ibid*, pp. 114; 116–117.

[163] For more on this subject see: S. Buryła, *Wojna i alkohol. Zaproszenie do tematu* [in:] *Wojna: doświadczenie i zapis. Nowe źródła, problemy, metody badawcze*, ed. S. Buryła, P. Rodak, Kraków 2006.

everyday component, the state of emergency was a common and ordinary thing. The inflation of death, its everyday, immediate dimension, and the omnipresent horror did not kill the survival instinct. Death is a destructor that limits the duration of life, but in the situation discussed above it also becomes a "co-constructor of the meaning of human life"'[164]. Being overwhelmed by death, including the demise of loved ones, was already visible in the first days of the conflict, during the 1939 campaign in Poland, and over time it was increased by subsequent events, in particular by the mass liquidation of ghettos and deportations to extermination camps.

The isolation of Jews from the rest of the population (from the 'Aryan' side), initially by introducing legal regulations, and then by closing them in districts intended only for Jews, affected the mutual Polish-Jewish relations. The more hermetic the ghetto, the more difficult it was to see the hell in which its inhabitants lived and thus support them materially and morally. Andrzej Żbikowski, when quoting, among others, the report of the Polish underground for the Polish government in London from the first half of 1941 argues that up to that time Poles perceived Jews as less at risk of persecution[165]. The isolation of the Jews, their absence in the streets, and erasing them from the image of everyday life made them 'invisible'. Marcin Zaremba has pointed out that 'the deportation of Jews to the ghettos meant, symbolically, turning them into objects, expulsion outside the world of humans. This entailed a limitation of interpersonal contacts with Poles, which, in combination with the previously described phenomenon of narrowing the space to one's own group, led to reducing the empathy towards Jews, and even to hostility towards them'[166]. These differences in perceiving the 'threat' were particularly visible in the territories incorporated into the Reich, where, as part of the rapid Germanisation of this area, the Polish population was subjected to particular persecution. Often the Jews themselves, due to the realities in which they had to exist, fell into a state of apathy and undertook no actions aimed at changing their situation, considering that at that stage they were not aware of their future.

Smuggling food and other goods prohibited by the occupation authorities was the dominant form of contacts in the first phase of the Holocaust, due to the catering problems. Difficulties with obtaining rationed food forced the need to look for contacts with the 'Aryan' side and attempting to buy goods that were lacking in the ghetto or reached high prices in the district. In the GG, the food rations of Jews constituted 1/3 or 1/2 of what the Christian population got, and their calorific value was very low. According to some historians, such a food ration in 1941 covered 7 percent of the caloric needs of an adult human[167]. Just before the Jews were resettled to the ghetto, on 5 February 1941, Halina Nelken, a teenager girl from a middle-class family living in Cracow, noted: 'we have been eating nothing but potatoes for a few days, no money. Coal is also running out, and these damned frosts have no intention of subsiding'[168]. After the gates of the Cracow ghetto were closed (March 1941), the girl worked in a drugstore, where she was

---

[164] J. Chrobaczyński, *Postawy, zachowania, nastroje. Społeczeństwo Krakowa wobec wojny i okupacji 1939–1945*, Kraków 1993, p. 97.

[165] A. Żbikowski, *Antysemityzm, szmalcownictwo, współpraca z Niemcami a stosunki polsko-żydowskie pod okupacją niemiecką* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką…*, pp. 431–432.

[166] M. Zaremba, *Wielka Trwoga…*, p. 134.

[167] C. Madajczyk, *Polityka III Rzeszy…*, vol. 2, p. 226.

[168] H. Nelken, *Pamiętnik z getta w Krakowie*, Toronto 1987, p. 109.

paid 30 zlotys a month, which would buy her a kilogram of sugar and half a kilogram of meat, for example, according to the prices in the ghetto at the time. In October 1941, employed in the 'Lux' shop, she got 60 zlotys a month. Renia Knoll, also a resident of the occupied Cracow, recalled that in May 1941, in the Cracow ghetto, one egg cost 0.60 zł, four buns 1.20 zł, 1 litre of milk 2.50 zł, 1 kg of meat 12 zł, 1 kg of sugar 24 zł; 10 g of tea 3.50 zł, 1 kg of butter 35 zł, and one pickled cucumber 1 zł[169]. Workers received additional allowances. In the Warsaw ghetto, people were entitled to 336 calories per day per person, much less than in the Łódź ghetto. From November 1942, the employed Jews in the Białystok ghetto received 0.50 kg of bread, 0.30 kg, and those working outside the ghetto 0.23 kg.[170] In small towns of the GG, Jews were completely deprived of food ration coupons. Over time, these realities deteriorated further. The cost of living in the ghettos rose steadily and drastically. Therefore, there was a need to smuggle at the ghetto border, or to depart to the 'Aryan' side. In addition to food, clothing and fuel, letters or messages from relatives staying elsewhere were also smuggled into the ghetto. This practice was usually associated with high fees for the delivered goods, although the help could also be of a selfless nature.

Jews sought shelter on the 'Aryan' side en masse during the liquidation of the ghettos and deportations to extermination camps.[171] Surviving outside the ghetto border could be either quasi-legal or clandestine. The former only applied to a few people, those who had a so-called good appearance and who had managed to obtain forged documents (baptism certificate, employment certificate, residence registration certificate, *Kennkarte*). Properly crafted documents constituted their new identity and offered potential security in the event of arrest. These also made it possible, among others, to obtain a residence registration certificate or a *Kennkarte*, which then offered the opportunity to find a job or an apartment. Well-forged documents often determined life or death when faced with a threat, e.g. from *szmalcownicy*[172] or the Germans. Individuals, organisations, laity and clergy running parish offices were involved in organising the 'Aryan' documents.[173] Documents could

[169] R. Knoll, *Dziennik*, introduction and ed. J. Kowalska-Leder, Warszawa 2012, pp. 199–200. Dalia Ofer has cited data on food prices in the Warsaw ghetto in the same period (see D. Ofer, *Motherhood under siege* [in:] *Life, death and sacrifice. Woman and family in the Holocaust*, ed. E. Hertzog, Jerusalem 2008, p. 47).

[170] C. Madajczyk, *Polityka III Rzeszy…*, vol. 2, p. 228.

[171] When writing about the 'Aryan' side, we use the definition adopted by Małgorzata Melchior (M. Melchior, *Zagłada a tożsamość. Polscy Żydzi ocaleni „na aryjskich papierach". Analiza doświadczenia biograficznego*, Warsaw 2004, pp. 13–15). According to the researcher's concept, the term can also be applied to places where there was no ghetto. On the other hand, Joanna Nalewajko-Kulikov, refers the term 'so-called Aryan side' to the strategy of survival of Jews hiding in Warsaw only after the ghetto was established there (J. Nalewajko-Kulikov, *Strategie przetrwania. Żydzi po aryjskiej stronie Warszawy*, Warszawa 2004, p. 8.)

[172] The word *szmalcownik* (*szmalcownicy* in plural) is a Polish neologism coined during the war to denote people who blackmailed the hiding Jews and/or those who helped them. The activity was known as *szmalcownictwo*. (Translator's note)

[173] For more on the Roman Catholic Church and the Holocaust, see, for example: *Kościół krakowski 1939–1945*, Cracow 2014; D. Libionka, *Kościół w Polsce wobec Zagłady w świetle polskiej publicystyki i historiografii*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 2000, no. 3, pp. 329–341; D. Libionka, *Polska hierarchia kościelna wobec eksterminacji Żydów: próba krytycznego ujęcia*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2009, no. 5, pp. 19–69; J. Leociak, *Młyny Boże. Zapiski o Kościele i Zagładzie*, Wołowiec 2018; Z. Fijałkowski, *Kościół katolicki na ziemiach polskich w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej*, Warszawa 1983, p. 201; E. Kurek-Lesik, *Gdy klasztor znaczył życie. Udział żeńskich zgromadzeń zakonnych w akcji ratowania dzieci żydowskich w Polsce w latach 1939–1945*, Kraków 1992; F. Stopniak, *Uwagi o efektach pomocy duchownych dla Żydów w okresie II wojny światowej*, "Studia nad Faszyzmem i Zbrodniami Hitlerowskimi" 1991, vol. 14; F. Stopniak, *Katolickie duchowieństwo w Polsce i Żydzi w okresie okupacji niemiec-*

be obtained for a fee or with the selfless help of friends. The fee depended, among others, on the quality of the documents made[174] Many post-war reports, however, mention that it was extremely difficult to obtain well-forged papers and these were much more expensive. Another survival strategy undertaken was to be baptised and function as neophytes.[175] As Barbara Engelking emphasised, during the period of occupation, 'the hierarchy of values changed dramatically. Suddenly, things that had not been most important took on significance: good looks, correct Polish language, connections in the Judenrat, the number of acquaintances on the Aryan side and, above all, money'[176].

Having financial resources made it possible not only to pay the costs of living, which were not low, but also to pay the ransom to potential blackmailers. This was one of the most important factors that facilitated survival outside the ghetto.[177] Grzegorz Berendt indicated an important aspect related to the issue of financing shelter: 'The appearance of 230–300,000 Jews on the Aryan side during 1942–1943 [in his later texts, the author has verified his findings regarding the number of fugitives, but this does not affect the process referred to in this quote][178] triggered intense actions by the German police services, their associates, and the *szmalcownicy* and blackmailers acting on their own, aimed at detecting the fugitives. The increased activity of this type struck both at the Jews who had only recently come to the Aryan side and those who had lived there for a long time. […] the hosts took advantage of the situation to demand more money. In addition, the growing demand for hiding places in a short period of time made the profit-seeking helpers demand larger sums of money. Here, moreover, the risk factor overlapped with the rapidly rising cost of living, which, put together, meant that during 1942–1943, in order to obtain help, one had to have more money available than in the previous period'[179]. At the same time, paying for help, regardless of whether this involved money given for the purchase of food or profit to those who offered shelter, could have negative consequences for both sides. This was especially true in rural areas, small communities where people had a good understanding of their neighbours' living standards. Any improvement in the financial situation was quickly noticed and commented on. It was also often associated with help given to Jews, regardless of the real cause. If such assumptions were combined with envy or other past events, conflicts within the community, they could end up in denunciation to the 'navy blue' police or to the German *Gendarmerie*.

The same author adds that the decision on how to deal with Jews who sought help was influenced by the living and material conditions that resulted from the economic policy of the occupiers. He claims that ,the majority of the population, especially in urban areas and with no food surpluses, were already unable to afford to provide long-term, selfless help

---

*kiej* [in:] *Społeczeństwo polskie wobec martyrologii i walki Żydów w II wojnie światowej*, ed. K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, Warszawa 1996.

174 M. Borwicz, *Arisze papirn*, Buenos Aires 1955, vol. 1, p. 51.

175 See M. Grądzka-Rejak, *"Od dłuższego czasu straciłem wszelki kontakt z żydami i żydostwem". Neofici w okupowanym Krakowie w świetle materiałów Archiwum Kurii Metropolitalnej w Krakowie*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2017, no. 13, pp. 342–371.

176 B. Engelking, *Na łące popiołów. Ocaleni z Holocaustu*, Warszawa 1993, p. 8.

177 G. Berendt, *Cena życia – ekonomiczne uwarunkowania egzystencji Żydów po "aryjskiej stronie"*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2008, no. 4, p. 40.

178 See G. Berendt, *Żydzi zbiegli z gett i obozów śmierci* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji…*, pp. 121–158.

179 G. Berendt, *Cena życia…*, p. 121.

for Jews during 1941–1942'[180]. Marcin Zaremba has pointed out the same issue, although in an aspect slightly different than just economic: 'Pauperisation and difficulties in finding food were very important sources of constant fear. It is rarely remembered that the fear of hunger or contagious diseases was not only experienced by Jewish ghetto residents or concentration camp inmates'[181]. And he even goes somewhat further in these conclusions: 'The pauperisation, poverty, humiliation – Sorokin wrote about it – results in focusing of all cognitive processes of an individual on survival and in blunting the sensitivity to everything external. In such circumstances, a person becomes more selfish, less sensitive to the suffering of others and therefore prone to aggressive behaviour. The material deprivation of large groups of the population lay at the source of wartime and post-war attacks, murdering Jews, looting and banditry.'[182] The overriding goal of the Third Reich towards the GG was the economic exploitation of this area and the plunder of resources for the defence industry. These lands, thanks to the intensification of agriculture, were also to constitute a food base for German population. Looting property and the closure of many workplaces in the first months of the occupation led to an increase in unemployment and the pauperisation of the population. The shortages in food supplies caused by the war contributed to higher prices of food products. These rose 30–50 times compared to the pre-war period.[183] This phenomenon intensified especially in the second half of 1941, when the occupation authorities increased the amount of compulsory supplies of food products (quotas).[184] Peasants could be sent to labour or concentration camps for failing to make the obligatory deliveries, and from 1942 this was punishable by death in the GG. One of the forms of persecution for failing to deliver the quota obligation was to burn farms and requisition goods. The practice of illegal slaughter was also punishable by imprisonment. Grzegorz Berendt points out the convergence of the situation in which the peasants found themselves during 1943–1944 (the progressive increase of high prices, common banditry, limitation of village incomes) with 'the intensification of the tracking of Jews by peasants at that time'[185]. Widespread shortage of food was a permanent phenomenon in this period, almost half of the population starved[186]. Daily ration allocations for the Polish population in the GG amounted to 736 calories in 1940; two years later they were reduced to 400 calories. In 1943 they rose to 939 calories (1,992 for hard-working labourers), which constituted 16–26 percent of the requirement[187]. The remuneration Poles received for their work was also relatively low and tended not to cover the purchase of sufficient food. In 1942, a Polish worker earned about 160 zlotys and a white-collar worker 289 zlotys.[188] The disproportion between the wages and the prices and costs of living was very high, which affected the quality of work, especially of labourers[189]. Rationed allocations, insufficient for survival, were supplemented with goods obtained from illegal

[180] *Ibid*, p. 119.
[181] M. Zaremba, *Wielka Trwoga…*, p. 108.
[182] *Ibid*, p. 97.
[183] *Ibid*, p. 112.
[184] For more on the quota amounts see C. Madajczyk, *Polityka III Rzeszy…*, vol. 2, pp. 89–91.
[185] G. Berendt, *Cena życia…*, p. 117.
[186] *Ibid*, pp. 114, 116.
[187] *Ibid*, p. 115.
[188] E. Rączy, *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, p. 105.
[189] C. Madajczyk, *Polityka III Rzeszy…*, vol. 2, p. 81.

trade. However, the prices of products on the black market were very high. In the spring of 1941, 1 kg of butter cost 100 zł, potatoes 10 zł, and bread about 7–8 zł. One's creativity determined what could be prepared from the rationed products. Occupation-period cooking recipes printed in the collaborating press, for example, helped with a variety of recipes for dishes made from potatoes, beetroot, cabbage, swede, onion, etc.[190] Due to the difficulties in obtaining many goods, substitutes – the so-called *ersatz* – were used. The most popular ones included substitutes for coffee, tea (from dried herbs and fruit) or sugar (such as saccharin and dulcin), while horse or rabbit meat were used as substitutes for typical meat eaten previously.[191]

The inhabitants of the Polish territories incorporated into the Reich were also in a difficult financial situation. Bringing the German population to the Wartheland resulted in the eviction of Poles, especially those from so-called good neighbourhoods and luxury apartments. First of all, high unemployment was recorded in these areas. According to Włodzimierz Jastrzębski, in the first months of 1940, there were over 300,000 unemployed in the Poznań and Łódź regions.[192] The situation was different in Upper Silesia, but both the wages and the provision of food were different in its western and eastern parts: the Polish people in Dąbrowa Basin received 50 percent of the German rations. Nevertheless, as Grzegorz Berendt notes, the allocations in the Katowice Regierungsbezirk were more than twice as large as in the GG.[193] Rationing of food, clothing, fuel and footwear in the Wartheland was introduced in February 1941, and these allocations were only half of those for the Germans. Previously, food could be purchased on the open market. The situation was similar in the Danzig-West Prussia Reichsgau. After the introduction of the *Deutsche Volksliste* (DVL; German Nationality List) in March 1941, the differences in the size of the rations also depended on belonging to particular groups within it.[194]

The difficult living situation in which residents of the occupied Polish territories found themselves led to various pathologies, including appropriation of other people's property. Cases of Jewish property being seized took place already during the 1939 campaign, and this intensified during the period of resettlement into ghettos and in the subsequent stages of the Holocaust. In the former case, groups of displaced persons were able to take a large proportion of their belongings with them, which was difficult due to the necessity to transport them and the much worse living conditions in the ghetto, but was still feasible. On the other hand, the Germans then imposed restrictive luggage limits during the deportations. For example, in Cracow, after the mass resettlement of Jews from the city was ordered in mid-1940, many advertisements about the sale of furniture could be found in the pages of the 'Goniec Krakowski' collaborating newspaper. Advertisements were also posted by Poles who offered to accept domestic equipment for safekeeping (grand or upright pianos were very popular)[195]. Along with the intensification

[190] See A. Zaprutko-Janicka, *Okupacja od kuchni. Kobieca sztuka przetrwania*, Cracow 2015; M. Grądzka-Rejak, *Kobieta żydowska w okupowanym Krakowie 1939–1945*, Kraków 2016, pp. 154–158.

[191] See T. Szarota, *Okupowanej Warszawy dzień powszedni. Studium historyczne*, Warsaw 2010, pp. 205 ff.

[192] W. Jastrzębski, *Okupacyjne losy…*, p. 183.

[193] G. Berendt, *Cena życia…*, p. 118.

[194] *Ibid*; C. Madajczyk, *Polityka III Rzeszy…*, vol. 2, p. 43.

[195] D. Swałtek-Niewińska, *Gospodarowanie żydowskimi meblami w Krakowie w latach 1939–1945. Działalność Möbelbeschafftungsamt* [in:] *Klucze i kasa. O mieniu żydowskim w Polsce pod okupacją niemiecką i we wczesnych latach powojennych 1939–1950*, ed. J. Grabowski, D. Libionka, Warszawa 2014, pp. 262 ff

of departures, there were numerous transactions in this area, often of a varied nature and unequal conditions for Jews and Poles. The transactions were discontinued during the deportation operations to the death camp in Bełżec, carried out in Cracow by the Germans in June and October 1942. Andrzej Żbikowski referred to the issue of looting (appropriating) Jewish property in his analysis of the so-called existential collaboration. He wrote: 'Those aspiring to these goods could invoke very different rationalisations of their behaviour, ranging from "I will take it so that it is not wasted" to "I take away what has previously been stolen from us Poles"; in the latter case, blackmail and turning in were usually used. This getting used to taking over other people's property began at the time when the ghettos were established.'[196]

One of the effects of the impoverishment of the population was that former neighbours seized abandoned Jewish property. In the book 'Umschlagplatz', Jarosław M. Rymkiewicz pointed out the question of Poles robbing property left by deported Jews. He described it using the example of Otwock. The author quotes the memoirs of Edmund Wierciński, a Polish resident of the city: 'People ran in a hurry and somewhat stealthily. They carried huge bundles on their backs. They were bent under the load of pillows, quilts, mattresses and clothes wrapped in sheets or colourful tablecloths. They carried strange objects in their hands: lamps, crystal vases, plaster figurines, children's toys, suitcases – old and tattered or elegant leather ones'[197]. He also quotes Wierciński's view that for these people it was either saving things from being 'wasted', robbed by the occupiers, or taking back their rightful property, because Poles had worked for Jews. Such attitudes and behaviours were caused, among others, by the pragmatics of everyday life, and people also realised that these items were going to be confiscated by the Germans. Greed and a desire to get rich were also motivators [198], as noted by Emanuel Ringelblum: 'The war demoralised people who had been honest and decent throughout their lives, and now they unscrupulously appropriated the property of Jews, not wanting to share even a proportion of these things. Jews were considered "cadavers on leave", who were going to die sooner or later'[199]. The consequences of such actions were visible in the first post-war years. Marcin Zaremba views this situation in a similar way, writing also in relation to the post-war period that 'In view of the experience of having observed the extermination of Jews, the seizure of their property ceased to be assessed as a crime. Impunity was helped by the post-war weakness of law-enforcement institutions responsible for observing the social order'[200]. Berendt, on the other hand, concludes: 'In material terms, Germans were the main beneficiaries of subsequent stages of the Holocaust, but to some extent also some representatives of local non-Jewish communities.'[201] This problem particularly involved rural and small-town areas. It seems that the seizure of property that belonged to the Jews

[196] A. Żbikowski, *Antysemityzm, szmalcownictwo, współpraca z Niemcami a stosunki polsko-żydowskie pod okupacją niemiecką* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką…*, p. 433.
[197] J.M. Rymkiewicz, *Umschlagplatz*, Warszawa 1988.
[198] See *Klucze i kasa. O mieniu żydowskim w Polsce pod okupacją niemiecką i we wczesnych latach powojennych 1939–1950*, ed. J. Grabowski, D. Libionka, Warsaw 2014; K. Koprowska, *Postronni? Zagłada w relacjach chłopskich świadków*, Kraków 2017.
[199] E. Ringelblum, *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie w czasie drugiej wojny światowej. Uwagi i spostrzeżenia*, Warszawa 1988, p. 65.
[200] M. Zaremba, *Wielka Trwoga…*, p. 125.
[201] G. Berendt, *Cena życia…*, p. 128.

who were being deported to extermination camps or murdered in liquidation operations was associated with the impoverishment of the population and the restricted access to goods, rather than with ideological issues. It is worth noting that also people appointed by the Germans to clean up the area after the liquidation of the ghetto, such as Jewish policemen or other prominent people, took valuable or practical items for themselves, if possible. These were considered no man's property that would be taken by the Germans anyway. Therefore, efforts were made to acquire everyday objects or furniture and other appliances for oneself before they were confiscated by the occupier. But it should be mentioned here that there were also people who saw taking the belongings left by deported Jews as retrieving things that were due to them.

In the face of the unfolding events, deportations to extermination camps, omnipresent death of relatives and friends, various feelings came to the fore. Barbara Engelking pointed out one of these – i.e., fear, which significantly influenced the attitude of the Jewish people. 'The overwhelming anxiety led to disintegration and destruction of psychological regulatory mechanisms, exposed to untamed fear. What were they to refer to, what resources to use to counter the current that rushed straight to death? From this perspective, it is worth asking the question why some wanted to save themselves. It seems more understandable that in the face of omnipresent death, when bonds with others were perhaps the only, ultimate source of salvation, people wanted to be together with their loved ones, thus showing love, affection, faithfulness and courage'[202]. Few decided to take steps and seek shelter on the 'Aryan' side. Often, such a decision was preceded by deliberation and even consultations with those around (if time allowed)[203]. Others did so in the face of deportation, when escape from the ghetto or from a place of concentration was the last chance to save their lives. Some fugitives had contacts on the 'Aryan' side whom they first asked for help. Some took the risk despite lacking any point of contact, believing that they would be able to hide from the Germans nevertheless.

When analysing the factors that influenced the chances of the chosen survival strategy succeeding, it is worth noting that some of these depended on those who sought shelter on the 'Aryan' side. Being familiar with Polish culture and the Christian religion also increased the chances of survival of the hiding Jews. It was also very important to have a good command of Polish or German and be able speak these without any accent or foreign influence, from Yiddish, for example. Therefore, people from assimilated families or with good contacts among Poles had the greatest chance of functioning on the 'Aryan' side. Some Jews staying on the 'Aryan' side hid their identity, pretending to be Polish displaced persons or persecuted family members of Polish intelligentsia. Acquaintances from the pre-war period were an important factor in legally staying outside the ghetto. It was mainly friends who could help in escaping from the ghetto or place of execution, offer shelter for a while or help in finding one. Gratitude for support obtained in the past was one of the motives to help Jews during the period of occupation. On the other hand, as Adina Blady-Szwajgier, a doctor from the Warsaw ghetto, wrote after the war, pre-war acquaintances could also pose a great threat: 'You never knew who this "acquaintance",

[202] B. Engelking, *Jest taki piękny słoneczny dzień… Losy Żydów szukających ratunku na wsi polskiej 1942–1945*, Warszawa 2011, p. 32.
[203] *Ibid*, p. 33.

with whom in prehistoric times you used to talk in the street or in a cafe like a "human being with a human being", was now. He might still be a human who wanted to lend a helping hand – some were still like this. He could be human enough to sweep his unseeing eyes over a once familiar face, which meant "I don't know you, I don't want to know you're here, and I won't tell anyone". But he could also be the one to come up and say: "Come here, you Jew" and lead you straight into German hands, or the one who would say "pay for my silence" and rob the last shirt off your back. It was all there. So there was fear.'[204] Teresa Prekerowa, who herself was involved in helping Jews during the war, for which she was honoured with the title of Righteous Among the Nations, the author of the monograph on the *Rada Pomocy Żydom 'Żegota'* ('Żegota' Council of Assistance to the Jews), also drew attention to the dangers that lay in store for Jews on the 'Aryan' side: 'The uncertainty in their behaviour on the street was much less perceptible for [the Germans] (the Poles, too, did not feel at ease when faced with the occupation authorities), and they could not become suspicious because of the accent, specific linguistic phrases, or a certain difference in custom. But each of these features was immediately a sufficient indication for local informers and blackmailers (*Volksdeutsche*, Poles, Ukrainians, and sometimes even Jewish delators), who could also make use of overheard fragments of conversation, information, or gossip. Jews felt trapped by them on all sides'[205]. Such behaviour was an integral part of Polish-Jewish relations during the German occupation and should be taken into account in research on this issue.

In order to survive safely outside the ghetto, one had to be in a strong physical and mental condition. Staying on the 'Aryan' side required maintaining extreme caution, constant self-control and careful observation of the environment. An anonymous author left a significant testimony on this: "How many of those beautiful girls attracted attention with their exotic beauty. They brightened their jet black hair in vain, their dark eyes retained the wistful expression. Danger loomed at every corner, at every tram stop. A former acquaintance here, a blackmailer there, an undercover agent here, a police officer with a too insightful look there, and elsewhere a personal search: in a word, every path filled with obstacles which one had to break through.'[206]. Even a good appearance and strong documents did not help if the person in hiding showed fear and uncertainty. This was mentioned by Pola Korn, staying on the 'Aryan' side in Cracow: 'We recognised each other by our eyes, because even the people in the ghetto did not have such animal-like, frightened eyes.'[207] Not only those in hiding recognised each other 'by their eyes', this was also one of the elements that revealed them to the *szmalcownicy*[208]. It also happened that people who decided to live on the 'Aryan' side voluntarily returned to the ghetto after a while. The disappointment, being overwhelmed by living in constant tension, without certainty about another night's accommodation, work, or the fear of being turned in decided that even living in the so-called closed Jewish district, even in its residual form,

---

[204] A. Blady-Szwajger, *Wspomnienia lekarki: szpital w getcie, łączniczka ŻOB*, Warszawa 1989, pp. 95–96.

[205] T. Prekerowa, *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom w Warszawie 1942–1945*, Warszawa 1982, p. 265.

[206] YVIA, Michal Borwicz Collection, O.62/63, Excerpts from a diary written in the prison on Helclow Street in Cracow, p. 4.

[207] YVIA, Testimonies of Holocaust Survivors, O.3/3236, Testimony of Pola Korn née Bek, p. 13.

[208] This was recalled by women hiding on the 'Aryan' side, including Maria Steczko, Irena Markiewicz and Fela Szechter.

seemed to them a better solution. Some considered applying for labour to Germany as a safer option[209].

Open life on the 'Aryan' side was available to a select few, mainly residents of big cities. Many fugitives could only survive in hiding[210]. Marta Cobel-Tokarska has distinguished several categories of refuge: temporary or long-term; independent or assisted, also depending on the place of hiding: urban or countryside.[211] It seems that it was easier to hide in villages or in areas with sparse buildings. Hiding in the countryside was the dominant form of help in the Rzeszów region, for example.[212] Mutual relations were additionally burdened by pre-war antagonisms, mainly financial, in smaller places. Barbara Engelking drew attention to the differences caused by topographic and architectural conditions, between the possibility of hiding in villages or towns and cities. In her opinion, hiding in the countryside 'was rarely a static experience, staying in one place for a long time. Short stays in one place were intertwined with periods of wandering, manhunts, escapes, wandering again and finding another hiding place. The Jews who were hiding [in the countryside] had to be constantly vigilant, be ready at any moment to flee, to die or to wander on, to seek help and look for hiding places.'[213] In large urban centres, among which Warsaw dominated, anonymity was a factor that facilitated hiding. On the other hand, in Cracow, the capital of the district and the entire GG, it was easier for Jews from outside the city, such as refugees from Lvov or the provinces, to find shelter even though they often had arrange this without contacts or so-called safe addresses where they could spend at least one night. In this rather hermetic city, people feared meeting old acquaintances and the consequences that might ensue. In large cities, in the interwar period, the process of assimilating the Jewish population was much greater, which could limit mutual prejudices. Gutman, based on the research of two Israeli scientists who analysed the documentation of people honoured with the title of Righteous Among the Nations (until 2000), determined that 'Warsaw and larger cities and their surroundings – areas with a deeply rooted Polish population – saw the relatively largest concentration of both rescuers and survivors. The lowest figures were those for Łódź[214], which had the second largest concentration of Jewish population after Warsaw, but the city was incorporated into the Reich and the ghetto was strongly isolated. The number of survivors in the Lvov

---

[209] See, for example: M. Grądzka-Rejak, *„Myśmy się nawzajem poznawały po oczach"… Z badań nad strategiami przetrwania kobiet żydowskich funkcjonujących „na powierzchni" po tzw. aryjskiej stronie w okupowanym Krakowie i okolicach*, "Pamięć i Sprawiedliwość" 2015, no. 26, pp. 68–71.

[210] Emanuel Ringelblum (E. Ringelblum, *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie…*) wrote about the categories of Jews functioning 'on the surface' (among Poles) and 'below the surface' (constantly in hiding). On the other hand, Joanna Nalewajko-Kulikov also uses the term 'near the surface' when referring to those who were hiding during the war (J. Nalewajko-Kulikov, *Strategie przetrwania…*, p. 8). See also. M. Melchior, *Zagłada a tożsamość…*, pp. 13–15; G.S. Paulsson, *Utajone miasto. Żydzi po aryjskiej stronie Warszawy (1940–1945)*, Kraków 2007, pp. 18–46; L.J. Weitzman, *Living on the Aryan Side in Poland. Gender, Passing, and the Nature of Resistance* [in:] *Women in the Holocaust*, ed. D. Ofer, L.J. Weitzman, New Haven (CT) 1998, pp. 187–222.

[211] M. Cobel-Tokarska, *Bezludna wyspa, nora, grób. Wojenne kryjówki Żydów w okupowanej Polsce*, Warszawa 2012, p. 33.

[212] See more: E. Rączy, *Pomoc Polaków…*

[213] B. Engelking, *Wydawanie i mordowanie Żydów na wsi polskiej 1942–1945* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji…*, p. 222.

[214] The hermetic ghetto limited the possibility of escaping to the 'Aryan' side, so smuggling remained the dominant form of mutual contacts (see more: D. Siepracka, *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie w Łodzi podczas okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką…*, pp. 691–762.

province was exceptionally large, perhaps because the Germans favoured Ukrainians at the expense of local Poles, which led to tensions and bloody conflicts between the two groups. As a result, Poles tended to sympathise with those weak and in need of help: the Jews, the most persecuted group'[215]. The research published in 2006 by Marcin Urynowicz shows that it was primarily humanitarian reasons that motivated the inhabitants of large cities to provide aid[216]. Teresa Prekerowa, having analysed 900 files of people honoured with the title of Righteous Among the Nations, stated that half of the rescuers helped their pre-war Jewish friends.[217] This was the dominant reason for saving Jewish people in the Rzeszów region.[218]. Some helped the Jewish people selflessly, covering all costs of living, while others did so for remuneration, charging high fees or other material goods, or any other form of compensation they indicated in return for the help. The aid could be one-off or long-term. Both individuals, families and organisations were involved.[219] There were also cases where, for various reasons, the helpers withdrew their assistance and ordered those in hiding to leave the place of refuge, and in extreme cases used violence against them, turned them in to the police or became torturers. Some were afraid to set the hiding Jews free and decided to take the most drastic solution, also because they were afraid that those whom they had helped would turn them in.

The occupation legislation was one of the leading factors that determined the behaviour of the Polish population towards Jews who sought refuge. Justyna Kowalska-Leder noted: 'The legal order, introduced in the territories occupied by the Germans during World War II, created favourable conditions for the development of various forms of violence, also between people connected by the relationship of assistance and support.'[220] The third ordinance on the restriction of residence in the GG of 15 October 1941, which introduced the death penalty for helping Jewish people, was of key relevance. As a result of this law, district governors issued similar regulations. It is worth mentioning that such an ordinance was issued by Friedrich Wilhelm Krüger, the High Commander of the SS and Police in the GG on 28 October 1942. It once again sanctioned the death penalty for those who helped the Jewish people ('whoever, in particular, places a Jew outside the Jewish residential district, feeds him or harbours him'[221]). In November 1941, the German

---

[215] *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, ed. I. Gutman (originally published as *The Encyclopedia of the Righteous Among the Nations: Rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust, Poland*), Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, p. XLII.

[216] Marcin Urynowicz has analysed 2,473 cases of help reported to the YV Righteous Among the Nations Award Department of the ŻIH in Warsaw (M. Urynowicz, *Zorganizowana i indywidualna pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej eksterminowanej przez okupanta niemieckiego w okresie II wojny światowej* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką…*, pp. 244–250).

[217] *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, ed. I. Gutman, Polish eiditon ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, p. XXXIX.

[218] E. Rączy, *Pomoc Polaków…*, p. 101.

[219] See, for example *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, ed. I. Gutman, Kraków 2009; J.A. Młynarczyk, S. Piątkowski, *Cena poświęcenia. Zbrodnie na Polakach za pomoc udzielaną Żydom w rejonie Ciepielowa*, Cracow 2007; M. Szpytma, *Sprawiedliwi i ich świat. Markowa w fotografii Józefa Ulmy*, Cracow 2015; "*Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?…". Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Katowice 2009.

[220] J. Kowalska-Leder, *"Coraz to nowe żądania, coraz to nowe grymasy" – relacja władzy i podporządkowania między Polakami a Żydami w kryjówkach po aryjskiej stronie*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 12/2016, p. 209.

[221] *Policyjne rozporządzenie o stworzeniu żydowskiej dzielnicy mieszkaniowej w Okręgu Warschau i Lublin z dnia 28 października 1942 r.*, "Verordnungsblatt für das Generalgouvernement" 1942, no. 94, p. 666.

police authorities issued the so-called shooting order (*Schießbefehl* in German), which authorised police officers to shoot without trial all Jews, who resided outside the ghetto without permission. This also applied to women and children.[222] On 21 September 1942, the Commander of the SS and Police of the Radom District issued a circular, which stated: 'The experience of the last weeks has shown that Jews, in order to avoid evacuation, are fleeing from small Jewish residential districts in the communities. The Jews were certainly taken in by the Poles. I request that an order be issued as soon as possible to all mayors and aldermen to explain to the inhabitants of their villages as clearly as possible that every Pole who shelters a Jew becomes guilty in accordance with the third ordinance on restriction of residence stay in the *General Government* of 15 October 1941. Those Poles who, even though not sheltering escaped Jews, are feeding them or selling them food are also considered their helpers. In all cases, these Poles are subject to the death penalty'[223]. On 10 November 1942, a similar regulation was issued by the Higher Commander of the SS and Police in the GG, Friedrich Wilhelm Krüger. The 'Police ordinance on the creation of Jewish residential districts in the Radom, Krakau and Galizien Districts' signed by him included a provision that Jews who breached the ban on leaving the ghettos are subject to the death penalty, but 'the same penalty applies to those who knowingly provide shelter for such a Jew, i.e. who, in particular, place a Jew outside a Jewish residential district, feed him or harbour him, while police security measures will be applied against those who receive information that a Jew is illegally staying outside the residential district and do not report that to the Police'[224]. Similar announcements were also issued at lower local administration level.[225]

These regulations were mainly enforced in rural areas. After the liquidation of successive ghettos, special pursuit groups were sent into the country to track Jewish fugitives and those who tried to shelter them. It was not uncommon that Poles caught in the act of such a crime were shot on the spot (including entire families). Their property would be plundered and destroyed. They were brutally beaten or brought before special or summary German courts. Information about such cases spread around the area and exacerbated the fear among people who sheltered Jews. Also local authorities, including the 'navy blue' police, for example, used such events to discourage local people from providing help.[226] Tomasz Szarota pointed out that during the German occupation, Polish people 'lived under constant psychological stress'[227]. Marcin Zaremba, on the other hand, remarked, expanding on the subject, that 'During the occupation, people lived in great tension. Everyone may have been "guilty of something" in the the occupier's eyes, and in addition the Germans did not stick to any legal regulations; they were unpredictable. To enforce obedience, they most often used blind, pointless violence that created an atmosphere of terror. Intensified persecution brought people into a state of collective psychosis manifested by escapist

---

[222] J.A. Młynarczyk, S. Piątkowski, *Cena poświęcenia…*, pp. 50–51.

[223] W. Bartoszewski, *Ostatnia książka. Polacy. Żydzi. Okupacja. Fakty, postawy, refleksje*, Kraków 2016, p. 91.

[224] *Rozporządzenie policyjne o tworzeniu żydowskich dzielnic mieszkaniowych w Okręgach Radom, Krakau i Galizien* [in:] *Polacy–Żydzi. Wybór źródeł*, ed. A.K. Kunert, Warszawa 2001, p. 495.

[225] E. Rączy, *Pomoc ludności…*, pp. 41–42; J.A. Młynarczyk, S. Piątkowski, *Cena poświęcenia…*, pp. 50–51; W. Bartoszewski, *Ostatnia książka…*, Kraków 2016, pp. 89–91.

[226] See *Dalej jest noc…*, vol. 2, pp. 470–477; J.A. Młynarczyk, S. Piątkowski, *Cena poświęcenia…*, p. 74.

[227] T. Szarota, *Okupowanej Warszawy…*, p. 457.

attitudes, atomisation, and a wave of apocalyptic rumours'[228]. The occupier's terror, which evoked a permanent sense of fear in the Polish population, was one of the factors that determined Polish-Jewish relations at that time.

In 1942, Polish village headmen were obliged to report Jews hiding in their area, as well as anyone who supported them. It was also the duty of village headmen to arrest all strangers or suspiciously behaving persons and check their identity papers. According to the law, anyone caught with no documents was supposed to be taken to a police station.[229] They were given so-called night guards (community guards), formed during the period of occupation, to help in fulfilling the obligations imposed.[230] Members of the volunteer fire service and forest rangers were also forced to act for the occupier. After the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, and with the increasing activity of the pro-independence underground resistance, village headmen were obliged to create self-defence structures in their area. These consisted of members of the night guard, the volunteer fire service[231], as well as community couriers, deputy village headmen and themselves[232]. Usually they had a small number of firearms (1–2 pieces, for example), and they were armed with pitchforks and other household tools or clubs, etc. The necessity to create such groups illustrates the scale of violence and threats in rural areas.[233] In order to increase the commitment of the guards, so-called hostages, personally responsible to the Germans, were named in each village. The 'hostages' were forced to report to the 'navy blue' policemen regarding security matters in the village.[234] Night guards and self-defence groups were obliged to check identity documents of all suspicious persons. The latter often included Jews looking for shelter. Their arrest was to be notified first to the village headman, and then to local police stations.[235] Post-war reports and trial materials show that a number of factors decided whether the information about an arrest was passed on, how such persons were treated, and whether they released the hiding people. The factors included the number of witnesses, pre-war acquaintances, fear of consequences, degree of ideological indoctrination and attitude of specific officers, as well as financial resources. Much depended on the village headman's decision.[236] The charisma, air of authority, and strong position of the village headman were all factors that made it possible to decide in favour of the detained Jews.

---

[228] M. Zaremba, *Wielka Trwoga…*, p. 106.

[229] See A. Skibińska, *"Dostał 10 lat, ale za co?". Analiza motywacji sprawców zbrodni na Żydach na wsi kieleckiej w latach 1942–1944* [in:] *Zarys krajobrazu. Wieś polska wobec zagłady Żydów 1942–1945*, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warszawa 2011, p. 352; see also: *Dalej jest noc…*, vol. 2, pp. 447 ff.

[230] Also known as village or peasant guards. For more information on their activity during the German occupation see: J. Grabowski, *Strażacy, wiejska straż nocna i granatowa policja a zagłada Żydów na obszarach wiejskich w dystrykcie krakowskim* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji…*, pp. 245–264.

[231] For information on the involvement of the fire service in anti-Jewish actions, see, for example: J.A. Młynarczyk, *Pomiędzy współpracą a zdradą…*, p. 118.

[232] J. Grabowski, *Strażacy, wiejska straż nocna i granatowa policja a zagłada Żydów na obszarach wiejskich w dystrykcie krakowskim* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji…*, p. 251.

[233] See C. Madajczyk, *Polityka III Rzeszy…*, vol. 2, p. 103.

[234] J. Grabowski, *Strażacy, wiejska straż nocna i granatowa policja a zagłada…*, pp. 251–252.

[235] *Ibid*, p. 253.

[236] Jan Grabowski wrote: 'The village headmen were stuck in a potentially deadly trap. On the one hand, inactivity of the village headman could result in unfriendly attitude of the authorities. On the other hand, village headmen had to take into account the moods in their own community, a part of which actively persecuted, denounced and robbed the Jews' (*ibid*, p. 254).

One of the ways of obtaining information about any hiding Jews and their rescuers was the Germans' introduction of compensations for identifying such places. Depending on the place or district, such a 'prize' could be money, perhaps 500 zł, sometimes with an extra kilogram of sugar, a litre of spirit, a quintal of grain, an allotment of food or wood, 5 kg of sugar or the victim's clothing. In Częstochowa, the reward for turning in a hiding Jew was 200 zlotys; in Warsaw it was 20 percent of the value of the property of the arrested Jew.[237] Members of the Polish Police of the GG (*Polnische Polizei im Generalgouvernement*) – i.e., the 'navy blue' police – were encouraged to track down and catch Jews with the promise that they would receive receive 1/3 of their cash.[238]

The participation of the 'navy blue' police, engaged by the Germans, in operations to catch hiding Jews, still causes argument and raises numerous controversies. This formation was established on 17 December 1939 by the ordinance of the Governor General of Hans Frank. Accordingly, members of the former Polish police force were called back to service and the previous State Police was transformed into a municipal force under the management of German county or town governors. Pre-war policemen were called up under the penalty of death.[239] The ordinance of December 1939 stated: 'The orders of the German authorities are to be carried out by the Polish police immediately and unconditionally. Improper execution of orders or refusal to execute them will be punished with immediate expulsion from service, other penalties or, possibly, immediate execution'[240]. Should desertion from the service be attempted, the policemen's families were also threatened with sanctions. It should be emphasized that the 'navy blue' police was under the direct supervision of the German Order Police and the Security Police (Ordnungspolizei [Orpo] und der Sicherheitspolizei [Sipo])[241]. The relevant German police commanders were to decide on the number and staffing of the posts. It was they who assigned tasks to the Polish police as orders.[242] The policemen had to patrol the area around the ghettos, or to cordon off the districts during the liquidation campaigns and catch any escaping Jews. Moreover, their duties included participation in raids and catching any Jews hiding on the 'Aryan' side. They also often participated in executions.[243] Due to the service they performed and the fact that they carried out their orders, members of this formation are accused of complicity in the Holocaust. However, this issue is highly complex and requires a critical

---

[237] G. Berendt, *Cena życia…*, p. 119.

[238] See E. Ringelblum, *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie w czasie drugiej wojny światowej…*; B. Engelking, *Jest taki piękny słoneczny dzień… Losy Żydów szukających ratunku na wsi polskiej 1942–1945*, Warszawa 2011; A. Eisenbach, *Hitlerowska polityka zagłady…*; J.A. Młynarczyk, S. Piątkowski, *Cena poświęcenia…*, p. 72; G. Berendt, *Cena życia – ekonomiczne uwarunkowania…*, pp. 119–120.

[239] "Organisation der polnischen Polizei", Ordinance of the General Governor Hans Frank of 17 December 1939. We thank Prof. Grzegorz Berendt for providing this document.

[240] "Organisation der polnischen Polizei", Ordinance of the General Governor Hans Frank of 17 December 1939, p. 7, para. 10: "Befehle der deutschen Dienststellen müssen von der polnischen Polizei unverzüglich und rücksichtlos durchgeführt werden. Schlechte Durchführung oder Verweigerung der gegebenen Befehle werden mit der sofortigen Ablösung, besonderen Strafen, gegebenenfalls mit dem sofortigen Tode bestraft".

[241] For more on the 'navy blue' police see: A. Hempel, *Policja granatowa w okupacyjnym systemie administracyjnym Generalnego Gubernatorstwa: 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1987; A. Hempel, *Pogrobowcy klęski. Rzecz o policji "granatowej" w Generalnej Guberni 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1990.

[242] 'Organisation der polnischen Polizei" ', Ordinance of the General Governor Hans Frank of 17 December 1939, p. 7, para. 9: "Die Aufgaben der polnischen Polizei werden allgemein oder von Fall zu Fall von den vorgesetzten deutschen Dienststellen befehlen".

[243] J. Grabowski, *Strażacy, wiejska straż nocna i granatowa policja a zagłada…*, p. 245.

approach and a comparison of many sources. There were different attitudes adopted by the 'navy blue' policemen. Some of them did fulfil their duties meticulously and handed over arrested Jews to the Germans. Jacek Andrzej Młynarczyk quoted documents from the Polish underground regarding this issue: 'The moral collapse of the uniformed police began to take on more vivid forms from the moment the ghetto was founded. Help in smuggling, escorting Jews across the wall, extorting money from fugitives – these were some of the poisoned income sources. This system of looting anyone they put their hands on became so widely known and glaring that even the Germans took notice of it, pointing it out in the July circulars addressed to the headquarters'[244]. Kripo officers, both Poles and *Volksdeutsche*, from the 1st Police Station at Ujazdowskie Avenue in Warsaw were notorious here, among others.[245] Władysław Bartoszewski referred to them as people 'who closely cooperated with the Gestapo and carried out numerous arrests, searches, looting and blatant blackmail under various pretexts, and always for non-service financial benefits'[246]. A policeman, called 'Huge Head', was known in Warsaw for his zeal in tracking down Jews. He was assassinated by the underground resistance.[247] Roman Święcicki, an officer of the Warsaw garrison of the Polish Police, was assassinated by the underground in 1943, for 'criminal and excessive zeal'[248]. There were also those who allowed escape if possible, while others also cooperated with the Polish underground resistance and actively helped those in hiding.[249] Bronisław Marchlewicz, the wartime commandant of the Otwock station of the 'navy blue' police, posthumously awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations, is an example here.

It is worth noting, however, that the system, created by the Germans, of remunerating the policemen could lead to depravation in some cases. This issue is all the more relevant as the subject of hiding Jews subjected to blackmail or extortion by policemen in uniform or in plain clothes has been mentioned many times.[250] Adam Hempel wrote: 'It was based on the general rules provided for Poles employed in the administrative and municipal apparatus of the GG, which essentially granted them pre-war wages according to the basic salary, without any allowances. It was only at the end of 1940 that the Governor General authorised the GG government to issue ordinances that deviated from the above principles, and on this basis, while maintaining the existing system and structure of police wages, the amounts were slightly increased in 1941. In the summer of 1943, the monthly salaries of policemen amounted to 180 zlotys for a candidate and between 230 and 305 zlotys for other ranks, depending on the grade. Considering that about 80% of policemen had the rank of corporal or lance sergeant, the average wage was about 250 zł. […] Compared to the beginning of the German occupation, the wages had

---

[244] J.A. Młynarczyk, *Pomiędzy współpracą a zdradą…*, pp. 114–115.

[245] G. Berendt, *Refleksje na temat stosunku tzw. granatowych policjantów wobec zagłady Żydów w Generalnej Guberni*, unpublished article, provided by the author.

[246] *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 3rd edition, Warszawa 2007, pp. 396–399.

[247] *Ibid*, p. 453.

[248] *Ibid*, p. 454.

[249] T. Domański, *Polish 'Navy Blue' Police in the Kielce County in 1939–1945* [in:] *The Holocaust and Polish-Jewish Relations. Selected Issues*, ed. M. Grądzka-Rejak, A. Sitarek, Warszawa 2018, pp. 74–80; See, for example: AŻIH, 301/206, Testimony of Helena Berman; AŻIH, 301/428, Testimony of Natan Gross.

[250] G. Berendt, *Refleksje na temat stosunku tzw. grantowych policjantów…*

increased by about 50%, but compared to the pre-war period they were only 10% higher due to the withdrawal of allowances. […] If we take into account the significant decline in the real value of money, expressed especially in the increase of free market prices, it turns out that in 1943 the purchasing power of an average policeman's monthly wage was equal to about 30–40 pre-war zlotys."[251] Due to the rising prices of goods, these wages proved insufficient to cover the cost of living, which in turn led some officers to search for sources of additional income. Blackmail and extortion offered one such opportunity. The lack of comprehensive research on the role of the 'navy blue' police in the *General Government* prevents a reliable assessment of the attitudes of its members in this area.[252] The question to what extent their behaviour towards Jews resulted from the occupier's orders, and to what extent their actions were arbitrary, still awaits an answer. This also applies to the participation of members of the *Polnischer Baudienst*[253] in the liquidation of ghettos and Jewish communities where no separate districts were created[254], as well as of local fire service members and the so-called village guards, obliged to arrest and deliver suspicious persons to police stations.

The role of the anti-Jewish, collaborating auxiliary police formations under German orders, including Lithuanian (Lithuanian Auxiliary Police Battalions [*Pagalbinės Policijos Tarnybos Batalionas*], *Saugumo policija* and *Ypatingasis būrys*), Belarusian, and Ukrainian ones, in anti-Jewish operations, remains equally unknown.[255] As in the Baltic states,

---

[251] A. Hempel, *Pogrobowcy klęski. Rzecz o policji "granatowej" w Generalnej Guberni 1939–1945*, Warszawa 1990, pp. 104–105.

[252] For more on the 'navy blue' police see: A. Hempel, *Policja granatowa w okupacyjnym systemie administracyjnym Generalnego Gubernatorstwa: 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1987; A. Hempel, *Pogrobowcy klęski. Rzecz o policji "granatowej" w Generalnej Guberni 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1990; J.A. Młynarczyk, *Pomiędzy współpracą a zdradą…*, pp. 113–121; T. Domański, *Polish 'Navy Blue' Police…*, pp. 53–93; S. Szymańska-Smolkin, *Rola policji granatowej jako pośrednika w utrzymywaniu łączności między gettem a stroną aryjską* [in:] *Narody i polityka. Studia ofiarowane profesorowi Jerzemu Tomaszewskiemu*, ed. A. Grabski, A. Markowski, Warsaw 2010, pp. 215–226; A. Skibińska, *"Dostał 10 lat, ale za co?"…*, pp. 380–393; M. Mączyński, *Zasady naboru i kwalifikacji kandydatów do służby w Policji Państwowej w latach 1919–1945* [in:] *Policja Państwowa w Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej. Wybrane aspekty organizacji i funkcjonowania*, ed. A. Tyszkiewicz, Cracow 2015, pp. 39–86; E. Wiatr, *"Zdawanie Żydów" – udział policjantów granatowych w wysiedlaniu Żydów na przykładzie powiatu radomszczańskiego*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2010, no. 2, pp. 499–510; S. Piątkowski, *Policja Polska tzw. granatowa w Radomiu i powiecie radomskim (1939–1945)*, "Między Wisłą a Pilicą. Studia i Materiały Historyczne" 2001, vol. 2, pp. 107–128; *idem*, *Między obowiązkiem a kolaboracją. Policja "granatowa" w dystrykcie radomskim w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Z dziejów Policji Polskiej w latach 1919–1945*, ed. E. Majcher-Ociesa, Kielce 2010, pp. 163–186. As this volume was prepared for printing, Jan Grabowski's book, Na posterunku. Udział Polskiej Policji Granatowej i Kryminalnej w Zagładzie Żydów (Wołowiec 2020) was published.

[253] The *Baudienst* member was known as *junak* (*junacy* in plural). (Translator's note)

[254] The Construction Service (*Baudienst*) was established by the Germans in the *General Government* under the ordinance of the General Governor Hans Frank of 1 December 1940. Recruitment was carried out by drafting men or by voluntary applications. Since young Poles avoided working in the Construction Service, they were barracked in guarded camps. In some places, the Germans also used this formation during genocidal actions. It was assigned the task of helping to catch people who tried to hide in various places (see, for example, M. Wróblewski, *Służba budowlana (Baudienst) w Generalnej Guberni 1940–1945*, Warszawa 1984; T. Sudoł, *Organizacja i działalność Służby Budowlanej (Baudienst) w dystrykcie lubelskim Generalnego Gubernatorstwa w latach 1941–1944* [in:] *Polska pod okupacją 1939–1945*, vol. 2, Warszawa 2016; T. Wroński, *"Liban". Karny obóz służby budowlanej w Krakowie 1942–1944*, Warszawa 1981).

[255] See J.A Młynarczyk, *Pomiędzy współpracą a zdradą…*, pp. 110 ff; see G. Rossoliński-Liebe, *Ukraińska policja, nacjonalizm i zagłada w Galicji Wschodniej i na Wołyniu*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 13/2017, pp. 57–79; G. Rossoliński-Liebe, *Bandera, masowa przemoc i odpowiedzialność. Czy Stepan Bandera był odpowiedzialny za zbrodnie popełnione przez OUN i UPA?*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 15/2019, pp. 219–252.

also in Belarus and Ukraine, Jews were shot by Einsatzgruppen officers. In these areas, they were murdered in mass executions, near their homes, and their bodies were buried in 'death pits' dug by the victims themselves. Local Lithuanian, Belarusian and Ukrainian units of the police and other paramilitary units also participated in the executions.[256] One of the largest of these took place in Babi Yar. The shootings also continued in 1942.

The regulations issued by the Germans that forbade any help to be given to the Jewish population, and the corruption of local people aimed at encouraging them to inform the local authorities about any hiding fugitives, exacerbated the *szmalcownictwo* and blackmail. Jacek Andrzej Młynarczyk and Sebastian Piątkowski write about gangs of criminals who busied themselves tracking down and catching Jews that sought shelter.[257] Denunciations of forest shelters or other hideouts, for example, also came from local communities, who often did it for fear of persecution. Gunnar Paulsson writes in his publication *Utajone miasto. Żydzi po aryjskiej stronie Warszawy (1940–1945)*[258] about 3–4,000 *szmalcownicy* active in Warsaw.[259] It is difficult to clearly ascertain his basis for such estimates. However, the city was special in terms of the scale of hiding Jews. In other towns of the *General Government*, or in the countryside, the scale of the phenomenon was smaller.[260] Information on negative attitudes of Poles towards any hiding Jews also circulated in the underground resistance press. The 'Prawda' monthly magazine, the organ of the *Front Odrodzenia Polski* (Poland's Revival Front), referred to this phenomenon in its March 1943 issue: 'One should speak bluntly about the truth. One should not, for reasons of prestige, even towards foreign countries, keep silent about our native scoundrels, who feed on human misery and misfortune. The alarming spread of the delators, the incredible expansion of well-knit circles of blackmailers, threatens the peace of more and more people, and makes life unbearable for those who, persecuted by the invader, feel like hounded mad dogs. We also think about the Jews. The blackmail feeds on them above all. We have already expressed our attitude towards the Jewish community. Today we stress with all emphasis that we are witnessing the most disgraceful process of feeding on their misfortune. There is no excuse for this. Nobody's anti-Semitism can change the fact that the blackmailer is a scoundrel'[261]. That this phenomenon was not marginal is best evidenced by the fact that on 18 March 1943, the *Kierownictwo Walki Cywilnej* (KWC; Civil Struggle Directorate) subordinated to Poland's Government-in-Exile issued a special decree, which indicated that cases of blackmail, turning Jews in or benefiting from their tragic situation constituted a serious crime against the laws of the Republic of Poland and were subject to punishment. Młynarczyk and Piątkowski rightly noticed that 'the brutal reality [of the German occupation] gave ordinary people extraordinary power over their fellow human beings. By means of a simple denunciation, given verbally or

[256] See R. Vanagaitė, E. Zuroff, *Nasi – podróżując z wrogiem*, Warszawa 2017; *OUN, UPA i zagłada Żydów*, ed. A.A. Zięba, Kraków 2016.
[257] J.A. Młynarczyk, S. Piątkowski, *Cena poświęcenia…*, pp. 71–72.
[258] Originally published in English: *Secret City: the Hidden Jews of Warsaw, 1940–1945*, London 2002. (Translator's note)
[259] G. Paulsson, *Utajone miasto…*, Kraków 2009.
[260] For information on the extermination of Jews in the provinces of occupied Poland, see, for example: *Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji*, ed. A. Sitarek, M. Trębacz, E. Wiatr, Łódź 2012; *Prowincja Noc. Życie i zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie Warszaw*a, ed. B. Engelking, J. Leociak, D. Libionka, Warszawa 2007.
[261] Quote from: T. Prekerowa, *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom…*, p. 279.

by letter, anyone, at any time, could decide the fate of Jewish fugitives, and often their Polish helpers. As a result, even if there were no denunciations in the area, the mere fear of these was often enough to refrain from providing assistance to Jewish fugitives, or even to abandon any contact with them. So, even if the so-called good people lived in the area, they were often afraid to make contacts and preferred to mind their own business'[262]. The phenomenon of fear of sheltering the Jews was intensified by the actions of the German police and their auxiliary formations, which intensified during the period of liquidation of ghettos and increased escapes of Jews to the 'Aryan' side. On the one hand, these actions increased the risk of detecting organised aid, discouraging such actions, and on the other hand, they contributed to the development of various pathologies. 'The multiplied searches and interrogations increased the risk of detecting the pursued and of punishing the people who helped them,' says Grzegorz Berendt. 'The fear grew, and this often led to throwing the hiding Jews out onto the street'[263].

The role of representatives of the so-called Jewish elites, or at least how their role was perceived through the various pieces of information getting across to the 'Aryan' side was not insignificant in building Polish-Jewish relations during the war. The attitudes and behaviour of the leaders and members of the Judenrat and of the functionaries of the Jewish Order Service towards the Holocaust still arouse controversy and argument.[264] The elites who led the Jewish community at the beginning of the war were replaced by new leadership groups during the war. As a result of the deformation of the stratification hierarchy, the previous order was changed, which resulted, among others, in degradation of the elites, regardless of their ethnic origin.[265]. The occupiers sought to replace, and in extreme cases to destroy, them and replace with new representatives. Members of the Judenrat and the Jewish Order Service, commonly accepted as the leadership elite, were actually the kind of leaders who acted on the orders of the Germans. They are considered representatives of the so-called new elites, but are not referred to en masse as collaborators. They acted within frameworks strictly defined by regulations, although in individual cases they showed particular zeal when fulfilling German orders (examples include the attitudes of Chaim Rumkowski from the Litzmannstadt ghetto, Mojżesz Merin, the chairman of the Central Office of the Jewish Council of Elders in East Upper Silesia, and Efraim Barasz from the Białystok ghetto). The leadership elites are accused of excessive subordination to the occupier's orders, passivity or lack of will to fight, and not encouraging the inhabitants of their districts to resist, and, which is particularly important in the context of Polish-Jewish relations, the lack of a clear message about taking actions aimed at survival. On the other hand, once the Holocaust machine was set in motion and more communities were liquidat-

[262] J.A. Młynarczyk, S. Piątkowski, *Cena poświęcenia…*, p. 74.

[263] G. Berendt, *Cena życia…*, p. 121.

[264] So far, selected elements of this issue have been dealt with, works were written on representatives of the occupier-appointed elite: leaders of the Judenrat, elders' councils, and the Jewish Order Service. The researchers also studied the behaviour of post-holding inmates in the camps and the fate of representatives of particular categories of elites: artists, religious leaders, and athletes. However, these studies were conducted mainly on a regional basis, less often synthetic to cover all the European lands during World War II. For more on this subject, see:: *Elity i przedstawiciele społeczności żydowskiej podczas II wojny światowej*, ed. M. Grądzka-Rejak, A. Namysło, Kraków–Warszawa–Katowice 2017, pp. 7–10; I. Trunk, *Judenrat. The Jewish Councils in Eastern Europe Under Nazi Occupation*, New York 1972.

[265] M. Zaremba, *Wielka trwoga…*, p. 102.

ed, it was often too late for mass escapes. The most serious charges were directed against the members of the Jewish Order Service for their participation in deportation actions of the Jewish population from the ghettos to extermination camps. Emanuel Ringelblum assessed the activity of the Jewish police in the Warsaw ghetto as follows: 'The cruelty of the Jewish police was very often greater than that of the Germans, Ukrainians or Latvians. More than one hiding place was exposed by the Jewish police, who always wanted to be *plus catholique que le pape* in order to curry favour with the occupiers. The victims who disappeared from the sight of a German would be caught by a Jewish policeman'[266]. However, the research of this formation in the Warsaw ghetto carried out by Katarzyna Person suggests that the abuses of the OD officers could be caused by their low wages and the need to look for alternative sources of income, for example.[267] Some chose to serve in the police, for example, believing that this would allow them and their family members and other protégés to survive. It was a short-sighted prospect, as many of them faced the same fate after the deportation[268], but it is difficult to assess to what extent they realised it when deciding to enter the service. For some it was a promotion that they could not have experienced before the war.

Another group that should be mentioned are the Jewish informants working for the Gestapo.[269] It is difficult to clearly indicate the motives that guided them. These were varied, as the war and occupation triggered and perpetuated a whole range of attitudes and behaviours characteristic of this state of anomie. Sometimes, however, these can be hierarchised. Certainly the most important motive was to save one's life. Nevertheless, when making any assessments, one must not ignore the dramatic circumstances of the war and the German occupation, during which the decisions were made. Due to the complexity of the situation, moral judgments for these people became secondary to the value they were trying to protect, which was their own life or those of their loved ones. There is also no doubt that this survival strategy, by collaborating with the occupier, was the choice of a statistically small group of Jews, at least as shown by the analysed sources. This does not mean, however, that this phenomenon should not be studied on a par with others.[270]

Informants, as this group is called, strove to survive the occupation under conditions better than those which the Germans allowed to most of the Jews. Improved financial status and sometimes intimate contact with the Germans were major motivating factors for collaboration, as was the case of Stefania Brandstäter from Cracow.[271] But the actions that improved the financial and life status of some could cause the suffering and often death of others. This cannot always be justified by the fact that they wanted to improve the fate of their immediate family through their actions. However, this topic requires

---

[266] E. Ringelblum, *Kronika getta warszawskiego*, Warszawa 1983, p. 427.

[267] K. Person, *Policjanci. Wizerunek Żydowskiej Służby Porządkowej w getcie warszawskim*, Warszawa 2018, pp. 85–124 and 146–153.

[268] See M. Grądzka, *W żydowskiej służbie na straży porządku* [in:] *Z archiwów II wojny światowej. Naród w niewoli*, ed. F. Musiał, Kraków 2014, pp. 62–66.

[269] See M. Grądzka-Rejak, *Kobieta żydowska…*, pp. 396–406; A. Jarkowska-Natkaniec, *Wymuszona współpraca czy zdrada? Wokół przypadków kolaboracji Żydów w okupowanym Krakowie*, Kraków 2017; W. Mędykowski, *Przeciw swoim. Wzorce kolaboracji żydowskiej w Krakowie i okolicy*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały", no. 2, Warszawa 2006, pp. 20–220.

[270] See A. Jarkowska-Natkaniec, *Wymuszona współpraca czy zdrada?…*, Kraków 2017.

[271] See M. Grądzka-Rejak, *Kobieta żydowska…*, pp. 398–402.

further research, although in the light of available sources, this particularly interesting psychological sphere and the decision-making process are difficult to grasp.

Collaboration between Jews and Germans also took place in the context of help provided to the former. It happened, as described in more detail further in this volume, that hiding Jews were caught by the Germans and, hoping to save their lives, informed on the people who had given them shelter, perhaps under the duress of brutal interrogation, beating, etc. It is difficult to assess this behaviour from today's perspective, but such cases should also be considered and included in the research. When analysing post-war reports, it can be noticed that information about cases of captured Jews giving up their previous shelter and the names of specific families, especially in the rural and small-town environment, affected subsequent decisions about helping Jews. It should be borne in mind that under the occupation, the mere imagination that such a situation could happen was enough to prevent individuals or families from deciding to shelter such people.[272]

The Roman Catholic Church was an institution that shaped the attitude of the Polish people towards the Jewish community during the war and influenced their behaviour towards the latter. Both the opinion of the representatives of its hierarchy with regard to the Holocaust[273] and individual actions of the clergy and religious orders were of great importance in shaping attitudes. The Church's voice regarding the treatment of Jews who sought rescue particularly influenced the faithful who lived out in the countryside. In small towns and villages, the priest was seen as a representative of the local elite, whose opinion was to be reckoned with. The views of the clergy could, therefore, to some extent contribute to the behaviour of members of local communities towards Jews.[274] These conclusions are also relevant to clergymen of other denominations and their influence on the attitudes of the faithful.

The aid of church institutions and clergy varied in nature, especially at the early stage of the war. Some Jews assumed that a change of religion would allow them to survive. During this period, teaching prayers and the basics of Christianity, and administering the sacrament of baptism, as well as preparing baptism certificates, was a form of help[275]. At the same time, as Dariusz Libionka has written, at the beginning of the occupation, the clergy drew attention to the 'voluntary act of baptism and the purity of intentions'[276] and care was taken that the catechumens actually participated in the teachings before the change of religion. During the liquidation of the ghettos, the clergy, in cooperation with underground organisations, such as 'Żegota', or with individuals, supplied baptism

[272] See *Dalej jest noc…*, vol. 2, pp. 456–464.

[273] Dariusz Libionka wrote critically about the attitudes and actions of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church towards the Holocaust (*Polska hierarchia kościelna wobec eksterminacji Żydów – próba krytycznego ujęcia*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2009, no. 5, p. 30). See also: D. Libionka, *Kościół w Polsce wobec Zagłady w świetle polskiej publicystyki i historiografii*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 2000, no. 3, p. 329–241. This problem is briefly discussed by Jan Żaryn, *Hierarchia Kościoła Katolickiego wobec relacji polsko-żydowskich w latach 1945–1947* [in:] *Wokół pogromu kieleckiego*, ed. J. Żaryn, Ł. Kamiński, Warszawa 2006, pp. 75–84.

[274] Marcin Zaremba wrote that during the German occupation, already in September 1939, there was an increase in religiousness: '[this] should be considered one of the obvious reactions to fear and the threat of occupation. Moreover, everyday participation in the ritual provided an opportunity to meet' (M. Zaremba, *Wielka Trwoga…*, p. 119).

[275] The GG government ordinance of 10 October 1942 prohibited administering baptism to Jews.

[276] D. Libionka, *Polska hierarchia…*, p. 30. It had its roots back in the interwar period, when priests were instructed that the period of preparation of Jews to receive this sacrament should be at least six months, and they were also required to consult individual cases with their superiors.

certificates, which were to be used to obtain the 'Aryan' documents and to create new identities for the hiding Jews.[277] Activities in this area depended primarily on individual decisions of the clergy. Their scale is unknown.[278]

After Operation 'Reinhardt' began, monasteries also offered shelter to Jewish refugees. One form of assistance for Jews involved hiding them in institutions run by convents: in poor-houses, schools, boarding houses, dormitories and orphanages. Decisions to give shelter to Jewish refugees in monasteries or parish houses were taken individually by monastery superiors or by priests. The exact scale of help provided by convents, including the number of baptisms given by the Church during the period of occupation, is not known. This is due to the specifics of the sources of church provenance. In her book about Jewish children sheltered in monasteries, Ewa Kurek noted a common feature of the reports on the help offered by clergymen and consecrated persons for Jews: 'a certain bias, expressed mainly by the fact that the information contained therein only concerns the positive attitudes of nuns and is clearly directed towards presenting the activities of a given convent from the best side. That is why we never find information there about improper behaviour towards the sheltered children or about the fact that sometimes they refused help for low motives"[279]. Due to the occupation and sanctions for helping Jews, efforts were made to ensure that as few people as possible knew about their presence in church institutions, about issuing false baptism certificates, about actual baptisms or any other form of support. The atmosphere of the post-war years was also not favourable for detailed testimonies on this subject. These factors have further limited the circle of people who could potentially make reports or leave information in their personal diary notes. Both the treatment of the 'Jewish problem' by the hierarchy of the Polish church, and the individual attitudes of the Polish clergy, monks and nuns towards Jews who sought help, are still 'unassimilated subjects'[280] and require thorough research.

The attitudes of some people among the Polish population towards Jews seeking rescue may have been influenced by the attitude of the *Polskie Państwo Podziemne* (PPP; Polish Underground State) and Poland's Government-in-Exile towards the 'Jewish question'. However, it remains an open question to what extent the official position of Polish civilian and military underground structures on Polish-Jewish relations translated into individual behaviour. For the PPP, understood as civilian and military structures that recognised the authority of the Polish Government-in-Exile, the fate of Jews in the occupied Polish territory was not of primary importance, although it was not disregarded either.[281] The main goals of PPP activity were: survival throughout the period of occupation, fight for

[277] For information about the procedure of obtaining the 'Aryan' documents see, among others, Z. Fijałkowski, *Kościół katolicki…*, p. 201.

[278] See M. Grądzka-Rejak, *„Od dłuższego czasu straciłem wszelki kontakt z żydami i żydostwem"…*, pp. 342–371; J. Sellin, *Arcybiskup Adam Stefan Sapieha a Holokaust*, "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" 2014, pp. 774–785.

[279] E. Kurek, *Dzieci żydowskie w klasztorach. Udział żeńskich zgromadzeń zakonnych w akcji ratowania dzieci żydowskich w Polsce w latach 1939–1945*, Zakrzewo 2012, p. 7. Ewa Kurek has established that 199 religious institutions took part in saving Jewish children. They saved no less than 1,200 Jews (E. Kurek, *Udział żeńskich zgromadzeń zakonnych w akcji ratowania dzieci żydowskich w diecezji kieleckiej w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Pomoc świadczona ludności żydowskiej przez Polaków w latach 1939–1945 ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Kielecczyzny*, ed. J. Gapys, A. Dziarmaga, Kielce 2016, p. 193).

[280] D. Libionka, *Między słowami*, "Tygodnik Powszechny", special issue, 23 January 2019, p. 132.

[281] W. Laqueur, *The Terrible Secret. An Investigation into the Suppression of Information about Hitler's "Final Solution"*, London 1980, p. 111.

independence, and preparation to reconstruct the state after the end of the war. However, as the situation of the Jews deteriorated month by month, this forced the underground leadership in occupied Poland to focus more on this issue. During the 1939 campaign, signals and reports included information about the attitudes of the Jewish people under the Soviet occupation and growing anti-Semitism, both among civilians and in political circles.[282] Information about the situation of the Jewish people was also sent to Poland's Government-in-Exile from the territories occupied by the Third Reich. The text 'Activity of the occupation authorities in the territory of the Republic of Poland from 1 September to 1 November 1940' included the following information: 'from the first days of September until the present day, the fate of Jewry in the occupied territories has been a streak of suffering, humiliation, persecution and expropriation'[283].

The Polish Underground State created several cells that focused on the situation faced by the Jews. In 1940, the Department of Ethnic Minorities had already been established in the sub-unit 'W', subsequently called 'Z' (and later code named 'B'), headed by Dr Ludwik Widerszal, 'Krysiński', 'Pisarczyk', of the Information Department of the *Biuro Informacji i Propagandy* (BIP; Information and Propaganda Bureau) of the ZWZ Headquarters[284]. From 1941 it was headed by Stanisław Herbst 'Chrobot'. The department's task was to obtain information about the situation of ethnic minorities in the territory occupied by the Germans, as well as in the areas under the occupation of the Soviet Union. These came from the official and underground press, from informants, from contacts in Jewish circles, and from reports sent by local BIP offices[285]. The information thus obtained was used to create reports: short ones on current issues, and longer ones to discuss certain subjects, and then forwarded to the ZWZ authorities, the DRK and the Government-in-Exile[286]. Information was also provided about Polish-Jewish relations, including their negative aspects, and about post-war plans to persuade Jews to emigrate from the country.[287] General Stefan 'Grot' Rowecki expressed fears about an outbreak of uncontrolled violence against Jews.[288] In February 1940, Jan Karski (*nom-de-guerre:* Jan Romuald Kozielewski)[289] prepared a report expressing concerns about the German policy of involving Poles in anti-Jewish campaigns and the resulting

---

[282] D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów…*, pp. 18–23. See A. Ciołkosz, *Raport z okupowanej Polski…*, pp. 144–147.

[283] D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów…*, p. 24. See *Działalność władz okupacyjnych na terytorium Rzeczypospolitej w okresie 1 września – 1 listopada 1940. Raport z archiwum politycznego Prof. Stanisława Kota*, ed. J. Gmitruk, Z. Hemmerling, J. Sałkowski, Warszawa 1989.

[284] The Information Department of the BIP of the ZWZ-AK Headquarters was headed by Jerzy Makowiecki 'Malicki', 'Tomasz'.

[285] A. Puławski, *W obliczu zagłady. Rząd RP na Uchodźstwie, Delegatura Rządu RP na Kraj, ZWZ-AK wobec deportacji Żydów do obozów zagłady (1941–1942)*, Lublin 2009, pp. 26–27; D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów…*, p. 35

[286] T. Prekerowa, *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom…*, pp. 49–50.

[287] See D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów…*, pp. 24–27; 34. A. Puławski, *W obliczu zagłady: Rząd RP na Uchodźstwie…*, pp. 34–43.

[288] D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów…*, p. 31.

[289] For more information about the activity of Jan Karski see: J. Karski, *Story of a Secret State: My Report to the World*, Washington 2014; A. Żbikowski, *Karski*, Warszawa 2014; A. Puławski, *W obliczu zagłady…*; *idem*, *Polskie Państwo Podziemne wobec Zagłady*, "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" 2015, no. 2, pp. 317–335; *idem*, *Wobec „niespotykanego w dziejach mordu". Rząd RP na uchodźstwie, Delegatura Rządu RP na Kraj, AK a eksterminacja ludności żydowskiej od „wielkiej akcji" do powstania w getcie warszawskim*, Chełm 2018.

consequences.[290] As early as January 1940, the '*Biuletyn Informacyjny'* ('Information Bulletin'), the press organ of the ZWZ Headquarters, warned that 'any direct or indirect collaboration with the Germans in persecuting Jews is subversion', like any other form of collaboration with the Third Reich.[291] With time, attacking Jews in the streets was also stigmatised and warning were issued against giving in to German anti-Semitic propaganda. During the period of Nazi German occupation, information about the fate of Polish Jews also reached the other side of the Atlantic ocean, and this does not apply to diplomatic contacts only.

A scientific paper entitled 'Polish Jews Behind the Walls of Nazi Ghettos', delivered in January 1942 in New York by Szlomo Mendelsohn, is an example. Its purpose was to 'present facts from everyday life of Jews under Nazi rule'[292]. The lecture was to discuss the situation in the so-called residential districts in territories under German occupation before the outbreak of the Soviet-German war in June 1941. The lecturer based his knowledge, among others, on the 'Gazeta Żydowska' ('Jewish Newspaper'), private letters, and also reports of the Polish Underground State that reached the Allies. The author had a relatively good understanding of the situation of Polish Jews in the larger ghettos of the GG. He provided very detailed information on individuals, meetings, discussions, and dates of the various ordinances and their effects. Mendelsohn described the food supply problems, difficult living conditions, forced labour, but he also mentioned attempts to recreate, in the ghettos, the kind of life that had been lived before the outbreak of the war. This was manifested, for example, in organising artistic life in some ghettos. This proves that information about the fate of Polish Jews reached those who were interested and residents of the United States.

In February 1942, as part of the *Referat Mniejszości Narodowych* (Office of Ethnic Minorities) of the ZWZ-AK Headquarters, a separate, one-man office for Jewish affairs was established, which collected information about the situation of Jews in occupied Poland, and which was run by Henryk Woliński 'Wacław', 'Zakrzewski'[293]. He established contacts in various ghettos and recruited informers there who supplied him with information about the situation in the closed districts. Thanks to his work, as well as the activities of Herbst, Widerszal and Makowiecki, reports about the situation of the Jewish population were prepared in the following months. In February 1942, they wrote about the situation of the Jewish population in the ghettos in Warsaw, Warsaw, Vilna and Lvov[294]. In April 1942, material was prepared for the BBC radio about the persecution of Jews and activities aimed at their extermination. This study was authored by Antoni Szymanowski, who worked with Woliński. This is an example of material created by the PPP to inform the Western world about the fate of Jews in occupied Poland. The reports also discussed the Kulmhof extermination camp at Chełmno nad Nerem and the deportation of Jews from the Lublin region. These papers were written out of fear that Poles would be persecuted on a similar scale (and there were many more such reports of German retaliatory actions against Poles in 1942), they included no suggestions of how to proceed in the situation nor

[290] D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów…*, p. 26.
[291] *Ibid*.
[292] S. Mendelsohn, *Polscy Żydzi za murami nazistowskich gett*, ed. M. Skwara, Szczecin 2017.
[293] T. Prekerowa, *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom…*, p. 51.
[294] D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów…*, p. 37.

requests for guidance on what to do.[295] The official's activity intensified in the summer, after the start of the so-called Great Action. As shown by Adam Puławski, five messages on this subject are known that reached London from the occupied Poland. Two were authored by Stefan Korboński 'Nowak' (26 July and 11 August 1942), and three were signed by Stefan Rowecki 'Grot' (31 July and twice 19 August 1942).[296]

Due to the limited possibilities of reaction in occupied Poland, the persecution and extermination of the Jewish people obliged Poland's exiled Ministries of Internal Affairs, of Foreign Affairs, of Social Welfare and of Information and Documentation to inform the Allied countries about the scale and extent of this persecution. After the end of the so-called Great Action, at least three couriers sent by the DRK or the AK Headquarters reported about the Holocaust. The first of them was Wojciech Mańkowski (an envoy of the DRK), who left the occupied Poland at the beginning of September 1942. Adam Smulikowski was another courier who raised this issue. His mission began in mid-October 1942. Jan Karski was the third one to reach his destination, having left occupied Poland on 27 September 1942.[297]

As time passed, when the Germans were carrying out the physical extermination of Jews and liquidating more of their communities, the underground justice system punished blackmailers and *szmalcownicy*. As already mentioned, on 18 March 1943, the Polish Underground State officially recognised *szmalcownictwo* as 'a grave crime against the laws of the Republic of Poland'. *Szmalcownictwo* was usually one of the charges, in addition to other offences stigmatised by the PPP. The perpetrators were to be punished by death. The exact number of executed sentences is unknown. Historians estimate that there could have been as many as fifty or so.[298]

The Polish government was the first among the governments of the Allied countries to publish a report on the extermination of the Jewish people, in a note issued by Foreign Minister Edward Raczyński on 10 December 1942, acting in defence of the Jews murdered by the Third Reich. In addition to the active information and propaganda campaign on the radio and in printed publications, from mid-1942 on, attempts were made through diplomatic channels to provoke military intervention by Allied states, proposing, among others, to bomb German territories and the extermination camps in Poland, as well as to spark other retaliation against the Third Reich. The note included requests to obtain a declaration from the Allied states that the German criminals would be punished. Jan Karski's visit to the US President Franklin D. Roosevelt in July 1943, during which the Polish envoy, among other important matters, tried to provide comprehensive information on the tragic situation of the Jewish people, was of a similar nature. His aim was to elicit a reaction from the Allied states.[299]

In February 1943, Witold Bieńkowski ('Jan', 'Kalski', 'Wenecki') established the Jewish Office of the DRK. Władysław Bartoszewski was appointed his deputy in this

---

[295] A. Puławski, *W obliczu zagłady…*, pp. 550–552.

[296] A. Puławski, *Wobec "niespotykanego w dziejach mordu"…*, pp. 29–77, 824.

[297] *Ibid*, pp. 319–361, 825–826.

[298] D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów…*, pp. 121–125; T. Prekerowa, *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom…*, pp. 278–295. According to the findings of Dariusz Libionka, 'the first death sentence was issued by the Civil Special Court on 12 January 1943, but the first sentence against a blackmailer almost six months later'.

[299] See A. Żbikowski, *Karski…*

office. The tasks of this cell included, among others, providing the 'Żegota' Council with funds for aid operations, sending reports on the situation of the Jewish population to the Government in London, and facilitating contacts between the Jewish underground resistance and foreign countries[300].

Without waiting for help from allied states, the Polish diplomatic mission in neutral Switzerland turned into a centre whose purpose was to save Jews, mainly Polish, Dutch and German. Almost 90 percent of its budget was allocated to activities of this type. Agnieszka Haska wrote about the activities of Ambassador Aleksander Ładoś: 'The post in Bern has exceptional merits in this field among other embassies; not only did it offer extensive financial and material support for Jews living or interned in Switzerland, but it also joined the campaign to help Polish Jews in Shanghai and, semi-legally, arranging South American documents for occupied Poland, and offered its diplomatic channels to organisations that helped Jews. As a result, information about their fate in the *General Government* also reached the West'[301]. The so-called Bernese group consisted of diplomats from the Legation of the Republic of Poland, a representative of the RELICO (Relief Committee for Jewish War Refugees) established by the World Jewish Congress, and a representative of Agudat Israel. Its leading activists were: Aleksander Ładoś (Polish Envoy in Bern), Abraham Silberschein (originator of the RELICO), Konstanty Rokicki (Polish consul in Bern), Chaim Eiss (activist of Agudat Israel from Zurich), Stefan Ryniewicz (deputy of Ładoś) and Juliusz Kühl (expert for contacts with Jewish organisations). The Bernese group was informal, had no structure, and its most important activities led to obtain Latin American passports (including Paraguay, Peru, Honduras and Haiti) for Jewish fugitives.

The post in Bern also intervened on behalf of Polish citizens (including Jews) in Greece and Italy. Swiss diplomatic couriers were used for this. "The most important thing, however, was to help Jews in occupied Poland, in which the Bern legation played a key role. First, it brokered the transfer of goods and cooperated with the International Red Cross in agreeing the needs. For example, in 1942, it negotiated the financing of a vaccine against typhus by the Federation of Polish Jews in Argentina and its transfer to Poland. Secondly, it transmitted messages from the occupied Poland and from Jewish organisations in Switzerland not only to London but also to the United States, which was important during the official suspension of contacts with America."[302] According to historians, between 8,000 and 10,000 documents protecting against immediate deportation to extermination camps were issued. However, the number of people who survived thanks to these is not known.

Another Polish diplomat involved in helping Jewish people was Tadeusz Romer, an ambassador of Poland's Government-in-Exile who resided in Shanghai. He continued to help the refugees who received documents from Chiune Sugihara, a Japanese diplomat

---

[300] A. Puławski, *W obliczu zagłady…*, pp. 42–43.

[301] A. Haska, *"Proszę Pana Ministra o energiczną interwencję". Aleksander Ładoś (1891–1963) i ratowanie Żydów przez Poselstwo RP w Bernie*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2015, no. 11, p. 299. For more about Aleksander Ładoś and the so-called Bernese group see also: P. Stauffer, *Polacy, Żydzi, Szwajcarzy*, translated by K. Stefańska-Müller, Warszawa 2008 (originally published as *Polen – Juden – Schweizer: Felix Calonder (1921–1937), „Exilpolens" Berner Emissäre (1939–1945), die Schweiz und Katyn (1943)*, Zürich 2004 – translator's note); D. Drywa, *Działalność Poselstwa RP w Bernie na rzecz polsko-żydowskich uchodźców w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Okupowana Europa. Podobieństwa i różnice*, ed. W. Grabowski, Warszawa 2014, pp. 99–123.

[302] A. Haska, *"Proszę Pana Ministra o energiczną interwencję"…*, pp. 305–306.

in Lithuania. Other diplomats were also involved in helping Jews at various stages of the German occupation, including Henryk Sławik, who was in Hungary from September 1939. Initially, he headed the Citizens' Committee for the Protection of Polish Refugees there, and then was appointed a delegate of the Minister of Labour of Poland's Government-in-Exile. Sławik, acting in cooperation with Hungarian government delegate József Antall, issued documents to the refugees. This help was provided, among others, to Jewish refugees from Poland.[303] Within the scope of the material assistance offered by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Polish Legation in Lisbon managed to organise dispatch of 26,000 food parcels to the *General Government* between December 1940 and November 1941. The operation was resumed from mid-February 1943, sending 10,000 more.

On 22 July 1942, the Germans commenced the so-called Great Action in the Warsaw Ghetto. At that time, the Polish Underground State did not undertake any operations that could disturb the deportations. Initially, however, it was not known where the overcrowded transports were headed. As their destination became clear, steps were taken to help the people subjected to mass killing. The BIP of the AK Headquarters saw the need to establish a secret organisation to help Jews. The initiative was supported by the AK Commander-in-Chief Stefan Rowecki 'Grot' [304]. The KWC (Civil Struggle Directorate, established in late 1940/early 1941 as part of the Information Department of the BIP of the ZWZ Headquarters) protested on behalf of the Polish Underground State and condemned the mass crime against the Jews. At the same time, it emphasised that it was unable to actively defend the Jewish community. This was due to very limited financial capabilities and insufficient military facilities, among others. Moreover, the KWC criticised the cases of Poles taking over Jewish property.[305] The AK supported the Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa (ŻOB; Jewish Combat Organization) in a way that was possible at the time, and during the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising it carried out several military actions at the ghetto wall.[306] At the same time, the DRK issued a statement urging the Polish people to offer further assistance to Jews.

One of the organisations that helped those in need, including the Jewish people, was the Roman Catholic social and educational *Front Odrodzenia Polski* (FOP; Front of Poland's Rebirth). It was headed by Zofia Kossak-Szczucka, and her closest associates were: Maria Lasocka, Witold Bieńkowski, Ignacy Barski and Władysław Bartoszewski.[307] A few weeks after the start of the so-called Great Action, Zofia Kossak-Szczucka and other members of the FOP prepared a 'Protest', which was distributed by the underground resistance in the streets of Warsaw on 11 August 1942. It read: 'The world is looking at this crime, more

[303] See W. Frazik, *Emisariusz wolnej Polski. Biografia polityczna Wacława Felczaka (1916–1993)*, Cracow 2013, pp. 64, 71, 110–111, 153; G. Łubczyk, *Henryk Sławik. Wielki zapomniany Bohater Trzech Narodów*, Warszawa 2008.
[304] T. Prekerowa, *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom…*, p. 51.
[305] D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów…*, pp. 46 ff
[306] *Ibid*, pp. 79–82; B. Engelking, J. Leociak, *Getto warszawskie. Przewodnik po nieistniejącym mieście*, Warszawa 2013, pp. 785–815; M. Urynowicz, *Pokazali, że potrafią walczyć*, "Pamięć.pl" 2013, no. 4, pp. 32–35; T. Strzembosz, *Akcje zbrojne podziemnej Warszawy 1939–1945*, chapter 12: *Starcia zbrojne kwiecień 1943 – lipiec 1944*, Warszawa 1983; D. Libionka, L. Weinbaum, *Bohaterowie, hochsztaplerzy, opisywacze. Wokół Żydowskiego Związku Wojskowego*, Warszawa 2011; B. Mark, *Walka i zagłada warszawskiego getta*, Warszawa 1959; J. Stroop, *Żydowska dzielnica mieszkaniowa w Warszawie już nie istnieje!*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warszawa 2009.
[307] T. Prekerowa, *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom…*, p. 52.

terrible than anything history has seen, and remains silent. The slaughter of millions of defenceless people takes place amidst a general, sinister silence. […] This silence cannot be tolerated any longer. Whatever its motives, it is despicable. One cannot remain passive in the face of crime. Whoever remains silent in the face of murder becomes the murderer's accomplice. Whoever does not condemn, gives permission.'[308] Although it was stated in the document that its authors still perceived Jews as enemies of Poland, they also saw in them people in need of help and encouraged Polish people to provide it.

A month later, on 27 September 1942, Zofia Kossak-Szczucka (FOP) and Wanda Krahelska-Filipowicz (*Polska Organizacja Demokratyczna* – POD; Polish Democratic Organization)) became the heads of the *Tymczasowy Komitet Pomocy Żydom im. Konrada Żegoty* ('Konrad Żegota' Temporary Committee of Assistance to the Jews)[309]. The 14 October 1942 issue of 'Rzeczpospolita of Poland', the journal of the DRK, published a communiqué about the establishment of the Committee: 'As a result of an initiative of a number of social organisations from Roman Catholic and democratic circles, a *Komisja Pomocy Społecznej* (Commission of Social Assistance) for the Jewish people affected by the savage persecution of Jews by the Germans is being organised. The Commission will try to help the victims of Nazi violence, as far as possible with the available means and capabilities, which are to be taken into account given the occupation of this country."[310] The Committee's activities were hampered by financial problems and the fact that it consisted of a relatively small group of people from only two milieus: Roman Catholic and democratic organisations. Therefore, these activities consisted in helping fugitives from the ghetto (each member cared for up to a dozen people or so). New identities were organised for these people along with 'Aryan' papers. Stories were made up to explain why they had to live in secrecy. Accommodation was sought and small sums of money were provided to cover the cost of living. Teresa Prekerowa wrote that often the work undertaken was not fully effective, and therefore the Committee supported about 90 people in Warsaw and the same number of people in need from outside the capital: 'lack of closer contacts between the people participating in the work of the Committee resulted in dispersed efforts, duplicated activities, and a lot of energy was devoted to achieve just single goals'[311].

On 4 December 1942, the Provisional Committee was transformed into the *Rada Pomocy Żydom "Żegota"* (RPŻ, 'Żegota' Council of Assistance to the Jews) operating at the DRK. Marcin Urynowicz wrote that the creation of the 'Żegota' was possible thanks to the efforts of Woliński from the Jewish office of the Information Department of the BIP of the ZWZ-AK Headquarters, the Polish Democratic Organisation and the FOP[312]. It was formed from representatives of various circles and political parties.[313] Funds for the

[308] Text from: https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/aktualnosci/protest-75-lat-temu-zofia-kossak-wezwala-do-potepienia-zaglady, access on 16 April 2019.

[309] In documents from that time, it was called the Commission for Social Aid for the Jewish People or the Social Committee for Aid to the Jewish People.

[310] T. Prekerowa, *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom…*, p. 55.

[311] *Ibid*, p. 57.

[312] M. Urynowicz, *Zorganizowana i indywidualna pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej eksterminowanej przez okupanta niemieckiego w okresie II wojny światowej* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką…*, pp. 217–218.

[313] Julian Grobelny from the *Polska Partia Socjalistyczna* (PPS; Polish Socialist Party) became the chairman, with Tadeusz Rek from the *Stronnictwo Ludowe* (SL; People's Party) and Leon Feiner from the Bund as his deputies.

activities of the Council came mainly from the Polish Government in London, from Jewish organisations: Bund and the Jewish National Committee, and from foreign institutions.[314] The financing of the RPŻ is one of problematic issues. Historians estimate that not all funds formally transferred by the government went to the 'Żegota'[315]. Waldemar Grabowski stressed: 'the issue of money raises a lot of emotions, but it is worth remembering that the DRK did not receive sufficient subsidies in virtually any year. The aid received did not even meet the DRK's budget approved by the Polish Government'[316].

In the letter of the DRK of 29 December 1942, the responsibilities of the Council were formulated: 'to provide help for Jews as victims of the extermination campaign of the occupiers, namely assistance in rescuing them from death, legalising them, accommodating them, providing material allowances or, where this is advisable, search for paid employment as the basis for existence, management of funds and their distribution – in other words, activities that may directly or indirectly fall within the scope of assistance'[317]. The primary goal of the Council was to save the Jews who were being systematically murdered in the GG. Workers of the RPŻ provided false documents to those seeking refuge on the 'Aryan' side and, if possible, they also offered them financial support. An important part of 'Żegota's' work involved finding safe hiding places and distributing food for those in hiding. Its workers warned against dangers and organised departures for people at risk of arrest, and they helped inmates escape from labour camps. It is estimated that by the end of 1944, about 3,500–4,000 people had benefited from 'Żegota' financial aid.[318] Its employees issued about 50,000–60,000 forged documents.[319] The children's office headed by Irena Sendler helped the youngest victims of the persecution. Historians argue about the number of children saved by Sendler and her associates – most scientific publications tend to agree on 2,500 – but according to Anna Bikont's latest findings, there asmay have been as many several hundred cases.[320] There were also several escapes of prisoners from labour camps and illegal transfers to Hungary. In addition to the Warsaw headquarters, local agencies were created in Cracow and Lvov.

There is no doubt that agencies of the PPP and Poland's Government-in-Exile were not indifferent to the fate of Polish Jews. Historians who study the attitude of the military and

---

The presidium of the Council included, among others: Marek Arczyński from the *Stronnictwo Demokratyczne* (SD; Democratic Party), Władysław Bartoszewski from the FOP, Adolf Berman from the *Żydowski Komitet Narodowy* (ŻKN; Jewish National Committee) and Witold Bieńkowski, the head of the Jewish office at the DRK. Zofia Kossak-Szczucka, the author of earlier initiatives, did not become a member of 'Żegota', she delegated her trusted worker, Władysław Bartoszewski. Subsequently the 'Żegota' was chaired by: Julian Grobelny 'Trojan' (PPS-WRN) until February 1944; Roman Jabłonowski 'Gruszecki' (no party member) May–July 1944; Leon Feiner 'Mikołaj' (Bund) November 1944–January 1945:

[314] M. Urynowicz, *Zorganizowana i indywidualna pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej…*, pp. 224–230.

[315] *Ibid*, pp. 224–227; D. Stola, *Nadzieja i zagłada: Ignacy Schwarzbart – żydowski przedstawiciel w Radzie Narodowej RP (1940–1945)*, Warszawa 1995, p. 208; K. Iranek-Osmecki, *Kto ratuje jedno życie… Polacy i Żydzi 1939–1945*, London 1968, p. 243; W. Grabowski, *Rada Pomocy Żydom „Żegota" w strukturach Polskiego Państwa Podziemnego*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2010, no. 11, pp. 40–51.

[316] W. Grabowski, *Rada Pomocy Żydom…*, p. 50.

[317] T. Prekerowa, *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom…*, p. 61.

[318] M. Urynowicz, *Zorganizowana i indywidualna pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej…*, pp. 238–239.

[319] T. Prekerowa, *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom…*, p. 161.

[320] See A. Bikont, *Sendlerowa…*; A. Mieszkowska, *Matka dzieci Holocaustu. Historia Ireny Sendlerowej*, Warszawa 2004; eadem, *Dzieci Ireny Sendlerowej*, Warszawa 2011; eadem, *Prawdziwa historia Ireny Sendlerowej*, Warszawa 2014; H. Grubowska, *Ta, która ratowała Żydów. Rzecz o Irenie Sendlerowej*, Warszawa 2014.

civilian structures of the Polish underground resistance towards the Holocaust assess their actions with criticism, pointing out the neglect and lack of reaction, but they emphasise that the intentions of the Polish underground resistance should be assessed positively[321]. Dariusz Libionka remarked, 'There is no doubt that the Polish Underground State acted seriously on behalf of the Jewish people'[322], and added, 'The point is to see these matters in the right proportions.'[323] Analysis of subsequent declarations and actions, despatched messages and reports about the Holocaust, however, leads to the conclusion formulated by Grzegorz Berendt that 'The help of underground resistance institutions [for the Jewish people] was too small and poorly developed compared to the needs.'[324] The most important initiative of the PPP to help Jews – 'Żegota' – was established in December 1942, when most of the Polish Jews had been exterminated. Also assistance during the fighting in the Warsaw ghetto, including the armed struggle, had a rather symbolic dimension.

## CONCLUSION

Selected orders and bans introduced by the Germans during the first few months of their occupation indicate their areas of interference and the large-scale regulation of the Jewish population's everyday life. The regulations introduced successively were aimed at increasing the constraints of the entire community to which they were addressed. The Jews were deprived of the right to roam freely in public areas, or in their own homes, as German soldiers were allowed to enter at will.[325] On the one hand, the occupier's legislation marginalised both Polish and Jewish communities; on the other, it took advantage of the past events and differences, deepening alienation and existing barriers.

Many factors influenced the diverse attitudes of Poles towards those sentenced to extermination during the war, the most important of which have been discussed in this text. Attitudes towards the Jewish population were conditioned by the occupier's policy and its consequences. The reality of the German occupation, extremely complex, entailing terror, crimes and widespread fear, had a significant impact on the attitudes adopted by the inhabitants of the *General Government* and of the Polish territories incorporated into the Reich. Territorial considerations, political and financial divisions across the population, living conditions, ideological and religious influence, as well as individual circumstances and motivations, determined the choice of behaviour towards the Jews who sought rescue. Emanuel Ringelblum, when he watched the reality of Warsaw during the period of Nazi German occupation, noted: 'The life of a Pole who hides Jews is not easy. There is mad terror in the country. In this respect, Poland ranks second in Europe, after Yugoslavia.

---

321 A. Żbikowski, *Antysemityzm, szmalcownictwo, współpraca z Niemcami a stosunki polsko-żydowskie…*, pp. 482 ff

322 D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu na Kraj…*, p. 138.

323 *Ibid*.

324 G. Berendt, *Cena życia…*, p. 140. See A. Puławski, *W obliczu Zagłady…*, p. 546 ('It seems correct to make the general statement that the attitude of Polish authorities towards the Holocaust has changed at the end of 1942. One of these elements was to establish the 'Żegota' Council of Assistance to the Jews. There is no doubt, however, that it was not so much the Jewish cause as the threat to the Poles that was the reason for what historians call the transition "from passive resistance to limited struggle"').

325 M. Janczewska, *Codzienność i niecodzienność Zagłady. Dom jako idea i dom jako przestrzeń mieszkalna* [in:] *Literatura polska wobec Zagłady (1939–1968)*, ed. S. Buryła, D. Krawczyńska and J. Leociak, Warszawa 2012, p. 84.

The best part of the population, the noblest and the most self-sacrificing individuals are deported en masse to concentration camps or prisons. Spying and denunciations flourish in this country, which is largely due to the mass of true and false *Volksdeutsche*. Arrests and manhunts everywhere. Constant search for weapons and smuggling on trains, the same in city streets. The popular masses are poisoned daily by the venom of anti-Semitism from the pages of the press, on the radio. Etc. In this kind of atmosphere of anxiety and terror, of passivity and indifference, hiding Jews in one's apartment is very difficult when everything around has conspired against the Jews. A Jew in the apartment of an intellectual, a worker, or a commoner is dynamite that can explode at any moment and blow up the whole apartment'[326].

Research on Polish-Jewish relations during the war requires special care. It should not lead to clichés, generalisations, sweeping statements, treating the community as either good or bad, as one that either purely helped or solely denounced and collaborated. Władysław Bartoszewski, who was involved in helping the Jewish people, noticed this problem years later: 'However, one must also take into account that war brings with it a crisis of morality, sharpens the extremes, and polarises good and bad attitudes. On the good wing, positive things mutate to the point of heroism. On the bad wing, the carelessness, fear, lack of good will, bad will, unkindness, they mutate into wickedness. If we assume that in every human population there is a percentage of self-sacrificing, decent, goodwill people and a circle of self-serving ego-maniacs, bad people with a tendency to make their lives easier at the cost of violating the norms of social coexistence, then between these groups lies the majority, the people who say in the polls that they have no opinion on a certain matter. These are people, whom extreme circumstances can turn into heroes or into perpetrators or accomplices of evil.'[327] Therefore, when writing about the attitudes of the Polish people towards Jews, one should take into account many factors: the multidimensional reality of the occupation, the context of events, and the circumstances that triggered the need for relations. In scientific research, especially on such a complex subject, one should avoid unjustified generalisations or superficial judgments. There should be no room for either exaggerated glorification and idealisation of only one category of attitudes, nor for blaming the entire population for cases of negative behaviour. This also applies to the analysis of the attitudes and behaviours of those people who remained passive during the period of occupation or took no action for various reasons. This is not a matter of justifying *szmalcownictwo* or other disgraces, or about disregarding the efforts of those who provided help, regardless of the consequences that threatened them. Both these, essentially different, types of narratives lead to a manipulation of facts and distort the image of Polish-Jewish relations. A reliable, critical, thorough and multifaceted reconstruction of people's attitudes and behaviour towards the doomed Jewish population is a challenge facing researchers of this topic.

[326] E. Ringelblum, *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie…*, pp. 156–157.

[327] *Rozmowa z Władysławem Bartoszewskim przeprowadzona przez Andrzeja Friszke w lipcu 2002 r.* [in:] *Żegota. Rada Pomocy Żydom 1942-1945. Wybór dokumentów*, ed. A.K. Kunert, Warszawa 2002, p. 36.

Martyna Grądzka-Rejak, Aleksandra Namysło

# "INDEX OF POLES MURDERED OR PERSECUTED FOR PROVIDING HELP TO JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II"

## STATUS OF RESEARCH, RESULTS OF THE FIRST STAGE OF THE PROJECT, RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE

This publication presents the preliminary results of work carried out within the 'Index of Poles murdered or persecuted for helping Jews during World War II' programme. The initiative to launch this project came from the community associated with the Cracow-based *Instytut Studiów Strategicznych* (Institute of Strategic Studies) foundation, which was the organisational partner of this undertaking until 2009.[1] At that time, the following were invited to cooperate in the implementation of the project: the *Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych* (Chief Directorate of National Archives) and the *Instytut Pamięci Narodowej* (IPN; Institute of National Remembrance) (since 2006), as well as the *Państwowe Muzeum Auschwitz-Birkenau* (National Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau) at Oświęcim, Yad Vashem – The World Holocaust Remembrance Center, the *Niemiecki Instytut Historyczny / Deutsches Historisches Institut* (German Historical Institute) in Warsaw and the Żydowski Instytut Historyczny im. E. Ringelbluma (ŻIH; 'E. Ringelblum' Jewish Historical Institute) in Warsaw. During 2009–2011, the *Papieski Uniwersytet Jana Pawła II* (Pontifical University of John Paul II) took on the care of the programme. During this period, project activities mainly focused on searching in church archives. Since 2015, the project has been implemented jointly with the *Fundacja Polsko-Niemieckie Pojednanie* / *Stiftung Polnisch-Deutsche Aussöhnung* (Foundation for Polish-German Reconciliation).

### THE STATUS OF RESEARCH

Polish-Jewish relations during World War II have been of constant interest to researchers over the years, which has resulted in numerous publications on this issue. Discussions

[1] The *Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych* (Chief Directorate of National Archives) was the first institution to take the project under its wing. It prepared its factual and methodological support. Among others, a team led by Dr Anna Krochmal prepared the questionnaires for entering query results and created the first computer database to record information about persecution against Polish citizens for helping Jews, obtained as a result of the investigation.

of the topic can be found in texts written by Jolanta Gajowniczek[2], Shmuel Krakowski[3], Michael C. Steinlauf[4], Lucjan Dobroszycki[5], Jerzy Tomaszewski[6], Israel Gutman[7], Natalia Aleksiun[8], Dariusz Libionka[9], Piotr Forecki[10] or Elżbieta Rączy[11], among others. They have analysed work [12] that has entered the canon of literature on the mutual relations of both these ethnic groups during World War II. They have discussed, among others, work by Tatiana Berenstein and Adam Rutkowski [13], Szymon Datner[14], Władysław Bartoszewski and Zofia Lewinówna[15], Friedman[16], Emanuel Ringelblum[17], Kazimierz Iranek-Osmecki[18], Stanisław Wroński and Maria Zwolakowa[19], Marek Arczyński[20], Teresa Prekerowa[21], Anna Poray[22] or Wacław Zajączkowski[23]. The authors of the historiography texts mentioned above, while analysing the work on Polish-Jewish relations, also referred to the work of Jan T. Gross, which provoked stormy discussions among historians.[24]

As a result of various circumstances, primarily of a political nature, the narrative of the broadly understood provision of help for Jews by the Polish population dominated in Poland under the communist rule. Both individual stories and the activity of organisations,

---

[2] J. Gajowniczek, *Pomoc udzielana Żydom przez Polaków w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej. Materiały do bibliografii. Piśmiennictwo polskie*, Warszawa 1983.

[3] S. Krakowski, *The Holocaust of Polish Jewry in Polish Historiography and Polish Emigre Circles* [in:] *The Holocaust of Polish Jewry in Jewish Historiography, The Historiography of the Holocaust Period: Proceedings of the Fifth Yad Vashem International Conference*, March 1983, ed. S. Netzer, I. Gutman, Jerusalem 1988.

[4] M.C. Steinlauf, *Pamięć nieprzyswojona. Polska pamięć Zagłady*, Warszawa 2001.

[5] L. Dobroszycki, *Polska historiografia na temat Zagłady* [in:] *Holocaust z perspektywy półwiecza. Pięćdziesiąta rocznica powstania w getcie warszawskim, materiały z konferencji zorganizowanej przez ŻIH w dn. 29–31 III 1993*, ed. D. Grinberg, P. Szapiro, Warszawa 1994.

[6] J. Tomaszewski, *Historiografia polska o Zagładzie*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 2000, no. 2.

[7] I. Gutman, *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie w świetle żydowskiej historiografii i literatury*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 2000, no. 1, pp. 3–11.

[8] N. Aleksiun, *Polska i zagraniczna historiografia na temat stosunków polsko-żydowskich w okresie drugiej wojny światowej*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2005, vol. 1, pp. 32–51.

[9] D. Libionka, *Polskie piśmiennictwo na temat zorganizowanej i indywidualnej pomocy Żydom (1945–2008)*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2008, vol. 4, pp. 17–80.

[10] P. Forecki, *Od "Shoah" do "Strachu". Spory o polsko-żydowską przeszłość i pamięć w debatach publicznych*, Poznań 2010.

[11] E. Rączy, *Historiografia polska przełomu XX/XXI stulecia wobec Zagłady Żydów i stosunków polsko-żydowskich. Zarys problematyki*, "Białostockie Teki Historyczne" 2017, vol. 15.

[12] So far, Dariusz Libionka has made the most complete analysis in his text: *Polskie piśmiennictwo na temat zorganizowanej i indywidualnej pomocy Żydom (1945–2008)*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2008, vol. 4, pp. 17–80.

[13] T. Berenstein, A. Rutkowski, *O ratownictwie w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 1960, vol. 35; *eidem*, *Pomoc Żydom w Polsce 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1963.

[14] S. Datner, *Las sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1968; *idem*, *Zbrodnie hitlerowskie na Żydach zbiegłych z gett*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 1970, no. 3 (75), pp. 7–29.

[15] W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, Kraków 1966 (2nd edition: Kraków 1969).

[16] P. Friedman, *Their Brother's Keeper*, New York 1957.

[17] E. Ringelblum, *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie w czasie drugiej wojny światowej*, Warszawa 1988.

[18] K. Iranek-Osmecki, *Kto ratuje jedno życie… Polacy i Żydzi 1939–1945*, London 1968.

[19] *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, ed. S. Wroński, M. Zwolakowa, Warszawa 1971.

[20] M. Arczyński, W. Balcerak, *Kryptonim 'Żegota'. Z dziejów pomocy Żydom w Polsce 1939–1945*, Warszawa 1979.

[21] T. Prekerowa, *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom w Warszawie 1942–1945*, Warszawa 1982.

[22] *Those Who Risked Their Lives*, ed. A. Poray, Chicago 2007.

[23] W. Zajączkowski, *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988.

[24] J.T. Gross, *Sąsiedzi. Historia zagłady żydowskiego miasteczka*, Sejny 2000.

such as the 'Żegota' Council of Assistance to the Jews or the Roman Catholic Church[25] were described. A certain intensification of popular and scientific publications on these issues took place on the wave of the so-called political thaw in 1956, and also during the anti-Semitic campaign in 1968. In principle, however, negative attitudes of Poles towards Jews were not researched at the time. Articles on such topics appeared only in the émigré press. The so-called anti-Zionist campaign of 1967–1968 led to the politicisation of the historical discourse about Polish-Jewish relations during World War II. Scientific research was politically burdened, and censorship interfered with scientific or press publications. Most of the work published in Poland at the time presented a simplified picture of Polish-Jewish relations. The main focus was on the help given to Jews, overemphasising its scale. These descriptions were often contrasted with the narrative of post-war Jewish ingratitude and the alleged lack of support for the people to whom the survivors owed their lives. The promoters of this perspective also used language that was offensive to Jews.[26]

In the 1970s, the researchers' attention was focused primarily on the issue of organised help for Jews. The situation of people hiding in Warsaw was also analysed. Many publications were critical towards the texts published abroad, considering them defamatory of Poles as they suggested the latter's complicity in the crimes. In the late 1970s and in the 1980s, historians attempted to show the broad spectrum of Polish-Jewish relations. However, this tendency failed to persist. In the 1980s, after the end of the so-called legal 'Solidarity' period, research continued on organised aid provided mainly by the 'Żegota' Council of Assistance to the Jews and the Polish Underground State, of the cooperation of the ŻOB (Jewish Combat Organisation) with the Polish underground resistance, or of the attitudes of clergymen towards Jews during the war. The discussion around this issue developed somewhat differently in book publications and the press published underground (not subjected to communist censorship).

It is commonly assumed that a breakthrough in post-war discussions on Polish-Jewish relations during the German occupation was brought by Jan Błoński's article 'Biedni Polacy patrzą na getto' ('Poor Poles look at the ghetto'), published in the 'Tygodnik Powszechny' weekly on 11 January 1987. Błoński made an appeal therein that Poles should accept a certain degree of responsibility for the fate of their Jewish fellow citizens during World War II. He also revealed that only a minority of the Polish intelligentsia was able to accept the need to come to terms with the more problematic aspects of the Polish-Jewish past, and it was certainly not shared by the Polish people as a whole.[27]

---

[25] See, among others: T. Bednarczyk, *Księża w akcji pomocy Żydom*, "Więź" 1962, no. 10, pp. 120–124; I. Szubówna, *Pomoc duchowieństwa dla ludności żydowskiej w latach 1939–1945*, "Myśl Społeczna" 1968, no. 18; F. Kącki, *Dzieło miłosierdzia chrześcijańskiego. Polskie duchowieństwo a Żydzi w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej*, Warszawa 1968; Father B. Przybyszewski, *Dzieje kościelne Krakowa w czasie okupacji 1939–1945*, "Chrześcijanin w Świecie" 1979, no. 12; Father W. Jacewicz, Father J. Woś, *Martyrologium polskiego duchowieństwa rzymskokatolickiego pod okupacją hitlerowską*, vol. 1–5, Warszawa 1977; *Kościół katolicki na ziemiach polskich w czasie II wojny światowej. Materiały i studia*, ed. F. Stopniak, vol. 1, Warszawa 1973; F. Stopniak, *Pomoc kleru polskiego dla dzieci w II wojnie światowej*, "Materiały i Studia" (Warszawa) 1981, vol. 5; *idem*, *Duchowieństwo katolickie a Żydzi w latach II wojny światowej*, "Studia nad Faszyzmem i Zbrodniami Hitlerowskimi", vol. 11, Wrocław 1987; Życie religijne w Polsce pod okupacją hitlerowską, vol. 1, ed. Z. Zieliński, Warszawa 1982.

[26] See P. Osęka, *Syjoniści, inspiratorzy, wichrzyciele. Obraz wroga w propagandzie marca 1968*, Warszawa 1999; M. Mazur, *Polityczne kampanie prasowe w okresie rządów Władysława Gomułki*, Lublin 2004, pp. 101–235.

[27] See J. Błoński, M. Edelman, C. Miłosz, J. Turowicz, J. Gromek-Illg, *Ludzkość, która zostaje*, "Tygodnik Powszechny" 2005, no. 18; M. Głowiński, *Esej Błońskiego po latach*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2006, no. 2,

After 1989 and the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, research on Polish-Jewish relations entered a new phase. The book *Sąsiedzi. Historia zagłady żydowskiego miasteczka* (*Neighbors: The Destruction of the Jewish Community in Jedwabne, Poland*) by Jan Tomasz Gross, published in 2000, contributed to this. Although this work is considered controversial and disputable, historians dealing with the subject of the Holocaust perceive it as another turning point in the debate on Polish-Jewish war relations. The interpretation of the events at Jedwabne on 10 July 1941 as described by Gross triggered the most serious and the deepest debate on these relations since 1945. This debate, in turn, led to an expansion of research on this issue and revealed the need for historians to deal with the problem of pogroms, denunciations and other difficult aspects of Polish-Jewish relations during the German occupation.[28] It also contributed to the expansion of research on Polish-German and Polish-Ukrainian relations.

Research on Polish-Jewish relations conducted after 1989 covers a number of issues. These include the functioning of Jews on the 'Aryan' side, help provided to the Jewish people individually[29] and by organisations, as well as by various political groups.[30] With increasing frequency, historians discuss the attitude of Polish diplomacy and the Polish Underground State to the Holocaust.[31] Historians, sociologists and literary scholars have

---

pp. 18 and 19; T. Żukowski, *Wytwarzanie "winy obojętności" i kategorii "obojętnego świadka" na przykładzie artykułu Jana Błońskiego "Biedni Polacy patrzą na getto"*, "Studia Litteraria et Historica" 2013 no. 2; P. Forecki, *Od "Shoah" do "Strachu". Spory o polsko-żydowską przeszłość i pamięć w debatach publicznych*, Poznań 2010.

[28] The following wrote about the pogrom in Jedwabne, among others: *Wokół Jedwabnego*, vol. 1: *Studia*, ed. P. Machcewicz, K. Persak, Warszawa 2002; A. Żbikowski, *U genezy Jedwabnego. Żydzi na Kresach północno-wschodnich II Rzeczypospolitej, wrzesień 1939 – Lipiec 1941*, Warszawa 2006; T. Szarota, *U progu Zagłady. Zajścia antyżydowskie i pogromy w okupowanej Europie. Warszawa, Paryż, Amsterdam, Antwerpia, Kowno*, Warszawa 2000; M. Wierzbicki, *Polacy i Żydzi w zaborze sowieckim. Stosunki polsko-żydowskie na ziemiach północno-wschodnich II RP pod okupacją sowiecką 1939–1941*, Warszawa 2007; A. Bikont, *My z Jedwabnego*, Warszawa 2004; M. Tryczyk, *Miasta śmierci. Sąsiedzkie pogromy Żydów*, Warszawa 2015; B. Musiał, *Tezy dotyczące pogromu w Jedwabnem. Uwagi krytyczne do książki "Sąsiedzi" autorstwa Jana Tomasza Grossa*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" 2001, vol. 33, no. 3, pp. 253–280; E. Wolentarska-Ochman, *Collective Remembrance in Jedwabne: Unsettled Memory of World War II in Postcommunist Poland*, "History & Memory", vol. 18, no. 1, 2006, pp. 152–178; M.J. Chodakiewicz, *Mord w Jedwabnem 10 lipca 1941. Prolog, przebieg, pokłosie*, Kraków 2012; A. Polonsky, J.B. Michlic, *The Neighbours Respond: The Controversy over the Jedwabne Massacre in Poland*, Princeton 2003.

[29] See, for example: M. Melchior, *Zagłada a tożsamość. Polscy Żydzi ocaleni „na aryjskich papierach". Analiza doświadczenia biograficznego*, Warsaw 2004, pp. 13–15; J. Nalewajko-Kulikov, *Strategie przetrwania. Żydzi po aryjskiej stronie Warszawy*, Warszawa 2004, p. 8; G.S. Paulsson, *Utajone miasto. Żydzi po aryjskiej stronie Warszawy (1940–1945)*, Kraków 2007, pp. 18–46; M. Cobel-Tokarska, *Bezludna wyspa, nora, grób. Wojenne kryjówki Żydów w okupowanej Polsce*, Warszawa 2012; L.J. Weitzman, *Living on the Aryan Side in Poland. Gender, Passing, and the Nature of Resistance* [in:] *Women in the Holocaust*, ed. D. Ofer, L.J. Weitzman, New Haven (CT) 1998, pp. 187–222; J. Kowalska-Leder, *"Coraz to nowe żądania, coraz to nowe grymasy". Relacja władzy i podporządkowania między Polakami a Żydami w kryjówkach po aryjskiej stronie*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2016, no. 12, pp. 209–241; G. Berendt, *Cena życia – ekonomiczne uwarunkowania egzystencji Żydów po "aryjskiej stronie"*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2008, no. 4, pp. 110–143.

[30] See, for example K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, *Polski ruch socjalistyczny wobec walki i zagłady warszawskiego getta*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 1973, no. 2–3 (86–87), pp. 137–145; *idem*, *Polski ruch socjalistyczny wobec problemów getta warszawskiego*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 1978, no. 3–4 (107–108), pp. 17–26; *idem*, *Polski ruch socjalistyczny wobec walki i zagłady Żydów w czasie okupacji niemieckiej w Polsce* [in:] *Polskie podziemie polityczne wobec zagłady Żydów w czasie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. I. Borowicz, Warszawa 1988, pp. 11–21; K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, *Socjaliści polscy wobec walki i zagłady Żydów*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" 1993, no. 1, pp. 41–59; *idem*, *Socjaliści polscy wobec walki i zagłady Żydów* [in:] *Społeczeństwo polskie wobec martyrologii i walki Żydów w latach II wojny światowej*, ed. K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, Warsaw 1996, pp. 75–94.

[31] D. Stola, *Dyplomacja polska wobec zagłady Żydów* [in:] *Historia dyplomacji polskiej*, vol. 5: 1939–1945, ed. W. Michowicz, Warszawa 1999; D. Stola, *Nadzieja i zagłada: Ignacy Schwarzbart – żydowski przedstawiciel w Radzie*

also focused on the question of the Roman Catholic Church vs. the Holocaust.[32] It is worth mentioning the publications that refer to post-war issues, the state of anomie, the pogrom in Kielce, the seizure of Jewish property or the return of survivors to their homes, taking into account the context of the occupation, including Polish-Jewish relations.[33] In recent years, source works have also been published. In 2001, for example, Andrzej Krzysztof Kunert published such materials in the volume *'Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945'* ('Poles–Jews 1939–1945')[34].

The IPN is also among the institutions that have contributed to the development of research and historiography on Polish-Jewish relations. Work on the pogroms at Jedwabne (1941) and in Kielce (1946), as well as other books on the Holocaust, provide the best examples here.[35] The IPN has also published the series *'Kto ratuje jedno życie…'*

---

*Narodowej RP (1940–1945)*, Warszawa 1995; A. Puławski, *W obliczu zagłady: Rząd RP na uchodźstwie, Delegatura Rządu RP na Kraj, ZWZ-AK wobec deportacji Żydów do obozów zagłady (1941–1942)*, Lublin 2009; *idem*, *Polskie Państwo Podziemne wobec Zagłady*, "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" 2015, no. 2, pp. 317–335; *idem*, *"Wobec „niespotykanego w dziejach mordu". Rząd RP na uchodźstwie, Delegatura Rządu RP na Kraj, AK a eksterminacja ludności żydowskiej od „wielkiej akcji" do powstania w getcie warszawskim*, Chełm 2018; D. Libionka, *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów polskich* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warszawa 2006, pp. 15–208; J. Zimmerman, *Polskie Państwo Podziemne i Żydzi w czasie II wojny światowej*, Warszawa 2018; D. Engel, *Facing a Holocaust: The Polish Government-in-Exile and the Jews, 1943–1945*, Chapel Hill [NC] 1993; *idem*, *In the Shadow of Auschwitz: The Polish Government-in-Exile and the Jews, 1939–1942*, Chapel Hill [NC] 1987.

[32] F. Stopniak, *Uwagi o efektach pomocy duchownych dla Żydów w okresie II wojny światowej*, "Studia nad Faszyzmem i Zbrodniami Hitlerowskimi 1991, vol. 14; *idem*, *Katolickie duchowieństwo w Polsce i Żydzi w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Społeczeństwo polskie wobec martyrologii i walki Żydów w II wojnie światowej*, ed. K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, Warszawa 1996; E. Kurek-Lesik, *Gdy klasztor znaczył życie. Udział żeńskich zgromadzeń zakonnych w akcji ratowania dzieci żydowskich w Polsce w latach 1939–1945*, Kraków 1992; M. Ptasińska, *Ks. Marceli Godlewski i jego postawa wobec Żydów*, "Chrześcijanin w Świecie" 1995, no. 1; *Kościół krakowski 1939–1945*, Kraków 2014; D. Libionka, *Kościół w Polsce wobec Zagłady w świetle polskiej publicystyki i historiografii*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 2000, no. 3, pp. 329–341; *idem*, *Polska hierarchia kościelna wobec eksterminacji Żydów – próba krytycznego ujęcia*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i materiały" 2009, no. 5, pp. 19–69; J. Leociak, *Młyny Boże. Zapiski o Kościele i Zagładzie*, Wołowiec 2018. See also: Z. Fijałkowski, *Kościół katolicki na ziemiach polskich w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej*, Warszawa 1983, p. 201.

[33] M. Zaremba, *Wielka trwoga. Polska 1944–1947. Ludowa reakcja na kryzys*, Cracow 2012; eadem, *Okrzyki pogromowe. Szkice z antropologii historycznej Polski lat 1939–1946*, Wołowiec 2012; J. Tokarska-Bakir, *Pod klątwą. Społeczny portret pogromu kieleckiego*, Warsaw 2018; Ł. Krzyżanowski, *Dom, którego nie było: powroty ocalałych do powojennego miasta*, Wołowiec 2016. Post-war fates of the Jewish community were also discussed by: M.J. Chodakiewicz, *Po Zagładzie. Stosunki polsko-żydowskie 1944–1947*, Warszawa 2008; *idem*, *Żydzi i Polacy 1918–1955. Współistnienie, Zagłada, komunizm*, Warszawa 2000.

[34] *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*. *Wybór źródeł*, ed. A.K. Kunert, Warszawa 2001. See also: *Rada Pomocy Żydom „Żegota" przy Pełnomocniku Rządu RP na Kraj i Referat Żydowski „Żegota" Departamentu Spraw Wewnętrznych Delegatury Rządu RP na Kraj. Dokumenty z zasobu Archiwum Akt Nowych 1942–1944*, ed. M. Olczak, Warszawa 2015.

[35] *Wokół Jedwabnego*, vol. 1: *Studia*, ed. P. Machcewicz, K. Persak, Warszawa 2002; *Wokół Jedwabnego*, vol. 2: *Dokumenty*, ed. *eidem*, Warszawa 2002; *Akcja Reinhardt. Zagłada Żydów w Generalnej Guberni*, ed. D. Libionka Warszawa 2004; *Wokół pogromu kieleckiego*, vol. 1, ed. Ł. Kamiński, J. Żaryn, Warszawa 2006; *Wokół pogromu kieleckiego*, vol. 2, ed. L. Bukowski, A. Jankowski, J. Żaryn, Warszawa 2008; *Zagłada Żydów na polskich terenach wcielonych do Rzeszy*, ed. A. Namysło, Warszawa 2008; A. Puławski, *W obliczu Zagłady…*; J. Stroop, *Żydowska dzielnica mieszkaniowa w Warszawie już nie istnieje!*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warszawa 2009; M. Urynowicz, *Adam Czerniaków 1880–1942. Prezes getta warszawskiego*, Warszawa 2009; E. Rogalewska, *Getto białostockie. Doświadczenie Zagłady – świadectwa literatury i życia*, 2nd edition, corrected and supplemented), Białystok 2013; *Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji*, ed. A. Sitarek, M. Trębacz, E. Wiatr, Łódź 2012; M. Cobel-Tokarska, *Bezludna wyspa, nora, grób…*; M. Grądzka, *Przerwane dzieciństwo. Losy dzieci Żydowskiego Domu Sierot at Street Dietla 64 w Krakowie podczas okupacji niemieckiej / A Broken Childhood. The Fate of the Children from the Jewish Orphanage at 64 Dietla Street at Cracow during the German Occupation*, Kraków 2012; E. Rączy, *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie krakowskim w latach 1939.1945*, Rzeszów 2014; A. Sitarek, *"Otoczone drutem państwo". Struktura i funkcjonowanie adminis-*

('Whoever saves one life…'), which described both the context of providing help under the occupation and the stories of individual rescuers.[36] Other pieces of work devoted to helping Jews have also been published[37], such as on the fate of the Ulma family from the village of Markowa.

The discussion around the Jedwabne pogrom, triggered by the book by J.T. Gross, has also contributed to the creation of a certain new school of historians who study the extermination of Jews in Poland. By this we mean the researchers of the *Centrum Badań nad Zagładą Żydów* (Polish Center for Holocaust Research), whose work focuses largely on the analysis of the situation of the Jewish population in Warsaw, as well as on the description of the last stage of the Holocaust, the period of 1943–1945.[38] Since 2005, the Centre has been publishing the academic journal '*Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały*' ('Holocaust Studies and Materials'). These researchers focus in particular on the issue of the extermination of Jews out in the countryside [39] and the negative attitudes of Poles towards Jews [40]. They also analyse the strategies of survival used by the Jews on the 'Aryan' side[41].

---

*tracji zydowskiej getta łódzkiego*, Łódź 2015; M. Kalisz, E. Rączy, *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu gorlickiego podczas okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2015; M. Grądzka-Rejak, *Kobieta żydowska w okupowanym Krakowie (1939.1945)*, Kraków 2016; *Elity i przedstawiciele społeczności żydowskiej podczas II wojny światowej*, scient. ed. M. Grądzka-Rejak, A. Namysło, Katowice–Kraków– Warszawa 2017.

[36] This series includes: E. Rączy, *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008; M. Szpytma, *The Risk of Survival. The Rescue of the Jews by the Poles and the Tragic Consequences for the Ulma Family from Markowa*, Warszawa 2009; *"Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?… Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warszawa 2009; K. Madaj, M. Żuławnik, *Proboszcz getta*, Warszawa 2010.

[37] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją nimiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warszawa 2006; M. Szpytma, *Sprawiedliwi i ich świat. Markowa w fotografii Józefa Ulmy*, 2nd edition, corrected and supplemented, Kraków 2015; E. Rączy, I. Witowicz, *Polacy ratujący Żydów na Rzeszowszczyźnie w latach 1939.1945 / Poles Rescuing Jews in the Rzeszów Region in the Years 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2011; *The Holocaust and Polish-Jewish Relations During WWII. Selected issues*, ed. M. Grądzka-Rejak, A. Sitarek, Warszawa 2018.

[38] See, for example: B. Engelking, *Jest taki piękny słoneczny dzień. Losy Żydów szukających ratunku na polskiej wsi 1942–1945*, Warszawa 2011; J. Grabowski, *Judenjagdt. Polowanie na Żydów 1942–1945. Studium dziejów pewnego powiatu*, Warszawa 2011; *"Jakie to ma znaczenie, czy zrobili to z chciwości?" Zagłada domu Trynczerów*, T. Markiel, A. Skibińska, Warszawa 2011; *Klucze i kasa. O mieniu żydowskim w Polsce pod okupacją niemiecką i we wczesnych latach powojennych 1939–1950*, ed. J. Grabowski, D. Libionka, Warszawa 2014; C. Kramer, *Tyleśmy już przeszli. Dziennik pisany w bunkrze (Żółkiew 1942–1944)*, ed. and introduction A. Wylegała, Warszawa 2017; *Po wojnie, z pomocą bożą, już niebawem… Pisma Kopla i Mirki Piżyców o życiu w getcie i okupowanej Warszawie*, ed. and introduction B. Engelking and H. Dreifuss, Warszawa 2017; *Sny chociaż mamy wspaniałe… Okupacyjne dzienniki Żydów z okolic Mińska Mazowieckiego*, ed. and introduction B. Engelking, Warszawa 2016.

[39] *Prowincja noc. Życie i zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie warszawskim*, ed. B. Engelking, J. Leociak, D. Libionka, Warszawa 2007; *Zarys krajobrazu. Wieś polska wobec Zagłady Żydów 1942–1945*, ed. J. Grabowski, B. Engelking, A. Skibińska, Warszawa 2011. See *Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji…* See also: K. Koprowska, *Postronni? Zagłada w relacjach polskich świadków*, Kraków 2018.

[40] J. Grabowski, *"Ja tego Żyda znam!". Szantażowanie Żydów w Warszawie 1939–1943*, Warszawa 2004; B. Engelking, *"Szanowny Panie Gistapo". Donosy do władz niemieckich w Warszawie i okolicach w latach 1940–1941*, Warszawa 2003.

[41] In April 2018, historians associated with this institution published the book *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*. Two volumes present survival strategies, wartime experiences of Jews and Polish-Jewish relations of that period in nine selected counties *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warszawa 2018). Currently, taking into account the earlier works of Jan Grabowski (J. Grabowski, *Judenjagdt…*) and Elżbieta Rączy and Michał Kalisz (M. Kalisz, E. Rączy, *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu gorlickiego…*), there are still nearly 80 percent counties of the *General Government* yet to be described in terms of Polish-Jewish relations. Scientific reviews of the book *Dalej jest noc…* or

One of the issues connected with Polish-Jewish relations during the Second World War, which has not been widely discussed by historians so far, is the question of the consequences borne by those who aided Jews. Never before had any scientific research been conducted strictly on the subject of persecution of the Polish people who saved Jews, but there were several publications dealing with only one category of victims of such persecution, those murdered for helping Jewish people.

Szymon Datner, working at the ŻIH, was the first to address this issue, when he included 343 names of Poles murdered for helping Jews, 242 of whom were identified by their first names, in his work '*Las Sprawiedliwych'* ('Forest of the Righteous'). Most of them were shot, and 248 Jews died together with their helpers.[42] Twenty years later, prosecutor Wacław Bielawski, working for the *Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce* (GKBZHwP; Chief Commission for the Study of Nazi Crimes in Poland), has expanded this list significantly. When preparing his listing, he has used a variety of material collected as part of his investigation (probably beginning in the late 1960s) into crimes committed by functionaries of the Nazi occupation apparatus on Poles for helping Jews. The investigation included 46 volumes and over 2,000 witness interview reports, correspondence, press articles and various documents of German provenance from the time of occupation (posters, German court judgments). In 1981, Bielawski published the results of his findings in the work '*Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom'* ('Crimes perpetrated by the Nazis on Poles for helping Jews'). He included 795 names of people who died for helping Jews. In the second edition, from 1987, he already recorded 872 surnames[43] and 1,400 unnamed persons.[44]

Following the example of Bielawski's work, Wacław Zajączkowski attempted to make a list of people murdered for helping Jews in his work 'Martyrs of Charity'. However, it contains a lot of information that had not been well documented in sources. The data indicated by Bielawski was verified a few years later, in 1997, by workers of the GKBZHwP in the English-language report 'Those Who Help. Polish Rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust'[45] with introduction and verification by Teresa Prekerowa. It lists the names of 704 people murdered for helping Jews. In the publications issued in the following

its individual chapters have been published: J. Chrobaczyński, *Osaczeni, samotni, bezbronni…: refleksje po lekturze książki "Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski"*, "Res Gestae. Czasopismo Historyczne" 2018, no. 6, pp. 266–301; T. Domański, *Korekta obrazu? Refleksje źródłoznawcze wokół książki "Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*", vol. 1–2, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warszawa 2018; R. Gieroń, *Próby przetrwania Zagłady w powiecie bocheńskim. Refleksje po lekturze Dagmary Swałtek-Niewińskiej*, "Zeszyty Historyczne WiN-u" 2018, no. 47, pp. 95–108; D. Golik, *Nowotarska noc. Kilka uwag na marginesie artykułu Karoliny Panz*, "Zeszyty Historyczne WiN-u" 2018, no. 47, pp. 109–133; T. Roguski, "*Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*". ed. Barbara Engelking and Jan Grabowski, "Glaukopis" no. 36, pp. 335–356. See also the replies to these reviews by Jan Grabowski, Barbara Engelking, Tomasz Frydel, Dariusz Libionka, Karolina Panz, Dagmara Swałtek-Niewińska, Alina Skibińska and Anna Zapalec, the authors of the individual chapters of the book *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*: https://www.holocaustresearch.pl/index. php?show=555, access on 17 April 2019.

[42] S. Datner, *Las Sprawiedliwych*, Warszawa 1968, p. 115.

[43] W. Bielawski, *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warszawa 1987, pp. 7–8.

[44] Series of document collections from the so-called Bielawski investigation in individual districts, as mentioned above, are currently prepared by Sebastian Piątkowski.

[45] *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, part 3, Warszawa 1997.

years, the number of those murdered for assisting Jews is estimated at over 2,000, but there are historians who claim that even this number is underestimated.[46] Therefore, one of the main challenges of the 'Index' project is to deal with the numbers that have already existed in the literature on the subject, and thus to verify the research findings to date and to estimate the number of Poles persecuted (including those murdered) for helping Jews, close to the real one.[47]

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOURCE MATERIAL

Rich source material of multiple provenance, which was collected as a result of extensive research in Polish and foreign archives, in museums, including the martyrdom ones, in the literature and press, formed the basis for compiling the list of people persecuted. It is characterised by varying degrees of credibility and cognitive value. The collected material consists of documents produced during World War II, such as documents of the German administration, courts and the terror apparatus, German press, Jewish testimonies written during the war, press and materials produced by the Polish and Jewish underground resistance. The personal cards of prisoners of German prisons form a particularly valuable category of sources, which so far has not been used in research on the subject of persecution for helping Jews. Although they are largely brief, they bring knowledge about the form of help provided and the type of punishment defined by the judicial authority. On the other hand, much more information about the circumstances of persecution is provided by the trial files of German special courts, which have been used only marginally by researchers dealing with this subject so far. This type of material, if it has been preserved in its entirety and contained full trial documentation (materials that constituted the basis for initiating a trial, such as denunciations, police reports and police interrogations, indictment files formulated by the prosecutor's office and complete trial documentation), offers a chance to fully recreate what is most important for this study: the circumstances of persecution.

Among the materials produced or collected after World War II, the following turned out to be valuable for the project: trial files of persons suspected of collaboration with the German occupiers, materials collected since 1945 by the *Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce* (GKBZNwP; Chief Commission for the Study of German Crimes in Poland) and its continuators: the GKBZHwP and the *Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu* (GKŚZpNP; Chief Commission for the Study of Crimes against the Polish Nation)[48]. Among the post-war materials, the collections of the

[46] See, for example W. Zajączkowski, *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, mentioned above, who quotes the number of 2,300 murdered for helping the Jews, while Anna Poray-Wybranowska estimates that there were over 5,000 of them (*Those Who Risked Their Lives*, Chicago 2008).

[47] The Lux Veritatis Foundation has launched the '*Pamięć i Tożsamość – Międzynarodowe Centrum Informacyjne'* ('Memory and Identity – International Information Centre') website, which popularises information on the attitudes of Poles towards the Jewish people during World War II. It also contains information about people murdered for helping the Jews. Due to the lack of description of the classification criteria of the selected cases, and in particular of the methodology of their preparation, including verification, it is difficult to assess its factual value and, above all, its research relevance.

[48] The so-called Bielawski investigation has already been mentioned, but the questionnaires prepared and despatched by the GKBZHwP to the administration in the country constitute equally interesting material. The so-called question-

Righteous Among the Nations Department of Yad Vashem, and of the *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń* (Decorations Documentation Department), which has operated at the ŻIH since 1979, including the correspondence and recommendations to honour Poles with the title of the Righteous, as well as material collected by the Central Jewish Historical Commission established after the war (correspondence, wartime reports, memories) were helpful for the project.

## PROJECT OBJECTIVES, ASSUMPTIONS AND DESCRIPTION

The main and, at the same time, the overriding aim of the activities undertaken as part of the 'Index' project is to establish the names of Polish citizens of various ethnic origin not covered by the Nuremberg legislation, living in the territory of the Republic of Poland within the borders of 31 August 1939, who experienced persecution for helping Jews during World War II.

For the purposes of this project, the following definitions of help and repression were adopted. Help means conscious, active and positive actions prohibited by German law, documented or verbally confirmed, that were undertaken for the benefit of the Jewish people as separated by German law. In order to consider a certain act as help, the condition of its measurable effectiveness must be met, and the action should have led to a specific result, i.e. the improvement of someone's situation compared with before the assistance. Thus, this definition includes harbouring, organising a hiding place or acting as an intermediary in finding one; delivering food, money, medicines, or clothes to those hiding or to a ghetto; delivering correspondence to a ghetto or to the 'Aryan' side; organising an escape from a ghetto; organising an illegal transfer abroad; producing, arranging, providing false documents; and maintaining contact with the Jewish underground resistance. The help could be one-off, short-term or long-term.

The term of persecution is meant as activities of the military and civil authorities of the Third Reich, including, in particular, courts and prosecutor's offices, police and security services with co-operation of the Nazi party and its affiliated and collaborative organisations, against people who violated the rules of contact with Jewish population as stipulated by the occupier's law. This definition covers the following forms of persecution: criminal, civil and administrative sanctions as a result of proceedings by judicial authorities; deliberate deprivation of life or freedom; physical or mental abuse; deprivation, damage or destruction of property.

Acquiring source material for the project constituted the first and the longest stage of work, completed only two years ago. The results of the investigation were compiled in a computer database. Currently (as of December 2018), this includes over 6,000 surnames of people who, according to the collected material, may have been persecuted for helping Jews. The vast majority of their stories still require thorough and meticulous verification.

---

naire operation was carried out by the GKBZHwP twice: in 1945, when the questionnaires asked only about mass graves, executions and camps in Poland, and in 1968, when the questionnaires were much more extensive and also inquired about assistance given to Jews by Poles and persecution by the occupiers.

A few years ago, we started another, and most important, stage of the project: verification of the information obtained. We assumed that the list of people persecuted (including those murdered) for helping Jews should include only cases with carefully verified credibility. We do not follow the principle of indiscriminately copying information contained in sources. Individual testimonies are not a binding criterion for us, either. The verification requires perfect knowledge of the history of a given region during the period of Nazi German occupation, and also requires so-called field research. Therefore, it is a meticulous and, above all, time-consuming process. Of course, there are categories of sources that do not require such detailed verification, such as the above-mentioned materials of German origin or the testimonies of people who received help. Thus, we consider the material collected by Yad Vashem to be credible, and a basis upon which this institution decided to honour a person with the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

The consolidation, re-arranging and verification of information from various records concerning the same case of persecution, expanded with constant new findings, formed the basis for preparing notes about Poles persecuted for helping Jews.

It is currently difficult to determine how many of the remaining names, and thus of the stories in the database, will be confirmed as people persecuted for helping Jewish people – especially as the names best documented in the sources were verified first.

A certain disadvantage of the system of verifying individual stories is that it was carried out randomly for the entire territory of the pre-WWII Polish Republic, rather than comprehensively: for individual administrative units created during World War II, for example. Such an orientation of the research would make it possible to compare the scale of persecution and the policy of the Germans towards the people that helped Jews in selected German administration units, the previously mentioned counties or, more broadly, districts.

Information collected for the programme shows a wide spectrum of attitudes of local communities towards Jews who sought refuge. The documents do not always explicitly describe the circumstances in which the provision of assistance was discovered, and thus the consequences that it entailed. Some of the cases of persecution presented in this volume resulted from denunciations by other people (Poles or members of other ethnic groups), whose names or motivations are known only in some of the cases. Many of the stories presented resulted from denunciation by neighbours or residents of the same town or village. It also happened that those who provided help were turned in by the person who had received the help. This was most often a result of their interrogation and/or a promise to spare their life in exchange for information about the place of refuge.

The 'Index' project, the starting point of which was an analysis of the scale and type of persecution for help provided to Jews, also makes it possible to try to establish the circumstances in which the provision of assistance was discovered, the motivation of the people who offered help, the circumstances in which the help was provided as well as those in which the provision of assistance was revealed, and the consequences it entailed. All these elements are equally important. The verification of the collected material continues, and will result in further notes. They will be included in subsequent volumes of the publication.

Martyna Grądzka-Rejak, Aleksandra Namysło

# EDITORIAL NOTE

The first, partial results of the work carried out by a group of researchers within the project 'Index of Poles murdered or persecuted for helping Jews during World War II' were published as an e-book in 2014. The book was entitled *Rejestr faktów represji na obywatelach polskich za pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie II wojny światowej* (*Record of facts of persecution of Polish citizens for helping Jewish people during World War II*), and was edited by Aleksandra Namysło and Grzegorz Berendt. The present publication is a revised, supplemented, verified and largely expanded version of this work. It contains 333 short descriptions of the persecution of 654 individuals who helped Jewish people in occupied Polish territories. In order to be selected, the cases of persecution required thoroughly verified credibility[1]. In this volume, the first in a series, we have also tried to reveal facts hitherto obscure, only marginally and briefly described in the literature, or based on sources previously ignored by historians.

## LAYOUT

The authors' notes on persecution, presented in the next part in accordance with the assumptions of the 'Index' project, concern citizens of the Polish state who lived within its borders before the outbreak of World War II (as of 31 August 1939). However, they do not take the form of classic biographical notes, as they do not contain all the information necessary to recreate a complete, closed biography of the person persecuted. Information about the fate of people persecuted after the end of World War II has been deliberately omitted as irrelevant to the essence of the case. Only data on being awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations by Yad Vashem since 1963 are quoted in this context. The authors have tried, first of all, to reconstruct the circumstances and causes of persecution, taking into account factors such as motivation and type of help. The availability, volume and factual value of the source material determined whether the reconstruction of all these elements was possible, and if the description of the facts could be exhaustive and detailed.

[1] For this reason, the present volume does not include all the names in the already archaic, but still representative, works: W. Bielawski, *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warszawa 1987 and *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, part 3, Warszawa 1997.

The notes consist of three main parts:

1) details of the person persecuted (where these could be determined), according to the following scheme: surname, first name, date and place of birth, parents' names, religion, ethnic origin, education, marital status, occupation during the war and place of residence according to the administrative division of Polish territory during World War II[2];

2) characteristics of the causes, circumstances and type of persecution;

3) a list of sources and literature which provided the basis for preparing the notes. In cases where several people were involved in the provision of help, so-called collective notes were prepared, combining the personal details of individual persons with one description of their activities for the benefit of the Jewish people and of the persecution they suffered as a result.

Only cases were selected for this publication whose credibility has been confirmed by a rich or diverse source database and did not require additional verification.[3] Not all of the stories could be described in detail, with full reconstruction of the circumstances and course of events related to the help given to the Jewish people and the consequent persecution. This is especially true of those cases that have been reconstructed on the basis of laconic sources, such as the personal cards of prisoners in penal institutions.

Analysis of the stories presented in the volume, where it was possible to determine the form of the help provided, shows that hiding Jews was the most common cause for persecution experienced by the helpers (approx. 70 percent). This category includes providing shelter and material support to those in hiding, as well as acting as an intermediary in finding a hiding place, or organising and preparing such a place beyond their own place of residence. No less than 847 Jews found shelter thanks to such help.[4] This form of assistance was accompanied by material support to those in hiding, financed or co-financed by the Jews in some cases, and by arranging 'Aryan' papers for them. A minority of the notes published here describe persecution experienced as a result of delivering food or other goods to ghettos, helping to escape from ghettos, mediating in dealing with various matters, organising transport, or activity in the 'Żegota' Council of Assistance to the Jews

---

[2] For the GG territory, the division into districts and *Kreishauptmannschaften* were adopted, these being new administrative units introduced by the occupation authorities, not corresponding to pre-war Polish counties. The information was based on the publication *Amtliches Gemeinde- und Dorfverzeichnis für das Generalgouvernement auf Grund der Summarischen Bevölkerungsbestandsaufnahme am. 1 März 1943, Krakau 1943*. For the annexed territories, they were divided into *Distrikt/Provinz* (district/province), *Regierungsbezirk* (administrative region), and *Stadtkreis/Landkreis* (county) structure, mostly retaining their pre-war borders. Since the nomenclature used by the German authorities to refer to these administrative units had no obvious equivalent in English (with the exception of 'district' and 'province'), their original German names were used in this work, but with the town names in their pre-WWII Polish form (or English, where generally accepted equivalents exist, such as Warsaw), rather than the German-imposed ones (*Kreishauptmannschaft Warschau* is referred to as *Warsaw Kreishaupt.*, for example). Individual places were assigned administratively as after 1 October 1941, according to the information contained in *Territoriale Veränderungen in Deutschland und deutsch verwalteten Gebieten 1874–1945*, edited by Rolf Jehke, Herdecke, http://www.territorial.de/sprachen/index-pl.htm, accessed on 19 April 2019. In the case of the Polish lands annexed after 17 September 1939 by the USSR, then occupied by the Third Reich after 22 June 1941, and not incorporated into the GG but incorporated into the Reich, the administrative order introduced there was applied, with the division into *Reichskommissariat Ost* and *Reichskommissariat Ukraine*, subdivided into *Generalbezirk* and *Kreisgebiet* units.

[3] The 333 notes in the volume cannot be seen as a representative group for the entire material collected under the 'Index' project.

[4] This number is not the same as the number of survivors. Most of them died along with their helpers when the help was revealed.

or cooperation with the ŻOB[5]. As regards the reasons why certain individuals decided to help Jews, pre-war acquaintance with those in hiding or a request from a third person were the most common. In 90 cases where the circumstances behind the exposure of the help could be determined, the cause was more than likely denunciation (by neighbours, relatives, outsiders or police officers). The denunciations resulted, among others, in mass crimes against people hiding Jews at Markowa, Stary Ciepielów and Rekówka, Siedliska, etc. In more than 30 cases, the persecution resulted from the German police being informed either about the helper or the place of refuge by the person who received help, or from failure to follow the rules of safe behaviour in the hiding place. Often such disclosure of information resulted from a brutal interrogation or a promise to spare their life.

More than half of all those persecuted (341 and probably five more), whose stories are described in this volume, lost their lives as a result of their assistance to Jews being revealed. Of this group, the vast majority – 258 people – were shot as soon as the help was discovered, shot on the spot after being arrested (also in mass executions), murdered[6] on the spot, died from shot wounds, or killed in public executions as a result of court judgments. 61 people were murdered or died in concentration camps or prisons. Altogether, 334 people were sent to such places of detention. The group of those who were murdered for helping Jews also included helpers who were sentenced to death by German special courts (*Sondergericht*). Such a sentence was adjudged against 53 people described in this publication. Of these, the sentence was carried out on 24 people (including two who were probably executed), three were not executed, sixteen people had the sentence commuted to imprisonment by an act of pardon of the General Governor, and for 10 people there is no information about execution. Other forms of persecution were used against scores of people: arrest, forced labour, beating or loss of property.

This publication ends with a table summarising and presenting the content of the notes concisely. It contains key information on the form and nature of the help, the type of persecution, and the circumstances in which the assistance was detected. The table also includes information about people honoured with the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

* * *

This volume is the first in the series "Persecution for helping Jews during World War II", in which we aim to present the results of work carried out within the project 'Index of Poles murdered or persecuted for helping Jews during World War II'. Subsequent volumes will be published as the verification work progresses and new information is obtained.

However, we hope that even in such a fragmentary form, this publication will broaden the knowledge of Polish-Jewish relations in the occupied Polish territories during World War II, especially regarding the issue of consequences and criminal liability for helping Jewish people during World War II. It will also inspire further research.

---

[5] The publication also includes a note on the persecution experienced by Stanisław and Karolina Kaszyński. Although the actions undertaken by Stanisław Kaszyński do not fully correspond to the definition of 'help' adopted in the 'Index' project, their weight and significance fully qualify the Kaszyński categorisation as 'persecuted for helping Jews'.

[6] This term refers to those who were killed in a manner not specified in the source material.

The editors of the volume would like to thank Anna Krochmal, Anna Szymańska-Klich, Michał Burk, Ewa Tazbierska, Agnieszka Dzierżanowska, Agnieszka Reszka, Monika Tars, Wojciech Płosa, Tomasz Sudoł, Witold Mędykowski, Tomasz Gonet, Paweł Zawisza for their cooperation and support in the 'Index' programme, and to Grzegorz Berendt, Andrzej Żbikowski, Dariusz Libionka, Marek Wierzbicki, Przemysław Waingertner, Adam Dziurok and Włodzimierz Suleja for their critical and valuable comments. Special thanks are due to the authors of the published notes, translators and all those who conducted research in archives, museums, literature and press for the 'Index' programme.

# POLES MURDERED OR PERSECUTED FOR PROVIDING HELP TO JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II

**Adamczyk Edward**, born ca. 1929, son of Henryk and Maria, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bogucice, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Adamczyk Henryk**, born on 6 July 1880, husband of Maria, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bogucice, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Adamczyk Maria**, wife of Henryk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bogucice, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Adamczyk Stefan**, born ca. 1930, son of Henryk and Maria, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bogucice, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In 1943 the Adamczyk family gave shelter to a Jewish family of fourteen people from Pińczów, named Rajt. In unknown circumstances, German *gendarmes* from the Busko-Zdrój station came to the Adamczyks' house on 1 December 1943, surrounded the buildings and ordered all Jews to come out of hiding. Thirteen people left the hiding place and, in an attempt to save their lives, gave their valuables to the Germans. They were all murdered. One of the Jews managed to hide in the attic of the house and escaped after the Germans left. Henryk Adamczyk was not at home on the day when the Jews were discovered and murdered. The Germans came back the next day to arrest him. Together with Adamczyk, his wife Maria and his sons Stefan (13) and Edward (14) were sent to the prison at Busko-Zdrój. Maria and her son Stefan spent one day in detention and were released. The older son, Edward, was deported for labour to Germany, returning in 1945.

Henryk Adamczyk was taken to KL Auschwitz on 19 December 1943 (camp inmate number 169469), and never returned. Presumably, he died in 1944.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, IPN Ki 59/92, *Akta sprawy o uznanie Henryka Adamczyka za zmarłego*; *ibid*, 53/4888, *Ankiety dotyczące miejsc i faktów zbrodni hitlerowskich popełnionych w latach 1939–1945 na terenie pow. Pińczów*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 3, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2006, p. 1532.

**Author:** Edyta Krężołek

**Adamski Józef**, born ca. 1883, husband of Michalina, daughter Helena, bricklayer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wieliczka at 30 św. Jana Street, Cracow Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Before WWII Józef Adamski maintained contact with Józef, the father of Julian Aleksandrowicz, a Jewish doctor from Cracow. He performed minor repairs on the property of the Aleksandrowicz family.

In early 1943, Józef Aleksandrowicz worked as a forced labourer and prisoner in the carpentry workshops located near the entrance gate to the Cracow ghetto. The conditions there were dire for the prisoners in terms of hygiene and catering. Józef Adamski brought food to Józef Aleksandrowicz almost every day on his way to work in Cracow, and from time to time he also brought him underwear, clothes and press. In order not to be noticed, he would usually throw the parcel towards the workshop area at an appointed time, when a passing tram obscured him from the sight of the 'navy blue' policemen or members of the German Schutzpolizei who guarded the area around the ghetto. This form of help continued for several weeks, and it allowed Józef Aleksandrowicz to remain in relatively good physical condition. During one of the attempts to deliver a food parcel, Józef Adamski was spotted by a German policeman. Adamski was arrested, and during the investigation he was tortured and severely beaten. In the absence of any significant evidence that the aid was more than a one-off, Adamski was released. However, his health was so badly affected that he died shortly after the beating. Nevertheless, his wife Michalina, daughter Helena and granddaughter Michalina, who lived in Wieliczka, continued to help the Jews.

On 18 April 1982, Józef Adamski, his wife Michalina, his daughter Helena and her daughter Michalina were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/2104, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4044817, access 19 December 2018; AŻIH, 349/24/1562, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, *Akta w sprawie Józefa Adamskiego*.

**Bibliography:** Aleksandrowicz J., *Adamscy*, "Tygodnik Powszechny" 1963, no. 12(739); Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzieloną Żydom*, Warszawa 1981, p. 13; Seweryn T., *Wielostronna pomoc Żydom w czasie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, "Przegląd Lekarski Oświęcim" 1967, no. 1, p. 181; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 3rd ed., Warszawa 2007, pp. 396–397; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warszawa 1971, p. 447; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 169–170.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

---

**Ajdels née Pawłowska Wanda**, born on 22 December 1920 in Radom, daughter of Leopold and Agnieszka née Tuzimek, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radom, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation Wanda Pawłowska lived with her parents on Prosta Street in Radom, in an area adjacent to the so-called small ghetto in the Glinice district of the city. The reports that she made in subsequent years regarding help given to persecuted Jews include some inconsistencies. According to one of the testimonies, she and her relatives systematically provided food for the inhabitants of the ghetto, which she even managed to enter. According to another testimony, from time to time she laid food parcels on the route not far from her apartment, through which the Germans marched forced labourers to one of the factories every day. One evening (date unknown) she found a man who had fainted near her home; as it soon turned out, he was Bernard Ajdels[1], a clerk who had probably escaped from the labour camp on Szwarlikowska Street in Radom. Wanda Pawłowska took care of him and harboured him in her apartment. Then, together with her father Leonard, she tried to deliver food to Ajdels' parents, who were in the camp. As harbouring Ajdels was very difficult due to the imminent danger, Wanda obtained a Polish birth certificate for him bearing the name of Edward Jarosz (it was issued by the office of St John's Church in Radom, allegedly for a Polish Army officer who was hiding in Warsaw). She lived with Ajdels in a rented apartment on Wałowa Street, where they both pretended to be a married or engaged couple.

On 26 July 1943, Bernard Ajdels and Wanda Pawłowska were arrested by Sipo officers and imprisoned in Radom; it can be assumed that they had been denounced by one of their neighbours. Bernard was in prison until 23 August 1943, when he was taken to KL Auschwitz; then he was imprisoned at KL Mauthausen-Gusen and KL Sachsenhausen, where he survived the war. According to her own statement, Wanda Pawłowska was subjected to brutal interrogations, as a result of which she was first placed in the prison hospital, and then in the St Kazimierz Hospital in Radom. She escaped from there in November 1943, with the help of one of the nuns. There is no data regarding her subsequent places of hiding. When Bernard Ajdels, liberated from the concentration camp, returned to Radom in 1945, Wanda married him. They both undertook efforts to find the daughter born during the period of Nazi German occupation, and after a while they decided to emigrate to Israel.

On 18 February 1985 Wanda Ajdels-Pawłowska was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, P-389. *Arkusz ewidencyjny więźniarki Wandy Pawłowskiej*, 1943; YVIA, M.31.2/3072, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Grynberg M., *Księga sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1993, pp. 23–24; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, p. 7; Leszczyńska M., *Ajdels Wanda*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-ajdels-wanda, access 11 April 2019; http://

[1] Bernard Ajdels, born 26 December 1908, son of Lewek and Alta. He died 3 August 1991.

www.straty.pl/pl/szukaj-w-bazie, access 15 March 2015; www.auschwitz.org, access 15 March 2015.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Ambroziak Ignacy**, born ca. 1895, husband of Rozalia, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cholewy, Sochaczew Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Ambroziak Henryk**, born on 16 July 1927 at Jeżewo, son of Ignacy and Rozalia, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cholewy, Sochaczew Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Ambroziak Rozalia**[2], wife of Ignacy, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cholewy, Sochaczew Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Rozalia and Ignacy Ambroziak and their son Henryk gave shelter to three Jewish brothers who had escaped from the Płońsk ghetto (Szmul, Moszek and Abram Lajzer)[3]. Those who used the shelter were sons of a cattle trader from Płońsk, who, before the war, had slaughtered animals that he bought from the Ambroziaks, among others. A *Volksdeutsche* named Gacyk informed the Germans about the hiding Jews. The Germans searched the Ambroziak's farm three times, but failed to find any Jews hiding there. This was because the latter were on the farm at night only. During a search, Rozalia and her son Henryk were brutally beaten. In October 1943, Ignacy was arrested by the Gestapo and the *Gendarmerie*, and imprisoned at Pomiechówek, and subsequently he was hanged during a public execution on 21 November 1943, in the Smarzewo forest near Złotopolice. Rozalia and Henryk were not arrested.

On 4 July 1991 Ignacy and Rozalia Ambroziak were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/4957, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, pp. 766–767.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Andrzejczyk Edward Edmund**, born on 18 August 1912, son of Franciszek, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Czyżew Sutki, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

[2] The name is quoted as Różalia in the *Księa Sprawiedliwych…*
[3] In his testimony, Henryk Ambroziak mentions two men of unknown family names: Julek and Ignac.

**Andrzejczyk**[4] **Franciszek**, born on 7 February 1895, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Czyżew Sutki, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Edward Edmund and Franciszek, together with Stanisława Andrzejczyk (Franciszek's wife, Edward Edmund's stepmother) and four children of Franciszek and Stanisława: Henryk (born in 1923), Jadwiga (1927), Eugenia (1924) and Irena (1922), harboured on their farm eighteen Jewish people whom they had known, and who had escaped from the ghetto in the nearby Czyżewo when it was liquidated by the occupiers (these included Symcha Muncarz, Rajzel Brukowski, Izrael Muncarz with his wife and children, Mosze Kuzmacher with his family, Mashel Zylbersztejn, Fejwel Niewad, Eliahu Wisocki, wife and children of Zelig Gromadzyn, Rochel Kachan, Rochel Lichtensztejn, Brocha Kirszenbojm, Judel Węgorz, Szmulik Lepak and one person from Zambrów of unknown identity). They were probably paid for the help they provided by the people who were hiding.[5]

On 20 March 1943, the German *Gendarmerie* from the Czyżew station searched the Andrzejczyk farm, and as a result Franciszek Andrzejczyk and three of the harboured people were shot. The remaining Jews, with the exception of three survivors, were shot by the *gendarmes* in nearby Szulborz. During another search by the *Gendarmerie* to find valuables allegedly hidden by the Jews, Edward Edmund Andrzejczyk was brutally beaten, as a result of which he lost sight in his right eye.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1033, *Poczery*, *Pomoc Żydom*; *ibid*, IPN Bi, 1/159, *Akta w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych we wsi Czyżew Sutki, kol. Waniewo*, *Jedwabne, pow. Łomża i Łapach*; *ibid*, IPN Bi, 1/158, *Akta w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez żandarmów z Czyżewa w latach 1941–1944*; *ibid*, IPN Bi, 033/8, *Raporty sytuacyjne obwodu AK-AKO Wysokie Mazowieckie*; *Zbiory OBEP IPN w Białymstoku: nieuporządkowany zbiór Z. Gwozdka*, vol. 26, *Wypisy z materiałów archiwalnych Obwodu*, p. 312 – *wypis z raportu sabotażowo-dywersyjnego AK za marzec 1943*; AAN, *Komitet dla Upamiętnienia Polaków Ratujących Żydów*, 18, *Relacja Edwarda Zawady*, p. 50; Archiwum Państwowe m.st. Warszawy, Oddział w Pułtusku, *Akta stanu cywilnego parafii rzymskokatolickiej w Zatorach, pow. Pułtusk*; USC Czyżew.

**Bibliography:** Monkiewicz W., *Za cenę życia. O ratowaniu Żydów w Białostockiem w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Białostoccy Żydzi*, vol. 2, ed. A. Dobroński, W. Monkiewicz, Białystok 1997; *Kto ratuje jedno życie, ratuje cały świat. Pomoc ludności żydowskiej pod okupacją niemiecką w województwie białostockim. Informator wystawy*, ed. C. Kuklo, A. Pyżewska, E. Rogalewska, Białystok 2003; Monkiewicz W., Kowalczyk J., *Pomoc Żydom w regionie białostockim podczas II wojny światowej* [in:] "Studia Podlaskie", 1989, vol. 2; *Mogli powiedzieć nie*, "Kontakty" 1987, no. 39(363); *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, ed. S. Wroński, M. Zwolakowa, Warszawa 1971; *In the Circle of Agony of*

[4] The spelling of the family name varies: Andrzejczyk, Jendrzejczyk, Andrzejczuk.

[5] The *Czyzewo Memorial Book* includes recollections of one of the Jews harboured by the Andrzejczyks: Symcha (Seymour) Mincarz, who claims that the Andrzejczyk family received payment from them.

*Heath*, Simcha (Seymour) Moncarz [in:] *Czyzewo Memorial Book* (*Sefer Zikaron Czyzewo*), 1961.

**Author:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk

---

**Antczak Franciszek**, born on 3 March 1901 at Nacpolsk, son of Roch and Wiktoria née Bariga, husband of Stanisława née Majewska, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Boguszyn, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Szkop née Antczak Zofia**, born on 10 March 1894 at Kolonia Nacpolsk, wife of Bolesław (deceased in 1937 or 1939), eight children, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kolonia Nacpolsk, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Szkop Kazimierz**, born on 1 November 1917 at Kolonia Nacpolsk, son of Zofia and Bolesław, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, shoemaker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kolonia Nacpolsk, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Szkop Genowefa**, born on 20 March 1923 at Kolonia Nacpolsk, daughter of Zofia and Bolesław, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kolonia Nacpolsk, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
On 3 November 1942, two Jews escaped from the Czerwińsk ghetto: Moszko Kuperman and Josek Lewin, who found shelter on the farm of Franciszek Antczak at Boguszyn. The farmer harboured the fugitives for several days (probably until 8 or 11 November), but because he feared being turned in, he decided to move them to the house of his sister, Zofia Szkop, at Kolonia Nacpolsk. Zofia's eldest son, Kazimierz, prepared a shelter for the fugitives in a barn. Their belongings were stored by the Szkops, who provided them with food in return for payment.

The tragedy happened when Moszko Kuperman left his hideout at the end of February 1944 to go to his friends and family in Wyszogród. On the way, he was arrested by the *gendarmes* and during an interrogation, he revealed the hiding place and the people who harboured him. On 2 March 1944, the Szkop farm was searched by the Gestapo from Płock. With Kuperman's help, the Germans had no problem finding the hiding place and arrested Lewin who was taking refuge there. He was detained along with Zofia Szkop. The woman was placed under investigation in the Płock penal prison, where she awaited trial. Kazimierz Szkop was arrested and beaten on 24 March, as he had not been at home during the previous search. His sister, Genowefa, was also beaten and then deported to Germany for forced labour. The other children: Jadwiga (born on 25 October 1927), Halina (born on 14 October 1937), Wacława (date of birth not known), had to

take care of the farm themselves. Kazimierz, like his mother, was imprisoned in Płock. They were both accused of harbouring Jews, providing them with food and committing illegal slaughter together.

On 26 July 1944, the German Special Court in Ciechanów sentenced Zofia Szkop to three years in a penal camp, and her son to death. Zofia began serving her sentence in a tough prison for women at Fordon near Bydgoszcz on 23 August 1944. She left it after the end of the German occupation. Kazimierz Szkop was imprisoned on remand in Königsberg on 6 August 1944 (prisoner no. 2458), where he was due to be executed. The execution took place about three months later and the family was informed about it.

Zofia's brother, Franciszek Antczak, was arrested on 27 March 1944, and imprisoned in the criminal prison in Płock (*Strafgefängnis Schröttersburg*), from where he was transferred to KL Stutthof on 26 April 1944. He arrived there on 28 April 1944. (prisoner no. 34351). He did not return home after the war and probably died in the camp.

On 22 October 2003 Franciszek Antczak, Zofia Szkop née Antczak and her children Jadwiga and Kazimierz were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/10081, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2626; AIPN, IPN GK, 629/27, *Akta w sprawie Franciszka Antczaka*; *ibid*, 629/2473, *Akta w sprawie Moszka Kupermana*.

**Bibliography:** Grynberg M., *Żydzi w rejencji ciechanowskiej 1939–1942*, Warszawa 1984, p. 135; Grądzka-Rejak M., *Rodzina Szkopów*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-szkopow, access 4 April 2019; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl, access 6 January 2016; Szczepański J., *Społeczność żydowska Mazowsza w XIX–XX wieku*, Pułtusk 2005, p. 493; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4410339, access 5 December 2014.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

---

**Antoniak Bazyli**, born on 16 September 1892, at Nowosiółki, Rudki County, son of Jerzy and Paraskewia, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, religion: Greek Catholic, owner of a public bath, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Szydłowiec, Piotrków Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation Bazyli Antoniak ran a public bath in Szydłowiec. He was arrested by the *Gendarmerie* on 12 February 1943 and detained in the Radom prison. He was arrested for harbouring two Jewish children of unknown identities who had escaped from the Szydłowiec ghetto. The circumstances in which the Germans learned of this remain unknown. Antoniak was sentenced to death by the special court in Radom on 25 June 1943. After receiving the sentence, he applied to Governor General Hans Frank asking for mitigation of the punishment. On 23 February 1944, the head of the

Radom prison was informed by his superiors that the Governor had not exercised his right of pardon. The man was probably executed a few days later (the exact date is not known).

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, A-99, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Bazylego Antoniaka*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

---

**Archutowski Roman**, born on 5 August 1882 at Karolin near Pułtusk, son of Józef and Emilia, ethnic origin: Polish, priest; during 1925–1940 he was the headmaster of the St Stanisław Kostka Secondary School in Warsaw, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 1940, as the Rector of the High Metropolitan Seminary in Warsaw, he helped Jewish people. He gave them shelter on the premises of his establishment. The Gestapo arrested him for the first time in September 1942. After a month of imprisonment, he was released from custody. The next arrest took place on the night of 10 November 1942. He was then detained in Pawiak prison, and on 25 March 1943 he was transported to KL Lublin. He fell ill with typhus in the camp and died on 18 April 1943.

**Bibliography:** Iranek-Osmecki K., *Kto ratuje jedno życie. Polacy i Żydzi 1939–1945*, London 1968, p. 275; Kącki F., *Udział księży i zakonnic w holocauście Żydów*, Warszawa 2002, p. 49; Komar M., *Władysław Bartoszewski. Środowisko naturalne. Korzenie*, Warszawa 2010, p. 15; Narewska D., *Ks. Roman Archutowski – męczennik*, Warszawa 1999; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 4th ed., Warszawa 2013, p. 71; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, p. 245.

**Author:** Paweł Niewiński

---

**Augustyn Józef**, born in 1891, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Józefa, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Szerzyny, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Augustyn Józefa**, born in 1881, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Józef, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Szerzyny, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In 1942, the Augustyns gave shelter to three Jewish people (the family of Eliasz Haskel). In unknown circumstances, in January 1943, members of the 'navy blue' police from the

station at Szerzyny (Mikołaj Leszeg was one of them) arrived and arrested the hiding Jews, leaving the Augustyns free. A group of Germans, including Karl Hauch, a member of the Gestapo in Jasło, arrived at the Augustyns' house on 5 February 1943. Hauch took Józefa and Józef Augustyn to the farm yard and shot them there.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, OKŚZpNP, II Ds. 2/68, *Akta w sprawie zamordowania w 1943 r. w Szerzynach dziewięciu osób*.

**Bibliography:** Bieda T., *Pomoc dla ludności żydowskiej w Polsce południowo-wschodniej. Międzynarodowa sesja naukowa „Hitlerowskie ludobójstwo w Polsce i Europie 1939–1945"*, GKBZHwP, Warszawa 1983, p. 5; Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warszawa 1987, p. 13.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Augustyniak Franciszek**, born ca. 1914, married, tractor driver at the Paulinów estate, resident of Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Drgas Zygmunt**, born ca. 1920, resident of Kolonia Ratyniec Stary, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Kierylak Franciszek**, born ca. 1884, caretaker and stableman at the Paulinów estate, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Kotowska née Klimek Ewa**, born ca. 1887, wife of Józef, farmer, resident of Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Kotowski Józef**, born ca. 1887, husband of Ewa née Klimek, farmer, resident of Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Kotowski Stanisław**, born ca. 1918, son of Józef and Ewa née Klimek, single, resident of Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Nowicki Marian**, born ca. 1914, resident of Kolonia Ratyniec Stary, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Piwko Stanisław**, born ca. 1913, married, farm worker.

**Siwiński Jan**, born ca. 1897, married, resident of Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Uziębło Ludwik**, born ca. 1924, resident of Kolonia Ratyniec Stary, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Wiktorzak Aleksandra**, born ca. 1883, resident of Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The Paulinów manor farm was part of the Sterdyń estate and was situated in the Sterdyń community. During the period of Nazi German occupation the property was seized by the Germans. The farm workers and the local population helped the Jews from the ghetto at Sterdyń who were hiding. Providing food was the dominant form of help, but the fugitives also stayed overnight in the manor buildings with the consent of the caretaker, Franciszek Kierylak. According to witness accounts, the Jews, such as hairdresser Szlojme Roskielenke and shoemaker Szmulek (family name unknown), did some work for their benefactors. Surviving sources are not sufficient to determine the number of people who hid in the area and benefited from the help. Testimonies mainly mention the Roskielenke brothers (Szlojme, aged about 23, and Szymel, about 15) and an unknown Jew who was hiding with them, who had allegedly originated from France and who escaped while being transported to the extermination camp at Treblinka, but who was, in fact, a provocateur from Warsaw, collaborating with the occupiers. Local people treated the stranger with suspicion and refused to help him.

The Germans were very active in combating all forms of violating the occupation laws, often using provocation. Ernest Gramss, the Sokołów governor, inspired and ruthlessly performed coercive operations. The coercive action in the Paulinów area commenced on the night of 23 February 1943. Significant German forces from Ostrów Mazowiecka surrounded Paulinów and the neighbouring villages. The forces used in the operation and the fact that a large area was surrounded show that the campaigns against those who helped Jews in the Paulinów area were just a part of a larger coercive plan. Witnesses testified that Gramss had personally participated in the operation. The Germans had a list of people who helped Jews in hiding. Additionally, the Jew who previously pretended to be an escapee from a transport to the extermination camp at Treblinka provided the identification. Franciszek Kierylak (the caretaker at the Paulinów estate) and Franciszek Augustyniak (Siwiński's son-in-law), Jan Siwiński and Aleksandra Wiktorzak, who lived at the brickyard, were the first victims of this tragedy. Ewa and Józef Kotowski were then executed at their own home. For unknown reasons, the Germans did not shoot their daughter Stanisława (18), who was at home at the time. Shortly before the tragedy, Ewa Kotowska, in an attempt to save her sons, sent Kazimierz to school (he luckily bypassed the blockade), and Stanisław and Czesław to the estate. Prudently, the two elder brothers set off separately. Czesław was not recognised by the provocateur who was walking around the village with the Germans. Stanisław was not as lucky and was arrested. In this situation, Czesław decided to return home. His life was saved by a warning from the neighbours, as the Germans were already approaching the buildings belonging to the Kotowski family. Stanisław Kotowski, Stanisław Piwko and three residents of Ratyniec: Ludwik Uziębło, Zygmunt Drgas and Marian Nowicki (he originated from Poznań), who were also indicated by the provocateur, were shot in the nearby forest. Szlojme Roskielenka and two escaped Soviet PoWs also apparently died there. After the war, the murdered victims were buried in the cemetery at Sterdyń.

**Sources:** AIPN Lu, OKL/S. 2/00/Zn, *Akta główne prokuratora w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych na Polakach za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, vol. 3, p. 428–446, 461–463; vol. 10, p. 1888–1923; AIPN, IPN BU, 392/305, *Akta dotyczące udzielania pomocy żywnościowej i ukrywania przez Józefa i Ewę Kotowskich Szlomy i Szymela Ruskielenke w Kolonii Paulinów, dystrykt lubelski w latach 1942–1943*.

**Bibliography:** Chodakiewicz M.J., *Żydzi i Polacy 1918–1955. Współistnienie – Zagłada – Komunizm*, Warszawa 2000, p. 207; Fajkowski J., Religa J., *Zbrodnie hitlerowskie na wsi polskiej 1939–1945*, Warszawa 1981, pp. 344–345; Kierylak J., *12 Sprawiedliwych z Paulinowa*, http://www.muzeum-treblinka.pl/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=76&Itemid=69, access 15 April 2015; Kopówka E., *Getto w Sokołowie Podlaskim*, http://www.gazetasokolowska.pl/content/view/1741/71/1/4/; Piekarski W., *Obwód Armii Krajowej Sokołów Podlaski „Sęp", „Proso" 1939–1944*, 2nd ed., Warszawa 1997, pp. 36–38; *Pomordowani w Paulinowie*, http://www.gazetasokolowska.pl/index2.php?option+com_centent&task+view&id+3; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo siedleckie*, Warszawa 1985, p. 195; *Relacja Kazimierza Kusiaka* [in:] Światła w ciemności. Sprawiedliwi wśród Narodów Świata. Relacje, Lublin 2008, pp. 330–334; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warszawa 1997; Witt K., *Działalność okupanta hitlerowskiego w powiecie Sokołów Podlaski w latach 1939–1944*, "Rocznik Mazowiecki" 1970, vol. 3, pp. 224, 233–234.

**Author:** Tomasz Osiński

## B

**Balawander Feliks**, husband of Wiktoria née Szponar, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zalesie, Rawa Ruska Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Balawander Tadeusz**, born on 25 August 1925, son of Feliks and Wiktoria née Szponar, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zalesie, Rawa Ruska Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Balawander née Szponar Wiktoria**, wife of Feliks, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zalesie, Rawa Ruska Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From the autumn of 1943 to the spring of 1944, the Balawanders gave shelter to three Jewish men from Oleszyce (Cioma, Flajszer, the name of the third man is not known). One night (date unknown), the Jews left their hiding place and and went to a neighbouring village. They robbed an Ukrainian farm there. Its owner arrived at the Balawander farm, probably following their trail. He then reported this to the Ukrainian police and accused the Poles of theft. On the same day, Tadeusz Balawander and his parents were arrested

and taken to the Ukrainian police station at Oleszyce, and then transferred to the prison in Lubaczów, where they were subjected to brutal investigation for three weeks. Under torture, Feliks Balawander admitted that the thefts were probably perpetrated by the Jews that he had been harbouring.

Tadeusz Balawander was released from prison and his parents were transferred to the prison in Lvov. Their further fate could not be determined. The Jews who were harboured by the Poles fled the home on the day of the latter's arrest and hid in nearby forests. Only Cioma survived the German occupation.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, IPN Rz, 191/549, *Prześladowanie ludności polskiej za pomoc Żydom*.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Balicka née Bezronk Katarzyna**, born on 10 June 1896 at Siemianówka, daughter of Jan and Joanna née Samborska, wife of Józef, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Siemianówka, Lvov Kreishaupt, Galicia District, GG.

**Balicki Józef**, born on 15 February 1893 at Siemianówka, son of Jan and Katarzyna née Czuchnowska, husband of Katarzyna née Bezronk, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Siemianówka, Lvov Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Together with their sons Władysław and Stanisław, from 17 December 1942, they gave shelter to two Jewish men: Rubin and Moses Pasternak. The *Księga Sprawiedliwych…* includes information that the Pasternak brothers only managed to get out of the ghetto in the summer of 1943, with the help of Władysław and Stanisław, but the latter also delivered food and obtained a radio set. They had known the Jews before the war. The Balickis received money from the hiding men, but on the basis of the trial documents it cannot be clearly established whether this was intended solely for the purchase of food and other costs of living, or a form of payment for the assistance. Their neighbours turned in the brothers in hiding.

Katarzyna and Józef Balicki were arrested on 5 February 1944 (some sources quote a different date of arrest: 1 February 1944) by the Ukrainian police from the station at Szczerzec and detained in a prison in Lvov, whence they were transferred to a prison in Rzeszów on 17 March 1944, and then to one in Cracow. On 25 July 1944 they were sentenced to death upon the verdict of the Special Court in Cracow, which was commuted, on 16 November 1944, to two years in prison for Katarzyna Balicka and three years in prison for Józef Balicki. Katarzyna Balicka served her sentence in a women's prison at Jawor from 1 August 1944 (prisoner register number 515/44), while Józef Balicki served his in a prison in Legnica (prisoner register number 293/44), where he probably died (the date of death is not known, however). According to Jarosław Syrnyk, Józef Balicki was probably executed in a prison in Wrocław.

On 14 January 1985. Katarzyna and Józef Baliccy were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Krakau*, R. 137/32; AIPN Wr, OKBZH, S. 12/70, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Katarzyny Balickiej w OKBZH we Wrocławiu przez wiceprokuratora Jana Sipowicza*, no pagination; AAN, *Komitet dla Upamiętnienia Polaków Ratujących Żydów*, *Relacja Edwarda Zawady*, no. 401.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, p. 18; Syrnyk J., *Historia Józefa Balickiego* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?"... Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warszawa 2009, pp. 145–156.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

---

**Baniak Kazimierz**, born on 14 March 1912 at Sadówiec, son of Stanisław and Marianna, husband of Irena née Kołaczyńska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Sadówiec, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Chludziński Wincenty**, born on 9 July 1897 at Łazęki, son of Wawrzyniec and Józefa née Witkowska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Łazęki, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From the winter of 1941–1942, Kazimierz Baniak harboured a Jewish boy, Józef Chiel Zaziczka from Warsaw. In return for his care, Józef worked for him on the farm. The boy also found shelter with Feliks Muriczka and Wincenty Chludziński. He told the hosts that he was a Jew, but this was not a problem for them. Wincenty Chludziński was arrested in unknown circumstances on 11 December 1943. His detention was due to harbouring and employing a Jewish boy on the farm for two years. He was imprisoned on 21 February 1944 at KL Stutthof (camp inmate number 31893), where he died on 4 May 1944 in the camp infirmary. The official cause of his death was myocardial infarction.

Kazimierz Baniak was arrested on 23 December 1943. During interrogation, he testified that the boy had not informed him about his Jewish origin. He also explained that he did not know about the obligation of Jews to stay in designated places. Despite these testimonies, he was initially imprisoned in the punitive-remand prison at Pomiechówek. On 21 February 1944 he was transported to KL Stutthof, where he was to stay until the end of the war. His further fate is not known.[6]

[6] According to the straty.pl website Kazimierz Baniak died on 28 October 1995. No such information is quoted in other sources.

On 6 June 2005, Kazimierz Baniak and Wincenty Chludziński were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN GK, 629/64, *Akta w sprawie Kazimierza Baniaka*, p. 1–26; AM Stutthof, I-III-41 700; I-II B-12; BA Lichterfelde, R 137/22.

**Bibliography:** *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4435354, access 3 March 2016; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 3 March 2016.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas, Aleksandra Namysło

**Baranek Henryk Marian**, born on 1 January 1931 at Siedliska, son of Wincenty and Łucja née Skuch, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, pupil, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Siedliska, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Baranek Tadeusz Stanisław**, born on 17 November 1933 at Siedliska, son of Wincenty and Łucja née Skuch, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, school pupil, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Siedliska, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Baranek Wincenty**, born in 1899 at Siedliska, son of Wincenty and Józefa née Drożdż, husband of Łucja née Skuch, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Siedliska, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Baranek née Kopeć Katarzyna**, born in 1885, stepmother of Wincenty Baranek, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Siedliska, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Baranek née Skuch Łucja**, born in 1908 at Biskupice, daughter of Łukasz and Joanna née Dunal, wife of Wincenty, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer; during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Siedliska, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
At the request of his friend Bolesław Falencki, a member of the Home Army armed resistance, Wincenty Baranek began harbouring a Jewish family, the Gotfrieds (father and his three sons). Bolesław Falencki was turned in to the Germans by Maria Bochner (he had probably arranged false documents for her), and he turned his associates in, including the Baranek family, most probably as a result of his arrest and brutal interrogation.

About 5.00 am on 15 March 1943, several German Sonderdienst officers arrived at the Baranek farm. They had previously ordered the village headman to summon all the

men from the village at the Baranek house. The farm was searched. Three Jews, who were found in a hiding place between the house and the farm buildings (one was outside the village at the time) were shot by the Germans. Then the interrogation of the Baraneks began, following which the couple were taken from the house to the barn, where they were shot. Then the Germans took the sons of the Baraneks, Tadeusz and Henryk, to the barn and killed each of them there with a shot in the back of the head. Wincenty's stepmother, Katarzyna, who lived with the Baraneks, managed to hide and escape death. The next day the neighbours convinced her that she should go to the police station at Miechów, because residents of the village were threatened with persecution. After reporting to the station, she was also shot by the Germans.

The Baranek family were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations in 2012.

**Sources:** AIPN Kr, OKBZH, Ds. 29/69, *Rozstrzelanie 15 III 1943 r. w Siedliskach, powiat Miechów*; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Jana Kani, 26 V 1971 r.*, p. 84–86; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Łukasza Grzywacza-Świtalskiego przez Sąd dla miasta Warszawy, 31 XII 1970 r.*, p. 54–55; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Waltera Klajnerta, 19 V 1971 r.*, p. 74–75; *ibid*, *Wyrok Sądu Okręgowego w Krakowie, 18 II 1948 r.*, no pagination; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Bronisława Basiora, 26 V 1971 r., Miechów*, p. 87–89; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Tomasza Piaska, 26 V 1971 r., Miechów*, no pagination; AIPN Kr, OKŚZpNP, Ds. 1/69 vol. 1, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Teofila Kowalczyka z dn. 11 II 1972 r.*; USC Miechów, *Księga narodzin*; *ibid*, *Księga ślubów*.

**Bibliography:** Olas Z., *Kartki z czasów grozy. Trzeba być bardziej niż człowiekiem* [in:] *Za to groziła śmierć. Polacy z pomocą Żydom w czasie okupacji*, ed. W. Smólski, Warszawa 1981, pp. 221–222; *Polacy Ratujący Żydów w czasie Zagłady. Przywracanie Pamięci*, Warszawa 2013, pp. 22–23; Samsonowska K., *Zamordowanie rodziny Baranków z Siedlisk koło Miechowa* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?"... Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warszawa 2009, pp. 105–115.

**Author:** Krystyna Samsonowska

---

**Bartczak Marta**, born on 29 June 1903 at Zelów.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Marta Bartczak was arrested for helping and supporting Jews (the form of help or names are not known). She was sentenced on 13 May 1944 (the sentence is not known). She was detained in a women's prison at Gdańska Street in Łódź until 3 June 1944. On that day, she was handed over to the Gestapo (IV B 4 department). The further fate of Marta Bartczak is not known.

**Sources:** APŁ, *Zakłady Karne w Łodzi*, 4, pp. 237–238.

**Author:** Michał Trębacz

**Bartkiewicz Michalina**, born on 7 October 1910 at Annów, wife of Roman, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Sieradz, Sieradz Landkreis, Łódź Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Bartkiewicz Roman**, born on 23 August 1886, husband of Michalina, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Sieradz, Sieradz Landkreis, Łódź Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Michalina and Roman Bartkiewicz gave shelter to Jewish people (names unknown). Michalina Bartkiewicz was probably arrested at Przywidz on 26 August 1943. There is no further information about the circumstances or date of her husband's arrest. On 2 September 1943, they were both imprisoned in Łódź prisons (Michalina Bartkiewicz at Gdańska Street and Roman Bartkiewicz at Kopernika Street)[7]. On 7 January 1944, Michalina Bartkiewicz was transferred to a prison in Poznań, where she was detained until 12 January 1944. Then, on 13 January 1944, she was imprisoned in KL Auschwitz concentration camp (camp inmate number 74815), and on 18 January 1945 she was transferred to KL Bergen-Belsen, where she survived until the camp was liberated on 15 April 1945. There is no information about the fate of Roman Bartkiewicz.

**Sources:** APŁ, *Zakłady Karne w Łodzi*, 9, p. 8; APMA-B, *Ankiety byłych więźniów, mat. 11819, ankieta – 15 II 1976 r.*; *ibid*, *Numerowe wykazy kobiet*; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Authors:** Michał Trębacz, Tomasz Gonet

**Bartyzel Bronisława**, born on 23 May 1923 at Małec, farm worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Małec, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Bronisława Bartyzel was arrested at Małec on 7 November 1942 for helping Jewish people (the names and nature of help are not known). She was detained in the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow, and then on 16 December 1942, she was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 27183). In January 1944 she was taken to KL Sachsenhausen, where she survived until the camp was liberated.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *mat*. 6643, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *Ankieta z 9 VIII 1968 r.*; *ibid*, *Numerowe wykazy kobiet*.

[7] According to another source they were both detained in the prison at Kopernika Street (APŁ, *Zakłady Karne w Łodzi*, 9, p. 8).

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Krakowa i innych miejscowości Polski południowej 1940–1944*, vol. 4, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warszawa–Oświęcim 2002, pp. 2302, 2308; Musiał A.K., *Krwawe upiory. Dzieje powiatu Dąbrowa Tarnowska w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, Tarnów 1993, p. 274.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Bednarek Antoni**, born on 23 June 1881 in Częstochowa, son of Andrzej and Katarzyna, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Piotrkowice, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the second half of 1942, Antoni Bednarek, a resident of the village of Piotrkowice, harboured in his buildings a Jewish couple originating from Chmielnik, the Wajzwelds, and their daughter. At the end of 1942 or 1943, the Germans organised a round-up at Piotrkowice, during which they discovered the harboured Jews, who were shot next to Bednarek's house. The execution was carried out by a *gendarme* from the Chmielnik station, Leon Orłowski. The *gendarme* Julian Świątek and a member of the *Polnische Polizei im General Government* from the station at Kije also took part in the action. After committing the crime, three designated Poles (including Jan Grudziński) took the bodies of the murdered away in a cart and buried them in a mass grave outside the village. After the war, the bodies were exhumed. Antoni Bednarek was arrested by the *gendarmes;* he was interrogated and released after a while.

Among the *gendarmes* who participated in the murder of the Jews harboured by Bednarek, only Julian Świątek was punished after the war. On 9 January 1950, the District Court in Kielce sentenced him to death, which was then commuted to 15 years in prison. Świątek left the prison on 23 April 1957. Leon Orłowski only received a symbolic punishment: he was sentenced to death in absentia by the District Court in Kielce on 2 March 1948.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, SO Kielce, 127/193, *Sentencja wyroku przeciwko Leonowi Orłowskiemu, Busko-Zdrój, 2 III 1948 r.*, p. 156; *ibid*, 127/388, *Sentencja wyroku przeciwko Julianowi Świątkowi, Busko-Zdrój, 9 I 1950 r.*, p. 142; APKi, Ds. 29/67, vol. 1, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Jana Grudzińskiego, Kielce, 11 IV 1968 r.*, p. 189–189v; *ibid*, vol. 2, *Sprawozdanie w sprawie Ds. 29/67 dotyczącej zbrodni popełnionych przez żandarmów z b. posterunku żandarmerii niemieckiej w Chmielniku w latach 1940–1944*, p. 50; USC Chmielnik, *Skrócony odpis aktu zgonu no. 13/1960/P* (Bednarek Antoni).

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Bednarska Czesława**, born on 4 August 1905 in Częstochowa, wife of Tadeusz, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

Bednarski Tadeusz, born on 27 September 1903 at Kłobuck, son of Kazimierz and Marianna née Ząbkowska, husband of Czesława, religion: Roman Catholic, bricklayer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Czesława and Tadeusz Turek harboured Jewish people (names unknown), and for this which they were arrested on 18 June 1943, and then imprisoned in Częstochowa.

On 24 June 1943, Tadeusz Bednarski was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 125488). There is no information about his further fate.[8] Czesława Bednarska was taken on 24 June 1943 to an unknown location. There is no information about her further fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 3208, p. 1–4.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 4, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warszawa–Oświęcim 2006, p. 1696; Urbański K., *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie radomskim*, Kraków 2004, p. 224; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 20 December 2018.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Belniak Franciszek**, born in 1910 at Harklowa, son of Jan and Zofia née Ducal, husband of Maria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Głębokie, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Franciszek Belniak, together with his wife Maria, provided some Jewish people with food (Leon Gelcalder and Eizberg), who were hiding in the forests near Osobnica. In addition, he delivered their private correspondence that came to his address from their relatives at the Plaszow camp. In January 1943, the Germans carried out a raid against the Jews hiding in the woods near Osobnica, and then shot the people they found. After searching the bodies of the victims, the Germans found letters that the Jews had received through Franciszek Belniak. On 14 January 1943, two Gestapo officers came to the Belniak house, shot Franciszek Belniak, but left his wife alive. After the murder, they told Maria Belniak that her husband was shot as a warning to others, and ordered him to be buried.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, OKŚZpNP, 191/549, *Prześladowanie ludności polskiej za pomoc Żydom*, *Protokół przesłuchania Marii Korzeniowskiej*, p. 12; USC Biecz, *Księga zgonów*; AIPN Rz, S 16/81, *Zbrodnie popełnione na terenie Biecza*, *Protokół przesłuchania Zofii Czeluśniak*, p. 9; AIPN Rz, OKŚZpNP, 191/191, *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni hitle-*

[8] He may have been transferred to another location in 1943 (see *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 4, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2006, p. 1696).

*rowskich z powiatu Gorlice 1939–1945*, p. 24; *ibid*, OKŚZpNP, 191/241, *Ankiety GKBZH w Polsce*, *Aresztowania, pow. Gorlice*, p. 58; USC Biecz, *Księgi zgonów*.

**Bibliography:** Bieda T., *Pomoc dla ludności żydowskiej w Polsce południowo-wschodniej. Międzynarodowa sesja naukowa „Hitlerowskie ludobójstwo w Polsce i Europie 1939–1945"*, GKBZHwP, Warszawa 1983, p. 5; Kalisz M., Rączy E., *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu gorlickiego podczas okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2015, p. 81; Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, p. 113; Kalisz M., Rączy E., *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu gorlickiego podczas okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2015, p. 81.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy, Michał Kalisz

**Bernatowicz Józef**, born on 10 January 1879 in Jarosław, son of Anton and Ewa née Buhalska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Anna née Halujko, bricklayer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident German in Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Bernatowicz née Halujko Anna**, born on 13 July 1879 in Przemyśl, daughter of Wasyl and Anastazja née Hamadiuk, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, religion: Greek Catholic, wife of Józef, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident German in Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
For about nine months the Bernatowicz couple harboured nine fugitives from the Lvov ghetto: Szymon, Liliana, Rita and Anna Gotesman, Basia Kampf, Karolina Karol, Szel Friedberg, Marian Neu and Henio Hauber, in the basement of their house at 82 Wniebowstąpienia Street in Lvov. At first, they lived on their own money, and then on money provided by a Jew named Halben, who was hiding at Winniki near Lvov under the false (assumed) name of Kazimierz Purski. Later, more Jews came to the Bernatowicz house. However, neither their names nor any specific number of these people are known.

As a result of an anonymous denunciation made on 9 December 1943, the Bernatowicz house was surrounded by 24 Ukrainian and two German policemen. That day, the Bernatowicz couple were arrested. They were first detained in a police prison, and from 14 April 1944 in the German prison in Lvov. Their case was dealt with by the prosecutor's office at the Special Court in Lvov. Both, according to the prosecutor's office, committed an offence against the ordinance on restrictions of residence in the *General Government*, of 15 October 1941. The court sentenced Józef Bernatowicz to death, and his wife to three years in an increased security prison.

The death sentence of Józef Bernatowicz was probably not executed. This was due to the forced evacuation of German offices from Lvov and the release of all prisoners who could not be transported to another prison, for reasons of logistics. The further fate of Bernatowicz is not known. Anna Bernatowicz was sent to an increased security prison for women in Jawor.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137/50.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

---

**Bielecka Franciszka Tekla**, born in 1878 in Częstochowa, daughter of Michał and Marianna née Dziubanda, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Bielecki Jan**, born on 20 June 1867 in Częstochowa, son of Michał and Marianna née Dziubanda, religion: Roman Catholic, primary education, merchant, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jan and Franciszka Bielecki harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which they were arrested on 9 April 1943 by Schupo officers, and then detained in a prison in Częstochowa on 10 April 1943. On 20 May 1943, they were sentenced by the Special Court in Częstochowa (no information about the sentence is known). They served their sentence in the prison mentioned above. No further information about their fate is known.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 2992, p. 1–4.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Biernacki Antoni**, born on 19 January 1901 at Rozdziały, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Rozdziały, Pułtusk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Antoni Biernacki was sheltering a Jewish girl aged five. Her parents also visited his house. One day *gendarmes* came to him, having found out about the harboured child, most likely as a result of denunciation. They ordered Józef Dziewulski, the village headman of Gostków, to indicate which buildings belonged to Biernacki. The *gendarmes* were not aware that Dziewulski's sister was married to Antoni Biernacki. The village headman seized the opportunity and sent his son to warn his sister and her husband, while he informed the *gendarmes* that he had heard that Jews were being harboured in another man's farm. The *gendarmes* first went to the farm indicated by Dziewulski, and then to Biernacki, where the five-year-old Jewish girl was found.

Antoni Biernacki was arrested on 14 November 1943. Initially, he was sent to a prison in Ciechanów. Then he was taken to KL Gross-Rosen, where he died on 16 March 1944. Józef Dziewulski was arrested and detained in Pułtusk. On 6 December 1943 he was transferred to KL Mauthausen. He was accused of collaborating with smugglers, smuggling and harbouring a Jewish family.

Antoni Biernacki was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 6 June 2005.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN GK, 629/867, *Akta w sprawie: Józef Dziewolski/Dziewulski, aresztowany w dniu 10 IX 1943 r. pod zarzutem dawania schronienia zbiegłym Żydom i pomagania „bandom"; osadzony w więzieniu sądowym w Pułtusku (Ostenburg), a następnie 6 XII 1943 r. w KL Mauthausen*, p. 1–23.

**Bibliography:** *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4435369, access 4 March 2016.; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie; access 4 March 2016.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

**Bilański Rudolf**, born on 12 April 1907 in Vienna, son of Stefan and Maria née Grabowska, *Volksdeutsche*, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Zuzanna née Bukowska, electrician, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Starachowice, Radom District, GG.

**Kierth Josef**, born on 28 April 1917 at Muszyna, Nowy Sącz County, son of Adam and Antonina née Łuczyńska, *Volksdeutsche*, religion: Roman Catholic, photographer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Starachowice, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Rudolf Bilański and Josef Kierth provided unspecified help for Jewish children[9], possibly in a labour camp at the Starachowice factory managed by the Hermann Göring Werke. They were arrested for their activities by members of the security police, and then, on 20 November 1942, imprisoned in Radom. On 7 January 1943, they were transported from the Radom prison to KL Lublin (Majdanek). Rudolf Bilański died in the camp in unknown circumstances on 5 March 1943. There is no further information about the fate of Josef Kierth.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, B-842, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Rudolfa Bilańskiego*.

**Bibliography:** Kiełboń J., Piątkowski S., *Z badań nad transportem radomskim*, "Zeszyty Majdanka" 2001, vol. 21; Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

[9] According to the source: *Verschiebung von jüdischen Kindern*.

**Binczyk Stanisław**, born on 7 May 1912 in Łódź, son of Karolina, resident of Żądłowice, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Marzyjanek Michał**, son of Stanisław, resident of Żądłowice, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Marzyjanek Stanisław**, Michał's father, resident of Żądłowice, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
For sheltering Jews or helping Jewish partisans, Stanisław Binczyk was sentenced to death by the Summary Court at the HQ of the Security Police and SD for the Radom District. He was executed by shooting on 24 or 25 March 1944 in Tomaszów Mazowiecki. The execution, in which ten people were murdered, took place at the Stary Browar (Old Brewery) there. The bodies of those shot were buried in the Jewish cemetery, and after exhumation, they were transferred to the Catholic cemetery in Tomaszów Mazowiecki.

Stanisław Marzyjanek and his son Michał were also executed on the same day for having helped the Jewish Cymerman family for 18 months.

**Sources:** AP w Piotrkowie Trybunalskim Oddział w Tomaszowie Mazowieckim, *Zbiór plakatów i druków ulotnych*, 1116; USC Tomaszów Mazowiecki, 422/76.

**Bibliography:** http://www.savingjews.org/perished/m.htm, access 16 July 2018.; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo piotrkowskie*, Warszawa 1983; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 16 July 2018.; *Tomaszów Mazowiecki Yizkor Book*, ed. M. Wajsberg, Tel Aviv 1969.

**Authors:** Marcin Urynowicz, Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

---

**Biskup Bronisława**, born in 1892, daughter of Jan and Katarzyna, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Parszywka, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Bronisława Biskup harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which she was arrested and detained in a prison in Pińczów. On 9 April 1943, by orders of 14 March 1943, she was transferred to a prison in Kielce, from which she was released on 15 April 1943.

**Sources:** APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 1138, p. 8; *ibid*, 1146, p. 312v.–313.

**Authors:** Edyta Krężołek, Tomasz Gonet

**Błasiak née Gryczyńska Wiktoria**, born on 6 April 1881 in Turek, daughter of Franciszek and Józefa née Matuszek, religion: Roman Catholic, seamstress, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Wiktoria Błasiak harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which she was arrested on 28 December 1943, and detained in a prison in Częstochowa. She remained there until 25 April 1944. There is no further information about her fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 3358, p. 1–2.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Błaszczyk Stanisław**, born in 1888, husband of Anastazja, during the period of Nazi German occupation he lived with his family at 39 Złota Street, apt. 53, in Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From November 1942, Stanisław Błaszczyk and his close family (wife Anastazja and daughters Stanisława and Zofia) helped Zofia and Bernard Kuniegis (who used the name Kierski under the German occupation), their son Jerzy, and also Krysia, the daughter of Zofia Kuniegis's brother, born in September 1942. The Kuniegis family asked the Błaszczyks for help through Stanisława, whom they had known before the war. First, the Błaszczyks helped Zofia Kuniegis, for whom a *Kennkarte* was obtained using the birth certificate of the younger Błaszczyk daughter who had the same first name. Then Bernard was brought in. Stanisław Błaszczyk found separate hiding places for their children. He placed the Kuniegis' son with a friend, and took little Krysia to his friends in the village of Ziółkwia.

In early 1944, Stanisław was arrested by members of the 'navy blue' police in the hideout that was being prepared for the Kuniegis couple at 5 Ciasna Street. After two days in custody, they managed to buy him out for 20 US dollars in gold. Due to the exposure of the Błaszczyks' activities the Kuniegis decided to leave Warsaw and for the last few months of the Nazi German occupation they were hiding, wandering from one village to another, finally arriving in the Lublin area. They managed to survive the war, but their son Jerzy was killed. He was harboured by an unidentified man, an invalid, from whom (probably as a result of denunciation) he was taken away by the German police. After the war, the Kuniegis adopted Krysia, Zofia's niece. In the 1960s they moved to Israel.

On 22 November 1989 the Yad Vashem Institute awarded Stanisław, Anastazja and both their daughters (Stanisława Gasińska and Zofia Kowalska) the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/1045, p. 15.

**Bibliography:** Grynberg M., *Księga Sprawiedliwych*, Warszawa 1993, pp. 46–47; Leszczyńska M., *Rodzina Błaszczyków*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-blaszczykow, access 5 June 2017.; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4039623, access 5 June 2017.

**Author:** Marcin Urynowicz

---

**Bobowska née Papiernik Weronika**, born on 23 December 1898, wife of Jan, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lipiny, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

Bobowski Jan, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Weronika née Papiernik, shoemaker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lipiny, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In mid-June 1943, the Bobowski family provided shelter for four Jewish people from Pilzno (three women and a man, names unknown).

On 24 June 1943 in the morning, a group of about ten German *gendarmes*, accompanied by the commandant of the 'navy blue' police in Pilzno, named Pionk, and private Józef Tomaszewicz, came to the Bobowskis' home. During the search of the farm, Jan Bobowski was brutally interrogated. One of the Germans took Weronika Bobowska with her child to the house of Władysław Gnat, who was the closest neighbour of the Bobowskis. At the same time, the *gendarmes* who stayed in the house took Jan Bobowski outdoors and shot him, and then burned the house down. Weronika Bobowska lost all her possessions and was left destitute.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, OKŚZpNP, II. Ds. 17/70, *Akta w sprawie zastrzelenia Jana Bobowskiego*.

**Bibliography:** Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, p. 45.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Bogdanowicz née Wrońska Anna**, born on 16 August 1904. (or 16 July 1904) in Jasło, wife of Marceli, teacher, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kielce, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In August 1942, Anna Bogdanowicz helped a Jewish woman named Sara Diller, who was her friend, in escaping from the ghetto in Jasło. While still in the ghetto, Sara had obtained a false birth certificate with the name of Maria Janina Dubiel. On 14 August

1942, accompanied by Anna, she went to Kielce by train. There, Bogdanowicz placed her with her friends, Mr and Mrs Gościej. She also helped Sarah obtain a false identity document, find a job and get food. In addition, she cooperated with a legalisation cell of the underground resistance, which delivered false documents to the ghetto in Kielce. When people who had been involved in organising the escape of Sara Diller (including Julian Ney) were arrested in Jasło in October 1942, Anna Bogdanowicz (for fear of being turned in) moved Sara to a forester's lodge far away from Kielce. Sara worked there. Anna, her husband and son Antoni were arrested on 6 November 1942, turned in by their neighbours. She was accused of helping to organise the escape of a Jew. Marceli Bogdanowicz and his son were released after a short interrogation, while Anna was imprisoned in Kielce. On 16 December 1942, she was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 27226). She died of typhus there on 14 June 1943.

Sara Diller, warned by Anna, left the hideout in the forester's lodge. Using a new name, she survived the war, and emigrated afterwards.

On 19 September 1983 the Yad Vashem Institute awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations to Anna Bogdanowicz.

**Sources:** APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 1464, 1146.

**Bibliography:** Ćwiakowska A., *Zabawy w chowanego*, Łódź 1997, pp. 55–61; Diller S., *Zginęła z mojego powodu*, *"Polityka"* 1982, no. 9; *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 4, ed. F. Peiper, I. Strzelecka, Warszawa–Oświęcim 2006, p. 1969; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, p. 53; *Księgi zgonów z Auschwitz: fragmenty. 2: Index nazwisk A–L*, ed. J. Dębski, S. Goldman, H. Jastrzębska, S. Kreuzhage, J. Parcer, München et al. 1995, p. 111; *List of Poles Killed Helping Jews During the Holocaust*, http://www.holocaustforgotten.com/list.htm; Massalski A., Meducki S., *Kielce w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej 1939–1945*, Wrocław 2007; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 4 July 2018.; Urbański K., *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie radomskim*, Cracow 2004; Wieliczko M., *Jasielskie w latach drugiej wojny światowej*, Warszawa 1974, p. 185; Leszczyńska M., Bogdanowicz Anna, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/en/stories-of-rescue/story-rescue-bogdanowicz-anna, access 4 April 2019.

**Authors:** Edyta Krężołek, Tomasz Gonet

**Bogucka née Rościcka Irena**, born on 17 March 1917 in Ashmyany, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Marian, clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Bogucki Marian**, born on 14 October 1912 in Dańdówka, Będzin County, son of Jan and Maria née Rościńska, husband of Irena née Rościcka, locksmith, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Lang née Błaszczyk Bronisława**, born on 12 October 1889 in Częstochowa, ethnic origin: Polish, daughter of Andrzej and Wiktoria née Ciura, wife of Jan Lang.

**Wyderski Jan**, born on 27 March 1904 in Kielce, son of Jan and Agnieszka née Hampel, religion: Roman Catholic, clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Irena and Marian Bogucki, together with Jan Wyderski and Bronisława Lang, harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which they were arrested on 3 December 1942, and detained in a prison in Częstochowa. Jan Wyderski had also organised false documents for the Jews who were hiding.

Marian Bogucki was probably deported, on 7 January 1943, to KL Lublin (Majdanek, camp inmate number 8294), from which he was transferred to KL Flossenbürg (camp number 3030) on 31 March 1943, where he died on 5 December 1943.[10] Irena Bogucka was probably transferred on 7 January 1943 to KL Lublin (Majdanek). There is no further information about her fate[11].

Jan Wyderski was taken from the prison in Częstochowa to an unknown location on 21 January 1943. There is no further information about his fate.

Bronisława Lang was taken to KL Lublin (Majdanek) on 7 April 1943, where she died on 3 November 1943.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 2574, p. 14.

**Bibliography:** *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 26 July 2018.; Urbański K., *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie radomskim*, Kraków 2004, p. 224.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Bomba Kazimierz**, born on 28 September 1914 at Budziwój, son of Antoni and Maria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, veterinarian, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Niebylec, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Kazimierz Bomba lived with his wife Kazimiera Maria in the village of Niebylec. They sheltered a Jewish woman, Dora Wilner, who was brought to the Bombas by a Jew, Wiktor Moskwa. She had been a school friend of Kazimiera Bomba. The couple took care of Dora for two weeks, after which Wiktor Moskwa took her to a new hideout at Babica. As a result of a rumour that Jews were being harboured, which spread around the area, the Gestapo soon searched the Bomba house. Kazimierz was arrested. He was held at

[10] The APMnM files include information that he escaped from transport to the camp at Flossenbürg.
[11] See Urbański p., *Zagłada Żydów…*, p. 224. Irena Bogucka is not mentioned in the APMnM files.

the camps at Pustkowie and Plaszow from April 1943 to April 1944. Dora Wilner stayed again with the Bombas for several months in 1945.

Kazimierz and Kazimiera Bomba were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 31 October 1991.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/4366, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AIPN, IPN BU 392/902, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Kazimierza Bombę Dory Wilner w m. Niebylec, dystrykt krakowski jesienią 1942 r. oraz udzielania pomocy żywnościowej Żydom, w tym Herschowi Rath*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, p. 57; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4034422, access 8 December 2014.; Aleksiun N., *Rodzina Bombów*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-bombow, access 14 April 2019.

**Author:** Agata Wloczek

**Bonderski Józef**, born on 18 March 1892 at Bodzentyn, son of Kazimierz and Antonina, religion: Roman Catholic, worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bodzentyn, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Józef Bonderski passed on information to Jewish people (names unknown), for which he was arrested on 12 or 15 January 1943 in Kielce, and then detained in a prison in Kielce on the orders of the Kripo in Kielce. He was released from prison on 22 January 1943.

**Sources:** APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 1138, p. 6; *ibid*, 1146, p. 28.–285.

**Authors:** Edyta Krężołek, Tomasz Gonet

**Borkowska Anna aka Janina Siestrzewitowska (Mother Bertranda)**, born in 1900, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, nun of the Dominican Sisters, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kolonia Wileńska near Vilna.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Mother Bertranda was the prioress of the Dominican convent at Kolonia Wileńska, not far from Vilna. During the war, she harboured a group of a dozen or so Jews in her monastery.

They were, among others, members of the Hashomer Hatzair Zionist scouting organization, including: Abba Kovner, Edek Boraks, Chaja Grosman, Izrael Nagel, Chuma Godot, Arie Wilner. Mother Bertranda was called Ima by the harboured people, this meaning 'Mum' in Hebrew. Irena Adamowicz from Warsaw and Jadwiga Dudziec from Vilnius

handled contacts between the nun and the young people. The following nuns were also involved in harbouring the Jews: Cecylia (Maria Roszak), Diana (Helena Frąckiewicz), Imelda (Maria Naugebauer), Jordana (Maria Ostreyko), Małgorzata (Irena Adamek), Stefania (Stanisława Bednarska).

In the winter of 1942, the hiding Jews left the convent and returned to the ghetto in Vilna, to organise an underground group and prepare for armed resistance. Mother Bertranda got into the ghetto in plain clothes and brought weapons.

Information about the help given to Jews by the nuns reached the Germans, and in result they arrested the prioress and closed the monastery in September 1943; the nuns were dispersed to other convents.

After the war, Mother Bertranda left the Dominican order and took the name of Anna Borkowska. She died in Warsaw in 1988.

Anna Borkowska and other nuns: Cecylia (Maria Roszak), Diana (Helena Frąckiewicz), Imelda (Maria Naugebauer), Jordana (Maria Ostreyko), Małgorzata (Irena Adamek), Stefania (Stanisława Bednarska), were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations in 1984.

**Bibliography:** Kopówka E., Rytel-Andrianik P., *Dam im imię na wieki (Iz 56,5). Polacy z okolic Treblinki ratujący Żydów*, Oxford–Treblinka 2011, p. 467; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, pp. 59–60; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4034422, access 8 December 2014.; Leszczyńska M., Borkowska Anna, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-borkowska-anna, access 14 April 2019.; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 3rd ed., Warszawa 2007, pp. 226–228.

**Author:** Alina Zavadzka

**Borysiuk (Borsiak) Michał**, born on 15 May 1893 at Przedzielsk[12], ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Białystok.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Michał Borysiuk (Borsiak) was arrested for supporting Jews (names unknown).

On 27 January 1944, he was taken to KL Stutthof (camp inmate number 30649). He died in the camp sick quarters on 28 May 1944, exhaustion was stated as the cause of death.

**Sources:** AMS, *Konzentrationslager Stutthof*, I-III-41 109, *Akta więźnia*.

**Author:** Barbara Męczykowska

[12] Name of the place according to archive documents.

**Boss Julius**, born on 24 February 1901 at Wólka Tyrzyńska, Kozienice County, *Volksdeutsche*, religion: Evangelical-Augsburg, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of a hamlet of Grzędy village[13], Grójec Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation Julius Boss made a living by running a farm. He was one of the so-called German colonists who had been Polish citizens before WWII and who accepted the *Volksliste* during the German occupation. He was arrested by the German *Gendarmerie* from Kozienice and he was imprisoned in Radom 10 May 1943. The detention and imprisonment took place because he had facilitated an escape from the ghetto and sheltered a Jewish person of unknown identity. The circumstances in which the Germans learned of this remain unknown. On 2 July 1943, Boss was sentenced to death by the Special Court in Radom. He was probably executed on 21 April 1944. It can be assumed that the long time between the sentence and the execution was related to unsuccessful efforts to obtain pardon from the General Governor Hans Frank.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, B-16, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Juliusa Bossa*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009.

**Author: Sebastian Piątkowski**

**Brandhuber Jerzy Adam**, born on 23 October 1897 in Cracow, painter (artist), teacher, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Jasło, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jerzy Adam Brandhuber was arrested in September 1942, in Jasło for helping Jewish people. Among others, he was involved in obtaining false documents for an unknown Jewish person. His arrest was also related to him being a member of the Polish underground resistance. Brandhuber was detained in jail in Jasło, and on 6 December 1942 he was transferred to a prison in Tarnów. On 14 January 1943, he was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 87112). Then, on 30 October 1944, he was imprisoned at KL Sachsenhausen, where he survived until the camp was liberated.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *mat*. 3456; *ankieta z 16 VI 1962 r.*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Krakowa i innych miejscowości Polski południowej 1940–1944*, vol. 3, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka,

[13] Currently, this place does not exist. It was located near the village of Trzebień, which used to be the centre of a municipality, and now it is part of the Magnuszew municipality (Mazowieckie Province).

Warszawa–Oświęcim 2002, pp. 1517–1521, 1527; *Obóz koncentracyjny Oświęcim w twórczości artystycznej I: malarstwo. Katalog prac graficznych Jerzego Adama Brandhubera*, Oświęcim 1960, p. 8; Seweryn J., *Byłem fryzjerem katów*, Warszawa 2008, pp. 328–329.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Braun Antonina**, born on 4 June 1904 at Zelów.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Antonina Braun was convicted for helping Jewish people (the form of help provided or names unknown). From 13 May 1944, she was in a women's prison in Łódź at Gdańska Street. On 3 June 1944, she was placed at the disposal of the Gestapo (report IV B 4). Braun's further fate is not known.

**Sources:** APŁ, *Zakłady Karne w Łodzi*, 4, pp. 237–238.

**Author:** Michał Trębacz

---

**Broszkiewicz Tomasz**, born on 26 March 1888 in Radomsko, son of Hipolit and Franciszka née Łęcka, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Julia née Cabańska, worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radomsko, Radom District, GG.

Broszkiewicz née Cabańska Julia, wife of Tomasz, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radomsko, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
They harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which they were arrested by *gendarmes* from Radomsko and detained in Jail in Radomsko. Tomasz Broszkiewicz was transferred to a prison in Częstochowa on 16 August 1943, from which he was released on 6 November 1943. Julia Broszkiewicz was also sent to a prison in Częstochowa, but she probably managed to escape en route, in unknown circumstances. There is no further information about her fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 3303, p. 1–9.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Brühl (Brylówna) Hanna Maria**, born ca. 1920, daughter of Karol (a German, who took Polish citizenship and who died before World War II) and Józefa, student, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Milanówek, Sochaczew Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Hanna Maria Brühl and her mother Józefa lived in the 'Anielin' villa in Milanówek. The women harboured four Jewish people there (two women and two men, identities unknown). As a result of denunciation that some Jews were being helped, members of the German police from Grodzisk Mazowiecki came to the 'Anielin' on 17 May 1943. Hanna was in the building at the time, her mother had left for work in the morning. The Germans conducted a search. All those present in 'Anielin' were shot on the spot. The bodies were stripped naked and buried in a meadow at 13 Grabowa Street. Later they were exhumed and the body of Hanna Brühl was interred at the Powązki cemetery in Warsaw.

**Bibliography:** "Biuletyn GKBZHwP" 1960, vol. 11, p. 232; *ibid*, vol. 16, 1967, pp. 163–164; Datner S., *Las sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1968, pp. 97, 112; Rembek S., *Dziennik okupacyjny*, Warszawa 2000, p. 318; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 3rd ed., Warszawa 2007, p. 605; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warszawa, 1971, p. 419; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, p. 190; www.holocaustforgotten.com/list.htm, access 16 July 2018; www.sztetl.org.pl/pl/article/milanowek/5,historia, access 16 July 2018.

**Authors:** Tomasz Gonet, Jolanta Pawnik

---

**Brzozowska Feliksa**, born on 7 April 1908 in Kielce, daughter of Stanisław and Katarzyna, wife of Marian, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kielce, Radom District, GG.

**Brzozowski Marian**, born on 30 April 1900 in Kielce, son of Kazimierz and Marianna, locksmith, husband of Feliksa, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kielce, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Feliksa and Marian Brzozowski harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which they were arrested by members of the Schupo in Kielce. Marian Brzozowski was arrested on 20 November 1942, and Feliksa Brzozowska on 2 December 1942. They were both detained in a prison in Kielce, and then sentenced to death. They were executed on 27 May 1943.

**Sources:** APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 1138, p. 5; *ibid*, 1146, p. 254v.–255, 259v.–260.

**Authors:** Edyta Krężołek, Tomasz Gonet

---

**Buchacz Józef**, born on 24 February 1912 at Leśniów, Radomsko County, son of Jan and Katarzyna née Kwiatkowska, primary education, worker.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Józef Buchacz harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which he was arrested on 24 June 1943 by members of the Sipo, and then detained in a prison in Częstochowa. On 29 July 1943 he was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 131972), and then on 24 June 1944 to KL Buchenwald (camp inmate number 62075). There is no further information about his fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 3242, p. 1–4; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Budziszewski Wacław**, born on 2 January 1925 at Żebry-Laskowiec, ethnic origin: Polish.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Wacław Budziszewski was arrested on 27 February 1943, for providing shelter for Jewish people (names unknown), and then taken to KL Stutthof (camp inmate number 19988), where he was murdered on 1 April 1943.

**Sources:** AMS, *Konzentrationslager Stutthof*, I-III-41 413, *Karta personalna*.

**Author:** Barbara Męczykowska

---

**Buzowicz Wincenty**, born on 10 January 1912 at Kniaże, Złoczów County, son of Józef and Joanna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Anna née Pikus, carpenter, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kozienice, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Buzowicz née Pikus Anna**, born on 10 February 1916 in Berlin, daughter of Józef and Franciszka née Łozińska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Wincenty, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kozienice, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Różańska Maria**, born on 29 September 1910 at Aleksandrówka, Kozienice County, daughter of Ignacy and Franciszka née Fili, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kozienice, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Anna and Wincenty Buzowicz were arrested on 10 December 1942, on the charge of helping Jewish persons: Sala Rubinowicz and Else Szwarcman, in their escape from the ghetto and of harbouring them. Their cousin or friend Maria Różańska was arrested to-

gether with them and accused of selling an identity card to a Jew. They were all detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom, and then sentenced by the Special Court in Radom to death on 3 April 1943. Anna and Wincenty Buzowicz were executed on 17 August 1943. There is no information about the fate of Maria Różańska, all that is known is that in September 1943 she was still in prison.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, B-533. *Arkusz ewidencyjny Anny Buzowicz*; *ibid*, B-528. *Arkusz ewidencyjny Wincentego Buzowicza*; *ibid*, R-277. *Arkusz ewidencyjny Marii Różańskiej*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzieloną Żydom*, Warszawa 1981; Piątkowski S., *Kozienice w latach wojny i okupacji (1939–1945)* [in:] *Kozienice. Monografia miasta*, ed. S. Piątkowski, Kozienice 2004; Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3; Urbański K., *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie radomskim*, Cracow 2004; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warszawa 1971.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

## C

**Chebda (Hebda) Antoni**, born on 20 January 1913 at Myślec, son of Jan and Kunegunda, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Myślec, Nowy Sącz Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 2 June 1943, Antoni Chebda harboured three Jews in a shelter under the barn: Chaim Baldinger, Józef Goldfinger, and a third man whose name is not known. On 29 October 1944, as a result of denunciation, Ukrainian *Gendarmerie* searched his house and farmyard, and found the people hiding there. One of the men was shot on the spot and the rest were arrested. Antoni Chebda escaped during the search and continued to hide in the nearby forests until the end of the war. The *gendarmes* arrested his parents. The family property was confiscated.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *CKŻP – Wydział Opieki Społecznej*, 223, *Zaświadczenie złożone przez Leona Foerbera do Powiatowego Komitetu Żydowskiego w Nowym Sączu z 17 I 1947 r.*, p. 8; *Pismo Antoniego Chebdy do CKŻP, 12 V 1947 r.*, p. 11.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło

**Chojnowska née Szeszko Helena**, born on 23 November 1911 at Chojnowo, daughter of Antoni and Emilia, wife of Franciszek, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of a hamlet of the Chojnowo village, Białystok Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Chojnowski Franciszek**, born on 28 March 1920 at Chojnowo, son of Antoni and Michalina, husband of Helena née Szeszko, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of a hamlet of the Chojnowo village, Białystok Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation, the Chojnowski couple lived with their daughters, Franciszek's father Antoni and the latter's sister Stanisława. The family fed Jews who were hiding in the forests and swamps near the village of Chojnowo following the liquidation of the ghettos in the area (November 1942). One of the latter, a blacksmith from Trzcianne named Szmulko, stayed with the Chojnowskis for a while. He helped them by babysitting or working on the farm. When a stranger came to the house, he hid in the basement under the kitchen floor, and Helena Chojnowska placed a cradle with the baby on the hatch that covered the entrance.

One day, some German *gendarmes* from the station at Trzcianne came to the hamlet. They were looking for Szmulko, but at that time the man was not on the farm (he managed to escape and hide in the forest). It is unclear whether they came there as a result of denunciation. Franciszek and Helena were brutally beaten. Soon after this event, Szmulko left the Chojnowskis to look for another hiding place. Helena has started suffering from mental disorders since that time. Franciszek was shot by German *gendarmes* in 1944, shortly before the end of the German occupation, most likely for his underground resistance activity. He was buried in the cemetery at Trzcianne.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1029, *Pomoc Żydom*.

**Bibliography:** Monkiewicz W., *Za cenę życia. O ratowaniu Żydów w Białostockiem w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Białostoccy Żydzi*, vol. 2, ed. A. Dobroński, W. Monkiewicz, Białystok 1997; W. Monkiewicz, J. Kowalczyk, *Pomoc Żydom w regionie białostockim podczas II wojny światowej*, "Studia Podlaskie" 1989, vol. 2.

**Author:** Anna Pyżewska

---

**Chowaniak Karol**, born on 20 October 1902 at Zawoja, son of Piotr and Zofia née Chowaniak, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Tekla née Bogunia, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zawoja Petułowa, Nowy Targ Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Chowaniak Stanisław**, born on 8 February 1927 at Zawoja, son of Karol and Tekla née Bogunia, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zawoja Petułowa, Nowy Targ Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Chowaniak née Bogunia Tekla**, born on 26 September 1902 at Zawoja, daughter of Michał and Anna née Mazur, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zawoja Petułowa, Nowy Targ Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Marek Karolina**, born ca. 1913, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zawoja Petułowa, Nowy Targ Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Wiecheć Piotr**, born on 28 April 1883 at Zawoja, son of Józef and Regina née Chowaniak, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zawoja Petułowa, Nowy Targ Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Wiecheć née Bogunia Regina**, born on 18 December 1888 at Zawoja, daughter of Michał and Anna née Mazur, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zawoja Petułowa, Nowy Targ Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Before the war, the Karpowski family from Łódź used to come to the Chowaniak family for the summer holidays. In 1941, they contacted the Chowaniaks and asked to be allowed to stay with them for a while (there is no information about the ethnic origin of the Karpowskis). The Chowaniaks agreed, but only the Karpowskis' daughter, Wanda, and her husband Jan Kuczko arrived in the autumn of 1942. Jan Kuczko found employment in the community office and performed disinfection work.

After a few months, Kuczko asked Tekla Chowaniak to find someone who would agree to harbour two Jewish people. She then made this request to her sister Regina Wiecheć, who agreed. Soon afterwards, a married couple aged about 30 (name unknown), came to the Wiecheć family. They probably stayed with the Wiecheć's for about three or four months. Their further stay was not possible, because the news of their refuge spread among the villagers. In these circumstances, the couple were transported by night to Tekla and Karol Chowaniak. Initially, they lived in the house, then in a specially prepared hiding place in the barn, and later in a specially dug and secured ground shelter. They spent over four months in hiding. When the hosts realised that their house was under surveillance, Karol Chowaniak was not willing to take any further risk. He contacted a liaison from Cracow, who organised a new hiding place. Soon Chowaniak's son, Stanisław, dropped the Jews off at the train station at Maków at an agreed time.

In the spring of 1943, Jan Kuczko was probably arrested by the Germans. Three or four days after this, a search was carried out in the Chowaniak's house, during which all the Kuczkos' belongings were confiscated and Wanda Kuczko was arrested. There is no further information about the fate of Wanda and Jan Kuczko.

A month after the Kuczkos were arrested, in May 1943, Karol Chowaniak and his son Stanisław were arrested, as well as Karolina Marek who lived with them. They were all imprisoned in the Gestapo headquarters in Zakopane in the 'Palace' villa. Karol was charged with harbouring Jews. Karol Chowaniak and Karolina Marek, who worked at his home, were taken from Zakopane to KL Auschwitz. In June, a month after the arrest of her husband and son, the Gestapo arrested Tekla Chowaniak, who was also taken to KL Auschwitz. Karol Chowaniak died on 15 December 1943, and Tekla Chowaniak in January 1944. The same fate befell Korolina Marek. The son of the Chowaniaks, after interrogation and detention in the prison on Montelupich Street in Cracow, was deported for labour to the Third Reich.

The investigation must have also revealed the involvement of the Wiecheć family in harbouring the Jewish people. For this, Piotr and Regina Wiecheć were arrested by the Gestapo from Maków Podhalański in October 1943. They were executed in the garden of the 'Marysin' villa (local Gestapo headquarters, a branch of the infamous 'Palace').

**Sources:** Zawoja Roman Catholic Parish office, *Księgi narodzin*; Verbal account of Stanisław Chowaniak, 5 October 2007; USC Zawoja, *USC Zawoja*.

**Bibliography:** Samsonowska K., *Cena śmierci za pomoc Żydom. Tragedia małżeństwa Wiecheciów i Chowaniaków oraz Karoliny Marek* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?"... Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warszawa 2009, pp. 125–132.

**Author:** Krystyna Samsonowska

---

**Chudziak Stanisława**, born on 17 February 1894 at Mogielnica, gardener, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lublin, Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisława Chudziak sheltered Jewish people (names unknown), for which she was arrested on 9 June 1943, and detained in a prison in Lublin. For her actions, she was sentenced to two years and six months in prison by the Special Court in Lublin. On 12 January 1944, she was imprisoned at the Lager I Gefangenenlager Rodgau-Dieburg. Her further fate is not known.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lublin*, R. 137/73; ITS Bad Arolsen, 70306874/2.1.1.1/1845/208 (from: www.straty.pl).

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko, Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

---

**Chwiesińska Bronisława**, born on 16 April 1896, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, widow, two sons, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kolonia Rowki near Tykocin, Białystok Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Bronisława Chwiesińska and her older son harboured Pejsach Zdrojewicz, his wife Hanka Zdrojewicz, and his nephew Izaak, aged 10, for a month on their farm. Before that, Chwiesińska's son delivered them food in a nearby hideout. They were turned in by a resident of the village who saw the hiding Jews as they were leaving the shelter on the Chwiesiński farm, and two German *gendarmes* searched the buildings that belonged to the family. A fine of 250 German marks was imposed on Bronisława for harbouring Jews. The *gendarmes* employed the hiding Jews at the station to perform various cleaning jobs.

At the end of March or in early April 1942, fearing execution, the Zdrojewicz family decided to escape from the station of the *Gendarmerie*. Those who helped them escape included Bronisława Chwiesińska and her brother Wacław Wołopiuk, who took them to Słomianka. From there the Zdrojewicz family ended up in the ghetto in Białystok. Pejsach Zdrojewicz came to Bronisława Chwiecińska again in mid-1943, after he had left the ghetto, fearing the planned liquidation action. This time he was hiding without his family members, but with two other Jewish people (Fiszek Dąb and Bella Białostocka). Pejsach Zdrojewicz and Bella Białostocka stayed with the Chwiesiński family until the end of the Nazi German occupation.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/336 *Akta dotycząca ukrywania przez Eugeniusza Chwiesińskiego i jego rodzinę Pejsacha Zdrojewicza, jego żonę Hankę i syna Ajzyka, Fiszka Dęba i Belli Zdrojewicza, w Tykocinie, Okręg Białystok w latach 1941–1945*; AIPN Bi, 1/1551, *Tykocin – Pomoc Żydom*.

**Author:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk

**Cicha Stanisława**, born on 24 February 1897, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Sosnowiec, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In 1943, Stanisława Cicha harboured sixteen Jewish people, including: Regina Biesam, Sara Wachsman née Silberberg, Rosa Silberberg, Malusza Silberberg, Srulek Silberberg and Mojżesz Silberberg, Mara Kornwaser, Dora Klein, Jakub Klein, Szmul Kleipold, Saul Wasser, Josek Fedor, Henryk Mandelbaum in a specially prepared shelter in a tenement house at Dziewicza Street in Sosnowiec. Moreover, she took care of providing food to those in hiding. She also helped organise hospital treatment for Regina Biesam, who was pregnant at the time.

As a result of denunciation, Stanisława Cicha was arrested by the Gestapo (date unknown), detained in a prison in Sosnowiec, and then transferred to prisons in Głogów and Berlin. Later she was taken to KL Neuengamme (camp inmate number 4257) and KL Ravensbrück[14]. She survived the war.

Stanisława Cicha was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 26 June 2005.

**Sources:** AŻIH, 301/6153, *Zbiór relacji z czasów Zagłady, Relacja Stanisławy Cichej*; AIPN, IPN BU 392/654, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Stanisławę Cichą rodziny Silberbergów, Dory i Jakuba Kleinów, Henryka Mandelbauma, Reginy Landerwit, Jankiela i Motka Kornwasserów, Saula Wassera i in. w Sosnowcu w latach 1942–1944*; YVIA, M.31.2/10568, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AAN, *Komitet*

[14] According to testimonies collected by the Yad Vashem Institute, witnesses mention her incarceration in the concentration camp at Ravensbrück, but her name is also included in the database of inmates of the concentration camp at Neuengamme. It is not possible to ascertain in the available sources which camp she was in first, and which later.

*dla Upamiętnienia Polaków Ratujących Żydów*, 7, p. 228; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 20 December 2018.

**Bibliography:** Bartoszewski W., Lewinówna Z., *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, 3rd ed. Warszawa 2007, pp. 343–344.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Ciesielska née Cieślik Romualda**, born on 7 February 1908 at Grabina, Rypin County, wife of Feliks, clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Ciesielski Feliks**, born on 24 January 1895 in Pińczów, husband of Romualda, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation, Romualda and Feliks Ciesielski were deported from Bydgoszcz to Cracow, where they lived in the Kazimierz district[15]. Romualda Ciesielska helped Jewish people on a large scale. Among others, she distributed food and clothes, helped in escaping from the ghetto, organised false documents, and, together with her husband, harboured the fugitives in their house and in the shop she ran. However, no specific information is available on the extent to which Feliks Ciesielski was involved in the assistance offered by his wife. Those sheltered by the Ciesielskis included, among others: Edmund Fiszler and his wife Leonora, and the Horowicz family of four. The Ciesielskis were arrested by the Gestapo in the summer of 1942, most probably as a result of denunciation.[16]

Romualda Ciesielska was detained in the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow, where she was held until December 1942. She was tortured during the investigation. On 16 December 1942, she was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 27184). She was subjected to pseudo-medical experimental tests in the camp. At KL Auschwitz, she continued to provide help, including for Jewish people. In 1943, she was assigned to take care of the children's block, no. 16A. Thanks to her efforts, many children were saved from death. Among others, Romualda Ciesielska hid those selected by the Nazis to be murdered, she also organised additional food rations for them and forged birth certificates. She remained at KL Auschwitz until she escaped from the evacuation transport at Jawiszowice in January 1945.

Feliks Ciesielski was taken to KL Auschwitz on 15 December 1942. (camp inmate number 83751). He probably also arrived at the camp in a transport from the prison at the Montelupich Street. Then he was taken to KL Mauthausen, where he was murdered on 18 March 1945.

[15] Kazimierz had been the Jewish part of the city of Cracow for hundreds of years. (Translator's note)
[16] During the arrest, Romuald Ciesielska was at home with her seven-year-old son only. There is no information about the circumstances of her husband's arrest.

Romualda and Feliks Ciesielski were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 2 March 1967.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *mat. 4685; ankieta z 27 V 1964 r.*; *ibid*, *Numerowe wykazy kobiet*; YVIA, M.31.2/214, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Czech D., *Kalendarz wydarzeń KL Auschwitz*, Oświęcim 1992, p. 850; Grynberg M., *Księga sprawiedliwych*, Warszawa 1993, p. 87; *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Krakowa i innych miejscowości Polski południowej 1940–1944*, vol. 4, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warszawa–Oświęcim 2002, pp. 2302, 2303, 2308; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, ed. I. Gutman, vol. 1 [A–M], Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, p. 98; Langbein H., *Ludzie w Auschwitz*, Oświęcim 1994, pp. 249, 261, 363.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Ciołkosz Kazimierz**, born on 10 July 1912, son of Wiktor and Rozalia née Misiak, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, resident of Zręcin, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Until 1942, Kazimierz Ciołkosz was the neighbour of the Jewish Fries family of four from Katowice: Szymon, his wife Elżbieta nee Grünszpan and two adult daughters, Anna and Zofia.[17]

In the summer of 1942, the Fries family were deported to the Jewish quarter in Jedlicze. Kazimierz provided food for them there. He also managed to get 'Aryan' documents for Anna and Zofia. Using these, both women escaped from Jedlicze and came to Ciołkosz, who harboured them in the attic. After a few days, he managed to find a hiding place for Zofia with his friends (Czajkowskis) in a neighbouring village. Thanks to a cousin of Bronisława Czajkowska, Zofia received a birth certificate with the name of Antonina Jasińska, which helped her survive, among others in the village of Bażanówka, Zarszyn community. The other sister stayed with Ciołkosz. A few weeks later, the German authorities were informed about Anna Fries. Gestapo officers from Krosno arrested her, but she managed to escape while on her way to a Gestapo station. Having no other choice, she returned to the hiding place at Ciołkosz's. Fearing that the Germans would look for Anna at his place, he hid her in the bushes by the Jasiołka River, and then placed her with Jan and Helena Majchrowicz in a neighbouring village, and subsequently with his sister, Zofia Pelczarska at Zręcin.

[17] According to www.sprawiedliwi.org.pl the Fries had eight children, named: Marian, Otto, Rajmond, Max, Minka, Lunka, Anna and Zofia. From the beginning of the German occupation, Kazimierz Ciołkosz helped Minka and Lunka (before the latter left) as, according to the testimony of Ciołkosz, they were left alone with two children.

In the spring of 1943, Kazimierz Ciołkosz was arrested by members of the Gestapo from Krosno and subjected to an investigation, during which he was tortured. He did not plead guilty of the charges against him. After three months he managed to escape from a prison in Krosno and from that moment, he was forced to go into hiding until the Red Army entered the area.

Kazimierz Ciołkosz was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 29 January 1992.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/5097, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009; Account of Kazimierz Ciołkosz (in the author's collection); Aleksiun N., *Ciołkosz Kazimierz*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-ciolkosz-kazimierz, access 14 April 2019.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Cybulska Maria**, born on 26 October 1890 at Miłosna, Warsaw County, daughter of Antoni and Maria née Jarocka, religion: Roman Catholic, primary education, housekeeper, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Rząsawa near Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Maria Cybulska helped Jewish people (names and nature of the help not known), for which she was arrested on 12 May 1943 by members of the Sipo and detained in a prison in Częstochowa. There is no further information about her fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 3058, p. 1–4.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Cyran Antoni**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Albigowa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
For several months Antoni Cyran fed his Jewish friends locked in the Rzeszów ghetto (names unknown). Two German *gendarmes* from the Łańcut station (Józef Kokot was one of them) arrested Antoni Cyran in his house in March 1943. Cyran was taken to a prison in Łańcut and shot there a few hours later by Józef Kokot.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, IPN Rz 107/1608, *Sąd Wojewódzki w Rzeszowie*, *Akta w sprawie przeciwko Józefowi Kokotowi*, vol. 2.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Czajka Adam**, born in 1924, son of Stefan and Aniela née Jamro, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Libusza, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Czajka Stanisław**, born on 18 October 1928, son of Stefan and Aniela née Jamro, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Libusza, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kmiecik née Czajka Maria**, born on 20 March 1923 at Libusza, daughter of Stefan and Aniela née Jamro, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Zygmunt, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Libusza, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kmiecik Zygmunt**, born in 1914 at Duląbki (Jasło County), ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Maria née Czajka, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Libusza, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In July 1942, Stanisław and Adam Czajka together with Aniela Czajka gave shelter to Henryk Morgenstern, a Jewish man from Kryg. Morgenstern stayed with them only temporarily, because he also used the help of residents of the village of Święcany. There, in March 1944, he was arrested, taken to the Gestapo headquarters in Jasło, interrogated, and shot afterwards. During the interrogation, he revealed to the Gestapo officers the name of the place and the names of the Poles who had harboured him.

Two weeks after Morgenstern's arrest, German police officers from Jasło, Gorlice and Libusza came to the house of the Czajkas. They arrested Stanisław and Adam Czajka, and Maria and Zygmunt Kmiecik. All were detained in a prison in Jasło, where they were brutally interrogated. Stanisław was released from prison and his relatives were taken to the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow. Maria Kmiecik and Adam Czajka were probably shot there. Zygmunt Kmiecik was taken to a concentration camp. There is no further information about his fate; he probably died in unknown circumstances.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, S II/72, Śledztwo w sprawie zabójstwa rodziny Czajków i mężczyzny narodowości żydowskiej we wsi Libusza; *Muzeum Regionalne* (Regional Museum) in Biecz, A, typescript, *Spis wydarzeń martyrologicznych w latach II wojny światowej z terenu Biecza i okolic. Ludność Biecza przed i po okupacji*, no pagination; AIPN Rz, IPN Rz 191/191, *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni hitlerowskich z powiatu Gorlice 1939–1945*, p. 45.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, p. 20; Dusza L., *Kryptonim „Nadleśnictwo 14". Z dziejów konspiracji w Gorlickiem*, Warszawa 1981, p. 116; Hein W., Jakubiec C., *Montelupich*, Kraków–Wrocław 1985, p. 268; Kalisz M., Rączy E., *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu gorlickiego podczas okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2015, pp. 83–84.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy, Michał Kalisz

**Czajowska Franciszka**, born on 26 March 1911 in Moravská Ostrava, daughter of Jan and Julia, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, hairdresser, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Before World War II Franciszka Czajowska lived in Cracow and worked in a hairdressing salon at 7 Asnyka Street. The salon was owned by Daniel Wajnryb, who lived with his wife Helena and daughter Karolina at 59 Łobzowska Street in Cracow before World War II. After the ghetto was established in Cracow in March 1941, Franciszka Czajowska helped the Wajnryb family, who decided not to move to the designated Jewish district. She prepared a hiding place for them in the hairdressing salon at 7 Asnyka Street. She also brought them food and clothes. She did not take any money or other material benefits for her help. For safety reasons, in order that the whole family did not stay in one place, shelter for Helena Wajnryb was eventually found in the village of Zakrzów near Cracow.

Czajowska also helped Dr Roman Glassner and his daughter Stanisława who lived in the Cracow ghetto. She used to enter the ghetto with a group of workers returning to the district after work. In this way, she smuggled food, clothes and letters. Roman Glassner did not survive the war. Shortly before the liquidation of the Cracow ghetto, he was sent to the Julag (Judenlager) III camp at Bieżanów, and from there to the Hasag (Hugo Schneider Aktiengesellschaft Metallwarenfabrik) factory in Skarżysko-Kamienna, where he died. Stanisława survived the war, got married and changed her surname to Skimina. After a while, she emigrated to West Germany with her husband.

In December 1943, the Germans learned about the hiding place in the hairdressing salon from denunciation. They searched the place and found Daniel Wajnryb hiding there. Franciszka Czajowska was arrested and, after interrogations, beatings and torture at the Gestapo headquarters at Pomorska Street and in the prison at Montelupich Street she was sent to KL Ravensbrück. Daniel Wajnryb was most probably shot after an interrogation in the prison at Montelupich Street. Karolina escaped death because she was with her mother during the search. Both women survived the war.

At the German KL Ravensbrück, Franciszka Czajowska (camp inmate number 44904) worked in workshops where ammunition was produced, among others. She survived the war. She died on 10 September 2001.

Franciszka Czajowska was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 4 September 1991.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/180, *Sprawa Franciszki Czajowskiej*; YVIA, M.31.2/4982, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Biberstein A., *Zagłada Żydów w Krakowie*, Kraków 2001; Chwalba A., *Kraków w latach 1939–1945*, Kraków 2002 (*Dzieje Krakowa*, vol. 5); *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, p. 105; Pankiewicz T., *Apteka w getcie krakowskim*, Cracow 2003; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 15 March 2016.; Grądzka M., *Franciszka Czajkowska*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-czajowska-franciszka, access 14 April 2019.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

**Czuczkies (Czuczkes/Czukes) née Szeferkiewicz Irena**, born in 1921 in Tomaszów Mazowiecki, ethnic origin: Polish, translator, cashier in a public bath (during the war), during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From the moment German troops entered Lvov on 30 June 1941, Irena Szeferkiewicz helped her fiancé (then her husband) and his daughter Anna Czuczkies. Initially, she tried to provide the man with a job that would guarantee his survival, and took the girl to her apartment. As the terror increased, she rented an apartment in which she prepared a hiding place for her fiancé. Czuczkies and his daughter were hiding at her place from December 1942. Moreover, Irena helped her Jewish friends in the ghetto.

As a result of denunciation that she had close contacts with the Jew Czuczkies and that she had knowledge of his whereabouts, she was arrested by the Gestapo in February 1943. The woman denied it and was transferred to the prison at Łęckiego Street, where she was tortured. As a result, Szeferkiewicz became sterile. After she was released from detention, she continued to harbour Czuczkies and his daughter in her apartment, having meanwhile obtained a false baptism certificate for the girl. All three survived the German occupation. After the war, Irena Szeferkiewicz married Czuczkies and settled in Łódź.

**Sources:** AŻIH, 301/1500, *Relacje z czasów Zagłady*, *Relacja Ireny Czuczkies*.

**Author:** Monika Taras

**Czuliński Bolesław**, born on 26 October 1876 at Józefów[18], son of Jan and Barbara née Winter, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, cook, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Białystok.

[18] Due to the existence of several localities with this name, it has not been possible to specify the county.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From October 1943, Bolesław Czuliński harboured Jewish people. These included Marta Klein, who had escaped to Białystok from the Vilna ghetto in February 1943 with her brother and her son aged 15. Czuliński's apartment was located at Sosnowa Street, in the very centre of the city, and was therefore not safe. Czuliński initially placed the fugitives in the apartment where they were hiding for three months, until it was taken over by a Belarusian. He then decided to find them a new hiding place. He tried, among others, to place Marta Klein's son with his pre-war maid, who probably turned out to be a Gestapo collaborator. Turned in, he was arrested on 24 January 1944 in Białystok by members of the Sipo. He was sent to KL Stutthof (camp inmate number 32279) on 28 February 1944. There is no further information about his fate. He probably died in the camp.

Bolesław Czuliński was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 14 July 2011.

**Sources:** AMS, *Konzentrationslager Stutthof* I-III-2 644, *Akta personalne więźnia*; AŻIH, 301/12, *Relacja Marty Klein złożona w Białymstoku 1 września 1944 r.*, p. 4–5; *ibid*, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/788, *Akta sprawy Bolesława Czulińskiego*, p. 1–16.

**Authors:** Barbara Męczykowska, Aleksandra Namysło

## D

**Danilczuk Antoni**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, husband of Apolonia, resident of a hamlet of the Pace village, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Danilczuk Apolonia**, born on 15 May 1905, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, wife of Antoni, resident of a hamlet of the Pace village, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation, Antoni and Apolonia Danilczuk harboured four Jewish people from Brańsk (three women and a two-year-old child of one of them who was known as Pejsakowa) in a specially prepared hiding place in a barn.

Soon after Whit Sunday (after 13 June) 1943, the German *Gendarmerie* carried out a raid on Jewish people hiding in the vicinity of the village of Kiersnowo and murdered all the Jews found there. Then, about eight German *gendarmes* from Brańsk and two people in plain clothes came to the Danilczuk farm and conducted a search. The crying of the child betrayed the women who were hiding in the dugout under the barn. They were all dragged out from the hideout to the yard, where they were executed by a *gendarme*, a German whose first name was Martin. Apolonia was outside the farm at the time, while Antoni managed to escape before the arrival of the German *Gendarmerie*. Stanisława Tuszewicka was present in the Danilczuk house, but after explaining that she was a Roman Catholic and lived in another house in the village, she was allowed to leave. The Germans

threw the bodies of the women and child into the barn, and then set fire to the building. The house and pigsty were also burned down. Antoni and Apolonia Danilczuk remained in hiding until the end of the German occupation.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1115, *Chojewo – pomoc Żydom*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/58, *Akta podręczne w sprawie więzienia w Białymstoku*, vol. 1; *ibid*, S 61/09/Zn, vol. 2; *ibid*, S/11/79.

**Authors:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk, Zbigniew Romaniuk

**Dąbrowska Józefa**, born on 25 January 1916 in Siedlce, daughter of Bolesław and Antonina, ethnic origin: Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Siedlce, Siedlce Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation, Józefa Dąbrowska lived with her husband Wacław and two children in Siedlce at Cmentarna Street. The family lived in very difficult conditions: they occupied one room in the attic. Wacław, employed at the Siedlce airfield in transporting coal, met Jewish men who were forced to labour there. At the end of 1942 (probably in October), Bernard Czosnek escaped from this labour group, and he went to the Dąbrowski house, asking them for help. They accepted the fugitive at their home. A few days later, Bernard brought his brother-in-law, Asher Brener, and the latter's two brothers, Natan and Mojżesz, to the Dąbrowskis. In daytime, the four men hid in a wardrobe, and at night they slept on the floor of the room.

A few weeks later, Wacław Dąbrowski was arrested by the Germans and detained in a prison on Daniłowiczowska Street in Warsaw (this fact had nothing to do with him and his wife harbouring Jews). Józefa Dąbrowska still looked after the fugitives, harbouring them in the apartment. On 13 February 1943, Marian Szerszeń, a Siedlce resident, came to Józefa Dąbrowska's apartment and said that he was looking for her husband who had escaped from prison (Wacław Dąbrowski was in fact still imprisoned in Warsaw). A short while later, a group of Germans 'in black uniforms' joined Szerszeń (according to Dąbrowska's later testimony, they were members of the *Bahnschutz*, the railway guard) and a search began. Bernard Czosnek and Natan Brener managed to escape. Asher Brener, bedridden with an illness, was killed on the spot, and Mojżesz Brener, who was trying to escape, was shot in the yard of the house. Józefa Dąbrowska was arrested and her children were sent to one of the orphanages in Siedlce. Initially, the woman was held in the Gestapo custody, then in a prison in Siedlce, from where she was sent to Pawiak prison in Warsaw on 12 March 1943. On 8 August 1943, she was sent to KL Lublin, and after a while to KL Ravensbrück. She survived there until the end of the war, and later returned to Siedlce and found her children. The Jews whom she rescued also survived: Bernard Czosnek (hiding until the end of the German occupation at Konstantyn Chwedoruk's at Ujrzanów, Siedlce community; he emigrated to the United States after the war, changing his name to Chosnek) and Natan Brener (he settled in Israel after the war).

Józefa and Wacław Dąbrowski were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations in 1995.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/5375, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AIPN Lu, OKL/S. 2/00/Zn, vol. 2, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Józefy Dąbrowskiej*, 25 July 1986, pp. 213–214.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, p. 119; Aleksiun N., *Rodzina Dąbrowskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-dabrowskich, access 13 April 2019. *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Dąbrowski Bolesław**, born on 16 July 1902 at Abramów, son of Wojciech and Ludwika née Rodak, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kolonia Starościn, Lublin Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation, Bolesław Dąbrowski was a farmer with his own farm. He lived at Starościn with his wife Zofia and three children: Stanisława, Stanisław and Henryk. Due to family problems, Zofia Dąbrowska usually stayed with her mother in the village of Osówka, while Bolesław raised the children on his own. In the autumn of 1942, he sheltered Efraim aka Franek Bleichman, a fugitive from the village of Kamionka, for one night. In October 1942, he decided to shelter a group of adult Jews in his buildings – between five and seven people according to various reports, including at least two women. He told his daughter Stanisława that they were distant relatives of their family. After about a month, the whole group was transported by Dąbrowski to his sister Anna Kuziołek in the Piotrowice hamlet.

Probably late in the evening of 30 January 1943, a group of Jews hiding in a nearby forest came to Dąbrowski's house for the night. They included Efraim aka Franek Bleichman, Frank Lewin and Awram Reiss. The next morning some of the Jews left the farm. Five members of the group remained there, including Reiss. At that time, an expedition was already present in Starościn, consisting of German *gendarmes*, Polish policemen from the Kamionka station and Ukrainian policemen. It is not known whether they intended to search the village, or if they only headed for the buildings of Dąbrowski, already having information about Jewish people hiding there. When the Germans and the policemen reached the farmer's yard, he was in the yard with his two children (the third child was in another village). When the members of the expedition intended to enter his house, one of the Jews inside fired a shot at them. The members of the expedition did not attempt to storm the building and started firing at it. Bolesław Dąbrowski was ordered to let livestock out of the farmyard and into the fields, and one of the Polish policemen ordered the children to go to their neighbours. Then the house and other buildings were set on fire, and the members of the expedition lined up around it, waiting with their weapons for any people trying to escape the fire. In these circumstances, four escaping Jews were shot, including

three men and one woman (their bodies were then buried by Dąbrowski's neighbours on the orders of the Germans). The body of a fifth person was later found in the ruins of the buildings. Bolesław Dąbrowski was taken by members of the expedition and driven in a horse-cart towards Kamionka. However, he never get there, as he was shot in a wood known as Borek, located by the road between the villages of Samoklęski and Kamionka.

Bolesław Dąbrowski was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations in 1994.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/5558, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AIPN Lu, OKL/S.2/00/Zn, vol. 7, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Władysława Kuzieła, 15 V 1969 r.*, pp. 1335–1336; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Józefa Osieka, 15 V 1969 r.*, pp. 1337–1338; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Anny Szmajdy, 6 VI 1989 r.*, pp. 1340–1342; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Stanisławy Chojnackiej, 7 VI 1989 r.*, pp. 1344–1346.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warszawa 1987, p. 21; Bleichman F., *Wolę zginąć walcząc. Wspomnienia z II wojny światowej*, Zakrzewo 2009, passim; Aleksiun N., *Dąbrowski Bolesław*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-dabrowski-boleslaw, access 13 April 2019.; Kaniewski S., Roguska-Gajewska B., *Gdy stawką w walce o życie było inne życie*, "Biuletyn GKBZpNP" 1993, vol. 35, pp. 185–186; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, p. 118; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warszawa 1997, pp. 62, 152.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Dąbrowski Roman**, born on 9 August 1907 in Lvov, son of Antoni and Prakseda, husband of Zofia, four children, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From June 1943 until late spring 1944, he and his wife Zofia harboured six Jewish people, including Rozalia Safro's father, her sister with husband, a man named Plyskin, as well as an attorney and his colleague whose identities are not known. The Jews stayed in their apartment in a specially prepared hiding place behind a false wall. Only the Dąbrowski couple and their eldest daughter, Teresa, aged 15, knew about the people hiding there. The three younger children did not know the truth. Initially, Dąbrowski took money from the Safro family for living there, but once they have run out of funds, he provided it for free.

Dąbrowski was turned in to the Gestapo by members of his mother's family. Rozalia Safro, who was hiding with another person, accidentally came to the Dąbrowskis' apartment when the Germans were already there. The Gestapo did not believe her assurances that she was not Jewish, and laughed at it, pointing out her resemblance to her sister.

Roman Dąbrowski was taken out of the house in handcuffs, along with all the Jews he had harboured. His wife, Zofia, successfully begged the officers to let her stay because of the small children. After two days in custody, Dąbrowski was sent to the prison at Kazimierzowska Street in Lvov, together with Rozalia Safro, who still maintained that she was not Jewish and had nothing to do with the detained. Her father, the rest of the family and other people hiding in Roman Dąbrowski's apartment were sent to a camp in Lvov, and then to KL Plaszow. During the interrogations, Dąbrowski did not reveal Rozalia Safro's Jewish origin. All those harboured by Roman Dąbrowski survived the German occupation, except for Safro's sister, who died in KL Plaszow.

Roman Dąbrowski was released from prison a few weeks after his detention. His family also survived. Rozalia Safro and Roman Dąbrowski stayed in touch after the end of the German occupation of Lvov. The Dąbrowski family were in a difficult material situation, Rozalia helped them financially.

**Sources:** *Derzhavniy arkhiv Lvivs'koy oblasti* (National Archive of the Lvov District), Special Court at the German Court in Lvov, file no. P-77, 1/847; AŻIH, 301/1521, *Relacje z Zagłady*, *Relacja Rozali Rajs, z domu Safro*.

**Author:** Jolanta Pawnik

---

**Dobrogowski Konstanty**, born ca. 1890, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łempice, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Dobrogowski Stanisław**, born on 8 August 1924, son of Konstanty, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łempice, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisław and Konstanty Dobrogowski, and the family harboured two Jewish men (names unknown) on their farm. On 7 March 1943, five German *gendarmes* came to the family's buildings. They arrested Konstanty and Stanisław Dobrogowski, and shot the Jews they harboured there. The Dobrogowskis were taken to the village of Rudka, where they were held for two days, then sent to the Gestapo headquarters in Bielsk Podlaski, where they were held for about a week. On 24 April 1943 they were sent from Bielsk Podlaski to KL Stutthof (Stanisław, camp inmate number 21934), where they both died. Stanisław was killed on 7 May 1943. The exact date of Konstanty's death has not been found.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1953, *Ankietyzacja – pow. Siemiatycze*; *ibid*, S 63/69, W/1543/6 and S 63/69, W/1543/2, *Akta w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych w Winnej Chrołach*, *Akta USC w Ciechanowcu*; AMS, I-III-42570.

**Bibliography:** Porycki J., *Próba opisu strat osobowych oraz represji stosowanych wobec mieszkańców parafii Winna-Poświętna oraz wsi Antonin i Bujenka w czasie okupacji niemieckiej*, "Ciechanowiecki Rocznik Muzealny" 2010, vol. 6, pp. 151–183; *Rejestr*

*miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo łomżyńskie*, Warszawa 1985, p. 122; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk

**Dobrowolski Tadeusz**, born on 19 February 1921 in Warsaw, son of Julian and Józefa, musician, organist, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Tadeusz Dobrowolski obtained false birth and baptism certificates from the All Saints Roman Catholic Parish in Warsaw for Felicja Ehrlich, with the name of Janina Bielarska, and gave her temporary shelter in his apartment at 23/29 Elektoralna Street in Warsaw. He was arrested on 12 May 1943 in Warsaw, and then detained in Pawiak prison. On 5 July 1943, he was transported to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 127734). In June 1944, he was transferred from there to KL Buchenwald, where he arrived on 24 June 1944. Then he was transferred to KL Neuengamme. He died on 16 April 1945 at the St. Marienberg Hospital in Helmstedt.

Tadeusz Dobrowolski was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 6 October 1991.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *mat. 13450, ankieta z 13 XI 1989 r., wypełniona przez Zbigniewa Dobrowolskiego (syna Tadeusza)*; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/1678; YVIA, M.31.2/6123, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Domańska R., *Pawiak. Więzienie Gestapo. Kronika 1939–1944*, Warszawa 1978, p. 334; *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków z Warszawy do KL Auschwitz 1940–1944*, vol. 2, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warszawa–Oświęcim 2000, p. 671; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Domagała Piotr**, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Kolonia Dobra, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
He harboured Jewish people on his farm: a family of one man, two women (one of the women was named Kajla née Janic) and a one-year-old child. Following denunciation that Jews were hiding in the village, the German *Gendarmerie* came to Kolonia Dobra on 14 November 1942, and searched it. After searching several houses, they also came

to the Domagała farm. At that time, apart from the Jewish family mentioned above, Piotr Domagała, his wife Maria and seven children aged eight months to fifteen were in the building. Both Piotr and Maria were going to be executed for helping Jews. Maria escaped during preparations for the execution. The German *gendarmes* shot Piotr in the yard in front of the house along with the Jews he had harboured. He was buried in a local cemetery.

**Sources:** ANKr, *Urząd Wojewódzki Krakowski*, 401, p. 359; AIPN Kr, Sn 7/17/70, *Akta śledztwa w sprawie funkcjonariuszy żandarmerii plutonu zwanego „Motzungiem" i jego dowódcy H. Kreske*, *Zeznania Marii Domagały*, p. 55.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski pt., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzieloną Żydom*, Warszawa 1981, p. 22; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warszawa 1997, pp. 61–62.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

**Dombrowski Henryk**, born on 29 August 1915 at Zalesie Stare, ethnic origin: Polish.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Henryk Dombrowski helped Jewish people (their names and the form of help provided are not known). He was arrested in Białystok by members of the Sipo for maintaining contacts with Jews, and on 5 March 1943, he was taken to KL Stutthof (camp inmate number 20517). He died in the camp on 26 April 1943.

**Sources:** AMS, *Konzentrationslager Stutthof*, I-III-42671, *Karta personalna*.

**Author:** Barbara Męczykowska

**Dróżdż Filip**, born on 14 May 1900, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, forestry worker, construction worker, farmer, resident of Dąbrowa, Tomaszów Mazowiecki Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the liquidation of the ghetto in Tomaszów Mazowiecki in late 1942 and early 1943, Filip Dróżdż from the village of Dąbrowa agreed to harbour a Jew, Mieczysław Paczkowski, who was brought in by Stefan Kowalski. Paczkowski was hidden by the Dróżdż family and Józefa Zaborowska, who lived with them, for about two months in a specially dug shelter in the barn. On 21 February 1943, most probably as a result of denunciation, the buildings of Drożdż were surrounded by German policemen. One of the latter may have been called Betych. According to Kowalski's daughter, Krystyna, there were also three Poles with the Germans, named Mickiewicz, Wypych and Krasiński. The policemen shot Paczkowski. Filip Dróżdż was not at home when this happened. From that moment on, he

started hiding in Opoczno. He was arrested there on 9 March 1943. Initially, he was sent to a prison in Tomaszów Mazowiecki, and then to KL Mauthausen. He was in the camp from 15 June 1943 (camp inmate number 31019). Between 15 June and 18 September 1943, he laboured in a group dealing with iron ore (*Kommando Eisenerz*). Filip Dróżdż was murdered in the so-called resting camp at the Hartheim Castle on 1 July 1944.

Fearing persecution related to the harbouring of Paczkowski, Dróżdż's daughter Krystyna and his sister Genowefa Baran with her daughters Zofia and Teresa left the village of Dąbrowa (Krystyna left under a pseudonym, Brelska). It should be assumed that they volunteered for forced labour in Germany (Rosenhaugen estate), where they survived until the Red Army entered the area.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU, 392/1172, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Filipa Dróżdża i jego rodzinę Mieczysława Paczkowskiego we wsi Dąbrowa k. Opoczna, rejencja łódzka w 1943 r.*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Krystyny Grochowalskiej, Łódź, 17 I 1995 r.*, pp. 10–11; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Henryka Mastalerskiego, Łódź, 25 I 1995 r.*, pp. 12–13; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Zofii Szczepańskiej, Łódź, 26 I 1995 r.*, pp. 14–15; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Teresy Kucharskiej, Łódź, 25 I 1995 r.*, pp. 16–17; *ibid*, *Pismo MKCK do Krystyny Grochowalskiej, Arolsen, 12 XII 1979 r.*, pp. 3–4.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Dwojak Franciszek**, born on 30 November 1897 at Klimkówka, son of Marcin and Maria née Koszyk, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, resident of Klimkówka, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Franciszek Dwojak lived at Klimkówka with his wife Maria and four sons: Bronisław, Jakub, Stefan and Tadeusz, and also with Maria's sister, Julia Brońska. The Dwojak family probably harboured six members of the Schwimmer family from Tarnów for three years. The head of the family was Abraham, who used false documents with the name of a Polish officer Jan Domara. Apart from him, his father, wife Zofia and their three daughters (Ewa, aged about 10, Maria, about 14, and the youngest, probably Helena, about 2) were harboured by the Dwojak family. They lived in the house of the Dwojaks on a daily basis, and in times of danger they hid in a specially constructed hiding place under the barn, which was entered through a pigsty. The hiding place was prepared on the order of Franciszek Dwojak by his son Tadeusz. It was a very cramped space and the Jews had to crawl into it. Lying in it, they could wait out the threat.

After more than two years, the Jewish family left the Dwojak family's place and moved to the home of Michał and Antonina Deć at Ropa, whom Julia Brońska had asked for help. The reason for moving was that the Dwojak farm was searched by the Ukrainian police from Uście Gorlickie after denunciation by one of the villagers. After a while, a second search at the Dwojaks by the Ukrainian police took place because of another denunciation of the Jews in hiding and the fact that Dwojak's eldest son, Tadeusz, escaped while being sent for labour to Germany and was hiding in the area. During the search, Franciszek

Dwojak was arrested and sent to the Ukrainian police station at Uście Gorlickie. After a few days he was released, but after a while he was arrested again. After this arrest, he was probably detained in a prison in Jasło, and about two months later he was shot at Warzyce.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, IPN Rz 107/1597, *Sąd Wojewódzki w Rzeszowie*, *Akta w sprawie karnej Wasyla Petruszki*, *Protokół przesłuchania Tadeusza Dwojaka*, p. 80; *ibid*, IPN Rz 354/104SO in Jasło, *Akta w sprawie Franciszka Wencla, Pisemne zeznanie świadków: Juliana Trześniaka, Franciszka Koszyka*, p. 34, *Protokoły przesłuchań świadków: Andrzeja Rzepieli,* p. 47–51, *Jana Sitara*, p. 56–58; AIPN Rz, OKŚZpNP, 191/241, *Ankiety GKBZH w Polsce*, *aresztowania, pow. Gorlice*, p. 71–72; Manuscript of Idzi Kulka, no date, no pagination, manuscript, copy in the author's collection; Account of Tadeusz Dwojak of 8 November 2011, in the author's collection; Account of Stanisław Deć of 22 November 2011, in the author's collection; Account of Kazimierz Data of 22 November 2011, in the author's collection; USC Ropa, *Księga zgonów*.

**Bibliography:** Kalisz M., Rączy E., *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu gorlickiego podczas okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2015, pp. 68–70.

**Author:** Michał Kalisz

---

**Dzieglewski Jan**, born on 6 June 1892 in Chełm, ethnic origin: Polish, bricklayer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Puławy, Puławy Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Ścierka Stefan**, born on 10 December 1904 at Przybysławice, driver, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Puławy, Puławy Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The men arranged to transport twelve Slovak Jews (five women and seven children, including one person named Don, no personal details of the other people are known) from Opole Lubelskie to Puławy by lorry for a fee. They were arrested for that in Puławy: Jan Dzieglewski on 27 May 1942, Stefan Ścierka on 28 May 1942, and then detained in a prison in Lublin. On 2 August 1944, they were sentenced to death by the Special Court in Lublin, which was later commuted to three years in prison by a decision of the General Governor. They served their sentence in the prison in Landsberg.

**Sources:** BAB*, Sondergericht Lublin*, R. 137/36.

**Authors:** Grzegorz Onyszko, Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

---

**Dzik Tadeusz**, born on 31 August 1915 in Cracow, son of Bartłomiej and Helena, lawyer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation, he helped, among others, the family of a school friend, Maksymilian Wahl, with whom he attended the same class at the Jan Kochanowski Secondary School in Cracow. They both then studied at the Jagiellonian University there. Tadeusz Dzik was a student at the Law Faculty, and Maksymilian at the Chemistry Faculty. Tadeusz also knew Maksymilian's brother, Julian, and their sister Pola, who got married shortly before the outbreak of the war and changed her surname to Szechner.

During the war, Tadeusz Dzik worked at the Municipal Power Plant, where his duties included reading and recording the meters in homes. Using a company pass, he used to enter the Cracow ghetto. Thanks to this, he was able to help the Wahl family who lived there: Leon and his wife, and their children: Pola, Maksymilian, Fryderyk and Julian. During the mass deportations to the death camp at Bełżec (June and October 1942), he sneaked them out of the ghetto, and afterwards he helped them return safely. He also organised false documents for them. *Kennkartes* were made by a man named Żuchowicz, and their cost was covered by the Wahl family. In addition, Dzik also provided false documents for other inhabitants of the Cracow ghetto, including: Samuel Scheindlinger, Runia Graj, her brother Izydor Morgenstern and his wife Helena, and Sara Stern and her husband. The persons concerned paid for these, and Tadeusz Dzik did not charge any additional fees for his assistance.

Tadeusz Dzik helped Pola Wahl-Szechner, who did not want to stay in the Cracow ghetto, to leave for her father's hometown, Wola Dębowiecka in the Jasło County, and arranged accommodation for her with a farmer named Praszek. The young woman lived there as a Pole named Paulina Stebnicka, who was apparently hiding from the Germans because she evaded going to Germany to do forced labour. Upon learning of her mother's terminal illness, she returned to Cracow after a month's stay at Wola Dębowiecka. However, she could not enter the ghetto, so she gave a letter to her mother through Dzik. Then she left for Wieliczka. This letter subsequently became a piece of evidence when Tadeusz Dzik was arrested by the Germans.

A few days after this, Tadeusz Dzik was arrested by Obersturmführer Hübinger from the Gestapo. The Germans had been watching his activities for a while. He was beaten during the interrogation. However, after questioning, when he provided explanations about the letter and was beaten, he was released due to lack of evidence. From then on, however, he had to be more careful and pay attention to the officers following him from time to time. Nevertheless, this failed to stop his help for Pola Wahl-Szechner. With the support of his sister Janina Trent, he organised an apartment for Pola in Skawina near Cracow, at the place of Maria Kiebuzińska, the mother-in-law of the Mayor of Skawina. Pola lived there under the name of Stebnicka. She also got a job at a local hospital.

Apart from supporting the Wahl family, Tadeusz Dzik also helped Frania Bilfeld, whom he met in the Cracow ghetto. After the liquidation of the ghetto, the girl ended up in the camp at the 'Kabel' factory in Cracow. Through Edward Kandelka, a Pole, Dzik gave her food there. Frania survived the war and married a man named Reisman. She emigrated to France and later to Israel.

Not all of the Wahl family survived World War II. Pola Wahl lived to see the end of the occupation, and after the war she remained in contact with Tadeusz Dzik until her death

in 1982. Leon Wahl died in KL Auschwitz, and his wife died of typhus in the Cracow ghetto. Maksymilian was killed in KL Mauthausen, and Fryderyk was shot on the 'Aryan' side. Julian Wahl survived.

For the selfless help he provided to Jews, Tadeusz Dzik was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 19 December 1985.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/180; YVIA, M.31.2/3314, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Biberstein A., *Zagłada Żydów w Krakowie*, Kraków 2001; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, pp. 153–154; Grądzka-Rejak M., *Dzik Tadeusz*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-dzik-tadeusz, access 14 April 2019.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

---

**Dziubek Franciszek**, born on 18 September 1912, son of Antoni and Maria née Selwa, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Studzieniec, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Drąg Franciszek**, born on 4 September 1905, son of Szymon and Ewa née Barska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Studzieniec, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Drąg Józef**, born on 23 March 1910, son of Marcin, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Studzieniec, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Pomykała Jan**, born ca. 1890, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Studzieniec, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Żak Jan**, born on 14 June 1904, son of Adam and Rozalia née Ozga, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Studzieniec, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Żak Wojciech**, born on 7 January 1910, son of Adam and Rozalia née Ozga, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Studzieniec, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In May 1942, Franciszek Dziubek, Franciszek Drąg, Józef Drąg, Jan Pomykała, Jan Żak and Wojciech Żak helped in building a shelter in a nearby forest by a Jewish family of

five from Przewrotne, who had escaped from the Głogów ghetto: Metla, Lejb, Srul, Gitla and Gnendla Zeller, and took care of the family while they were in hiding (nature of the care not known).

The Germans were eventually informed about the hiding Zellers and the help provided to them by some residents of Studzieniec. On 1 December 1942 in the morning, a detachment of German *Gendarmerie* from the stations at Sokołów Małopolski and Kolbuszowa surrounded the forest and several Polish farms at Studzieniec. The operation probably also involved members of the 'navy blue' police. The *Gendarmerie* shot the hiding members of the Zeller family, with the exception of the eldest Metla, from whom they tried to obtain information about all the Poles who had helped her family. Despite brutal interrogation, Metla Zeller did not name anybody. The Jewish woman was shot, together with Jan Pomykała, Franciszek Drąg, Józef Drąg, Franciszek Dziubek, Wojciech Żak and Jan Żak.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, II S 40/71, *Akta w sprawie rozstrzelenia przez Niemców w Przewrotnem sześciu Polaków i pięciu Żydów*; USC Głogów Małopolski, *Księgi zgonów*; USC Raniżów, *Księgi urodzeń*.

**Bibliography:** Gliński R., *Martyrologia wsi rzeszowskiej*, Warszawa 1974, p. 10; Kowalski T., *Eksterminacja ludności na Rzeszowszczyźnie w okresie II wojny światowej (1939–1945)*, Rzeszów 1987, p. 99; Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 159–160.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

## E

**Erbel Stefan**, born on 31 July 1920 in Szydłowiec, son of Piotr and Bronisława née Misztal, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, single, house painter, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Szydłowiec, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stefan Erbel was arrested on 26 February 1943. by members of the Sicherheitspolizei, the German security police, and detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. The arrest was due to his attempt to provide a Jewish man (name unknown) with a Polish identification card (*Personalausweiss*). The court sentenced him to imprisonment in a concentration camp. On 17 March 1943, Stefan Erbel was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 108981). He was transferred to KL Mauthausen later the same year, and from there probably to another camp towards the end of the war (no date or information about the destination of the transfer). Stefan Erbel survived the war.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *Księgi Pamięci*; APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, E-38. *Arkusz ewidencyjny Stefana Erbela*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 2, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warszawa–Oświęcim 2006; Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; *idem*, *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 21 December 2018.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Erdelli Mieczysław**, born on 10 October 1903, son of Zygmunt and Maria née Postulska, husband of Eugenia, member of the 'navy blue' police, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Mieczysław Erdelli provided a place of shelter and organised false documents for a Jew named Landau (henceforth known as Zygmunt Lewandowski) and his sister Helena, who used the pseudonym Witkowska (real name unknown). Mieczysław's wife, Eugenia Erdelli, provided the apartment of her mother and sister Zyta Jakubowska for them. In August 1942, Mieczysław Erdelli helped Henryk Landau (Zygmunt's brother) and his wife Anna to escape from the ghetto, they were then hiding under the false name of Lipiński. Eugenia's sister received a pay from Zygmunt Landau that allowed her to support all the household members.

After Zyta's apartment had been intruded by a group of people claiming to be the Gestapo, Eugenia decided to move Anna Landau to her mother's house in the spring of 1943, and Mieczysław harboured Henryk Landau in his family apartment. In the summer of 1943, Helena, the Landau brothers' sister, together with her son Henio, came to stay at the Erdelli apartment. Later, Helena and her son, Zyta Jakubowska, and Eugenia Erdelli's mother moved to Eugenia's brother's house, near Warsaw. In October 1943, Mieczysław Erdelli decided to help Zygmunt Lewandowski and his fiancée, Fryderyka Romańska, get to Hungary, where Henryk and Anna Lipiński had already gone. He was arrested while crossing the border with Slovakia, but Zygmunt and Fryderyka managed to escape and return to Warsaw. Mieczyław Erdelli was sentenced to nine months in prison by a German court, and he also lost his job. He left the prison just before the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising in 1944. Mieczysław and Eugenia Erdelli survived the war, as did the Jews they had helped.

Eugenia Erdelli was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 11 April 2002.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/11915, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/righteousName.html?language=en&itemId=10000470, access 8 December 2014.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

**Fenczak Andrzej**, born in 1901 at Solina, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Maria, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident German at Zawóz, Lesko Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Fenczak Maria**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Andrzej, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident German at Zawozie, Lesko Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Fenczak Andrzej**, son of Andrzej and Maria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation at Zawozie, Lesko Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the autumn of 1942, Andrzej Fenczak, who lived at Zawozie with his wife Maria and six children, brought five Jews to his home. They included the Ires family of three (Leon and his two children, Abraham and Ryfka) and a cousin of Leon Ires from Cracow with his son, identity unknown. The Pole prepared a special hiding place for them at his home. It was located in a room behind a false wall made of plywood, which split the room into two unequal parts. The smaller one, about 1.20 m wide and as long as the room, was the hideout for the Jews. In order to additionally mask the hideout, the Fenczaks hung clothes on the false wall. The Jews stayed in this hiding place during the day. At night they left it and slept in the room. After dusk they also walked around the house.

Rumours about Fenczak hiding Jews reached the Ukrainian police. On 20 March 1943, they arrived at the Fenczak house, led by the commander of the German police station at Wołkowyja named Wach. They brought dogs with them. They conducted a search and found the hiding Jews. Andrzej Fenczak with his wife and the eldest son Andrzej were arrested. They were all handcuffed and taken to the police station at Wołkowyja. They were separated there. Andrzej Fenczak was in one cell, the Jews in another, and the other members of the Fenczak family in a third one. They were all interrogated. Andrzej Fenczak was also tortured. After the interrogation, Maria Fenczak and her son Andrzej were released and returned home. Andrzej Fenczak (father) and the Jews he had harboured were taken by the Germans to a prison in Sanok. They were all murdered in 1943 in an unknown place.

Andrzej Fenczak was posthumously awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland on 17 March 2016.

**Sources:** IPN-KŚZpNP, *Pomoc Prawna*, *KPP 5/89*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Andrzeja Fenczaka*; Account of Tadeusz Fenczak of 15 August 2015. (in the author's collection).

**Bibliography:** *Polacy ratujący Żydów w czasie Zagłady. Przywracanie pamięci*, Warszawa 2016, pp. 44–45.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Filipek Katarzyna**, born on 12 March 1897 at Więcierza, Myślenice County, daughter of Tomasz Osielak and Marianna née Jugowiec, farmer, widow, mother of seven children: Maria, Hanna, Stanisława, Józefa, Jan, Józef and Marian, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Tokarnia, Nowy Targ Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Barglik Maria**, born in 1893, wife of Stefan, resident of the village of Tokarnia, Nowy Targ Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Barglik Stefan**, born in 1892, husband of Maria, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Tokarnia, village headman of the village of Tokarnia, Nowy Targ Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Following the death of her husband, Mateusz Filipek, Katarzyna Filipek's principal occupation was to cultivate a small piece of land for her and her children. Therefore, the family's financial situation was very difficult. However, when the Szternlichts came to her house, after some persuasion she gave them shelter. The Szternlichts (or Sternlichts) had owned a grocery store in the nearby town of Krzczonów (Myślenice County). In August 1942, the Germans deported the last group of Jews from Krzczonów. However, the Szternlichts managed to escape beforehand and for a while they hid in nearby forests. As the autumn was approaching, they decided to look for a permanent hiding place for the winter. Initially, they found shelter with Maria and Stefan Barglik at Tokarnia. Stefan was the village headman there.

At the end of the summer of 1943, rumours began in the village that Barglik was helping some Jews. Fearing persecution, he decided to find another place for them. He chose Katarzyna Filipek's house, which was located off the beaten track, and promised to help her look after the fugitives. Filipek accepted six people: Szmul Szternlicht, his daughter Salomea Geshir (aged about 35) with a son aged 10 and Szmul's second daughter, Rozalia Hilfstein (about 33) with her husband Juda and son Adolf, aged 7. Gizella Hudes, the third daughter of Szmul Szternlicht, was incarcerated at KL Gross-Rosen during the war and survived. For security reasons, the Szternlichts could not stay in the rooms used by Filipek and her children, so Katarzyna placed them first in the barn and then prepared a hiding place for them in the attic. She took care of them and provided them with food. There is no information that she received money for her assistance, although in one of the testimonies Jan Filipek mentioned that the family offered her financial compensation. However, considering the financial situation of the woman, it cannot be ruled out that the hiding Jews paid for food and other costs of living.

In January 1944, denunciation was made to the Gestapo that Jews were hiding in the village of Tokarnia. The village headman, Barglik, ordered all those who helped Jews to report to him voluntarily, otherwise searches would take place. Katarzyna Filipek did not react, because she hoped that the Germans would not find the way to her house. Moreover, the village headman had assured her and those in hiding that if there was any search, it would start from a different part of the village. Contrary to that agreement, the search started from the Filipek house and after searching the property, the village headman with twelve people, the so-called hostages, exposed the Jews who were there. Six of the people

in hiding were captured and taken to the *Gendarmerie* station at Łętownia, and then to Jordanów. The eldest of the family, Samuel and Salomea, were shot there, and the same most probably happened to the other Jews who had been hiding. Katarzyna Filipek was interrogated together with the village headman. About two weeks later, on 4 February 1944, the Bargliks were arrested and taken to Jordanów, and then to Nowy Targ. After interrogations, which including beatings and torture, Katarzyna Filipek was sentenced to death for harbouring Jews. She was executed in March 1944. The death certificate issued by the Roman Catholic parish of Our Lady of the Snow at Tokarnia shows that she was murdered on 6 March 1944; her burial place was found after 41 years. On 4 December 1944, during a punitive pacification of the village of Zawadki, Filipek's farm was set on fire.

Maria and Stefan Barglik were also murdered for helping the Szternlicht family. Katarzyna Filipek's seven children were not persecuted and they all survived the war.

Posthumously, following an application from her daughter, Katarzyna Filipek was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 13 October 1988.

**Sources:** ANKr, *Urząd Wojewódzki Krakowski*, 691, *Ankieta dotycząca przebiegu działań wojennych oraz okupacji niemieckiej w powiecie myślenickim, gmina wiejska Łętownia, gromada Tokarnia-Więcierza*; AIPN Kr, Ds. 6/70/12, *Zeznanie Jana Filipka*; *ibid*, *Zeznanie Stanisława Barglika*; *ibid*, *Zeznanie Bronisławy Gawlik*; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/180, *Sprawa Katarzyny Filipek*; YVIA, M.31.2/3879, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, vol. 2, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warszawa 2018, pp. 351–353; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, p. 165; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warszawa 1997, p. 65; http://www.gazeta.myslenice.pl/serwis/archiwum/2014/33/Kto-ratuje-jedno-zycie-ten-ratuje-caly-swiat.html, access 21 December 2018.; Grądzka M., *Filipek Katarzyna*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-filipek-katarzyna, access 13 April 2019.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

**Fołta Szymon**, born on 23 October 1879, son of Kazimierz and Marianna née Szylar, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, resident of Jankowice, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**

During the period of Nazi German occupation, Szymon and Maria Fołta lived at Jankowice. They lived off a large farm they owned. Four of their children (Antoni, Bronisława, Władysław and Aleksandra) lived with the parents. The other three have already started their own families and have moved out of the house. Apart from the Fołtas, six members

of their extended family, refugees from the eastern territories of the pre-WWII Poland, lived with them at that time.

In 1942, a Jewish family of five from Jankowice (two men, two women and a girl aged 5–6, identities unknown) came to the Fołtas. They were friends of Szymon's daughter, Bronisława. The Fołta family prepared a hiding place for them in straw in the attic. The Jews, however, failed to follow the security rules. They would leave their hiding place into the garden during the day and even walk around the village. Local residents knew about their presence and this was probably the reason why information about them reached the Germans.

On 25 May 1944, Germans from an unidentified formation and members of the Ukrainian police arrived at the Fołta home. They brought a few men from the village with them and forced those to search the Fołta farm buildings. The hiding Jews were found. The Germans shot them in the yard. Szymon Fołta tried to escape at the last moment, but he failed. He was shot near the house. The bodies of the Jews were buried by the villagers in a field near the Fołta buildings, and the family buried Szymon's body in the cemetery at Chłopice.

Maria and Szymon (posthumously) Fołta and their daughter Aleksandra Sawa were awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland on 9 February 2010.

**Sources:** APRz, *KW PZPR, Zbiory*, 237, *Losy Żydów w czasie okupacji niemieckiej* [no pagination]; USC Chłopice, *Liber mortuorum pro Pago Jankowie ab Anno 1938–1949*; Account of Urszula Szczur née Fołta (in the author's collection, 2009).

**Bibliography:** *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo przemyskie*, Warszawa 1983, p. 37; Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, p. 44; Rączy E., Witowicz I., *Polacy ratujący Żydów na Rzeszowszczyźnie w latach 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2011, p. 205.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Forscher Halina née Sroczyńska**, born on 14 August 1914 in Lublin, daughter of Stanisław and Helena née Reymont, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kielce, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Halina Forscher lived in Kielce with her husband Kazimierz, a lawyer. In November 1942, the Kielce Gestapo arrested Kazimierz Forscher, and a month later, on 31 December, he was shot in a forest near Kielce. The couple's apartment was searched. In the evening of 3 December, Halina Forscher was also taken to the Gestapo headquarters. She was accused of providing false documents to Jewish people (she had acted as an intermediary in the production of an identity card for her husband's brother, Mieczysław Forscher, with the name of Mieczysław Reymont). She was beaten during the interrogation. On the same

day, she was detained in a prison in Kielce. In January 1943, Halina Forscher received a court sentence in absentia, one year in prison.

On 27 April 1943, a decision was issued to transfer her to a prison in Częstochowa in order to serve the rest of the sentence there. Halina Forscher was released from prison on 3 December 1943 and returned to Kielce.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, S. 67/02/Zn, *Akta główne prokuratora w sprawie zbrodni zabójstw Polaków w więzieniu kieleckim w latach 1939–1945*, vol. 2; APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 3736, p. 1–7; APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 1138, 1146.

**Bibliography:** *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Edyta Krężołek

---

**Fortuńska Lidia (married name Stawicka)**, born on 22 May 1927, daughter of Józef and Władysława née Albekier, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Fortuński Józef**, husband of Władysława née Albekier, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 1940 to 1941, Józef Fortuński with his wife Władysława and daughter Lidia harboured, in their apartment at 60 Twarda Street in Warsaw, a Jewish family they had known: Abram Bergier, Łaja Bergier, Czesława Bergier, Zofia Bergier-Loretz with her son Bogdan, aged 3, and Lucjan Bergier. In addition, Lidia Fortuńska delivered food to the Warsaw ghetto. Turned in by a neighbour, Henryka Banach, the harboured family was forced to regularly pay the Germans (probably Gestapo officers) to avoid arrest.

In 1941 (no exact date known), the Bergier family left the Fortuński apartment because they had used up their savings. During the next visit of the Germans, who thus found out that Jewish people had escaped, Lidia and Józef Fortuński were brutally beaten.

The entire Fortuński family were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 11 September 2002.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/9778, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; Torańska T., *Historia rodziny Fortuńskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-rodziny-fortunskich, access 14 April 2019.

**Bibliography:** *Polacy ratujący Żydów w czasie Zagłady. Przywracanie pamięci*, Warszawa 2008, p. 93.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Furmanek Stanisław**, born on 26 May 1900 at Daleszyce, son of Antoni and Anna née Kamizela, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer and owner of a butcher shop, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisław Furmanek with his wife Stefania née Wołowiec and five children helped the Jewish Szlama family of eight (mother Bajla, her four sons, including Mordka, daughter Estera and daughter-in-law Gołda with a small child), who until the end of 1941 earned their living by running a bakery. At the end of 1941, during persecution action against Daleszyce Jews, the German *Gendarmerie* from the Bieliny station robbed the entire flour stock and all movable property of this Jewish family. From that time until September 1942, the Szlama family survived thanks to the help (mainly food) received from the Furmanek family and other inhabitants of Daleszyce.

In September 1942, just before the deportation of Jews from Daleszyce, scheduled for 30 September 1942, Stanisław Furmanek took the entire Szlama family to the nearby Raków in his own cart and hid them in a safe place.[19]

A few days before the planned operation, members of the 'navy blue' police informed the German *Gendarmerie* that only half of the 615 Jews remained in Daleszyce, the rest having left the village. Following this information, the *Gendarmerie* immediately arrived and ordered the people to be summoned, and forbade any help for the Jews under the penalty of death. Moreover, the Germans ordered all those who helped Jewish people to report, threatening to shoot the ten Polish hostages they held. Stanisław Furmanek was among the few people who came to the *Gendarmerie* station at Bieliny. Earlier on, the chairman of the Judenrat quoted the name of Furmanek, which featured on the departure pass of the Szlama family, to the German *Gendarmerie*, probably together with the names of the other carters. The next day, the horses and carts, as well as some other belongings were confiscated from the families of carters who reported to the station.

Stanisław Furmanek was arrested on 28 September 1942 and detained in a prison in Kielce. He was tortured during the investigation. He died in prison on 3 April 1943.[20]

Stanisław Furmanek was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 23 March 1994.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/956, *Akta dotyczące udzielenia pomocy żywnościowej przez Stanisława Furmanka Bajli Szlamie i jej dzieciom oraz umożliwienie im ucieczki z Daleszyc, dystrykt radomski do Rakowa, co uchroniło ich przed wywiezieniem do obozu zagłady*, *Protokół przesłuchania Otylii Kapuścińskiej, córki Stanisława Furmanka, 24 IV 1989 r.*; AIPN Ki, S. 67/02/Zn, *Akta główne prokuratora w sprawie zbrodni zabójstw Polaków w więzieniu kieleckim w latach 1939–1945*, vol. 6; APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*,

[19] The local Jewish community was probably warned about the planned deportation operation by a member of the local AK underground resistance cell, who informed Guterman, the secretary of the Jewish Council of Elders, about the German intentions (see M. Michalczyk, *Gdy każdy dzień był walką*, Warsaw 1982, pp. 44–45).

[20] The death certificate quotes the date of 6 April 1943 (see Yad Vashem, Righteous Among the Nations Department, ref. no. 5779 [death certificate copy, USC Kielce]).

1138, p. 25; *ibid*, 1146, p. 24.–242; Account of Czesław Furmanek, son of Stanisław, interviewed by Anna Oszczepalska, 2009, (typescript copy in the author's collection); YVIA, M.31.2/5779, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, Cracow 2009, p. 172; Michalczyk M., *Gdy każdy dzień był walką*, Warsaw 1982, pp. 43–45; *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warszawa 2006, pp. 355, 356.

**Authors:** Edyta Krężołek, Tomasz Gonet

## G

**Gacoń née Stasiowska Apolonia**, born in 1900 at Sowina, daughter of Jan and Maria née Szafraniec, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Stanisław, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Januszkowice, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Gacoń Stanisław**, born on 25 September 1902 at Bukowa, son of Jan and Maria née Pacacno, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Apolonia née Stasiowska, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Januszkowice, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
For several months, Apolonia and Stanisław Gacoń harboured a Jewish girl, aged about 10 (name unknown) in their home. To strangers, they pretended the child was Apolonia's niece. Residents of Januszkowice, however, knew about the true origin of the child. The owner of the local land estate, through his manager, Tomasz Baran, warned the Gacoń couple that, as a result of denunciation, information about the harboured Jewish girl had reached the Germans, and he suggested that they should remove her from the house. The Gacońs, however, did not agree and continued to maintain that the girl was their relative.

A group of Gestapo officers from Jasło came to the Gacoń home on 28 May 1943. Karl Hauch, an officer of the Jewish office of the Jasło Gestapo, shot Apolonia and the Jewish girl on the spot. Stanisław, who was not at home at the time, was murdered by the Germans upon his return. The Germans who participated in the murder robbed the livestock and movable property belonging to the Gacoń family.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, OKŚZpNP, II Ds. 2/68, *Akta w sprawie zamordowania w 1943 r. w Szerzyznach dziewięciu osób*; USC Brzostek, *Akta zgonów*.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Galec Stanisław**, born on 22 August 1889, husband of Maria née Nicałow, worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Podszkodzie, Opatów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Galec née Nicałow Maria**, born in 1893, wife of Stanisław, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Podszkodzie, Opatów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Nowak Maria**, born in 1925, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Podszkodzie, Opatów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Skwarlińska née Nowak Leokadia**, born on 24 March 1915, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Podszkodzie, Opatów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation, Stanisław and Maria Galec harboured in their home and fed two fugitives from the ghetto in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski for several months (from April 1943). The Jews named Marian and Grzegorz were aged about 30.

Leokadia Skwarlińska lived with her mother, brother, sister and daughter in the village of Podszkodzie near Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski. At the beginning of 1943, a cattle trader from Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski named Lejbuś, whom she had known before the war, came to her house. After the German occupation began, the woman helped him by buying food for him. Two other Jews also came with Lejbuś. All three were harboured in a hideout in the attic of the house, where they stayed for about three months.

On the morning of 6 April 1943, Maria, aged 14, the niece of Stanisław Galec, as well as Marian and Grzegorz were in the house of the Galec couple. At that time, Stanisław Galec was at work in the steelworks in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski. Zofia Wnuk noticed some Germans approaching the house and told her aunt about them. Maria Galec warned the Jews, who were still sleeping and opened them a window overlooking the garden. Marian and Grzegorz jumped through it and started to run away, but were spotted and shot. Maria Galec was taken by the Germans to the Skwarliński family, who lived at Podszkodzie, and who were also suspected of harbouring Jews (Zofia Wnuk managed to leave the house). At the Skwarliński house, German *gendarmes* arrested Leokadia Skwarlińska, aged 28, and her sister Maria Nowak, 18. With the three arrested women, the Germans returned to the Galec house. They robbed the house, and shot Maria Galec there. The two sisters were taken to a jail in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, where they were held for two months. During this time, Leokadia Skwarlińska was interrogated and beaten many times. The Germans wanted to obtain information from her where Jews and partisans were hiding.

On 3 June 1943, Leokadia Skwarlińska was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 45801), where she was held until August 1944. Then she was transferred to KL Ravensbrück, where she remained until the end of the war. Together with her, her sister Maria Nowak was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 45800), where she died on 24 May 1944.

Three days after the murder of Maria Galec, the Germans arrested her husband Stanisław Galec and detained him in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski. On 22 April 1943, he was sent to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 117823), from where he was transferred

to KL Ravensbrück in 1944. After the end of the war, Stanisław Galec returned home seriously ill and died a few months later.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, IPN Ki 53/3887 (Ko 22/87), *Korespondencja ogólna w sprawach działalności śledczej dotyczącej pomocy udzielanej Żydom w czasie okupacji hitlerowskiej – Kazimierz i Jan Galec, Zofia Kwiatkowska, Leokadia Skwarlińska*; USC Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, *Księgi zgonów*; KL Auschwitz prisoner database, www.auschwitz.pl, access 23 July 2018.

**Bibliography:** *List of Poles Killed Helping Jews During the Holocaust*, http://www.holocaustforgotten.com/list.htm, access 21 December 2018.; *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 2, 4, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warszawa–Oświęcim 2006, pp. 1124, 1868–1869.

**Author:** Edyta Krężołek

**Garbuliński Andrzej**, born on 12 December 1891[21] at Czermna, son of Tomasz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Czermna, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Garbuliński Władysław**, born on 3 February 1922, son of Andrzej and Zofia, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, no trade, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Czermna, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Owca Stanisław**, born in 1894, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Czermna, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From the end of 1940, the Garbuliński family harboured on their farm three Jews from Czermna, whom they had known before the war: Sara Elfenbein with her daughter Heneli and son Majer[22]. The Jewish family often left the hideout and went to nearby places, and also stayed temporarily in the neighbouring farm belonging to Stanisław Owca.

Most probably as a result of denunciation by neighbours, Gestapo officers from the post in Jasło, presumably together with 'navy blue' policemen from the station at Szerzyny, came to the Garbuliński farm on 4 April 1943. Upon seeing the Germans, the hiding Jews tried to run and were shot in the proess. Then the Gestapo arrested Andrzej and Władysław Garbuliński and their neighbour Stanisław Owca. They were detained in Jasło. Andrzej Garbuliński and Stanisław Owca were shot in Warzyce several days later. Władysław Garbuliński was taken to the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow, where he was probably murdered in the summer of 1943.

[21] Or in 1884 (see *Polacy ratujący Żydów w czasie zagłady. Przywracanie pamięci*, Łódź 2009, p. 59).
[22] Stanisław Garbuliński, Andrzej's son, mentions the following names (most likely the same names, only spelled differently) of the hiding Jews: Sara, Maier and Chana (see *ibid*.).

Andrzej Garbuliński, his sons Władysław and Marian, and Stanisław Owca were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 21 May 1997.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, OKŚZpNP in Rzeszów, II Ds. 70/70, Śledztwo w sprawie zbrodni popełnionej 4 IV 1943 r.; *ibid*, *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni, w powiecie jasielskim 1939–1945*, 193; *ibid*, *Relacja Małgorzaty Buś i Kunegundy Bazan z domu Garbulińskiej*; YVIA, M.31.2/,7522, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Godni synowie naszej ojczyzny*, vol. 1, Warszawa 2000, pp. 158–159; Kalisz M., *Sprawiedliwi z Czermnej*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3, pp. 45–49; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, p. 176; *Polacy ratujący Żydów w czasie Zagłady. Przywracanie pamięci*, Łódź 2009, pp. 59, 107; Rączy E., *Rodzina Garbulińskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-garbulinskich, access 13 April 2019.; Beczek J., *Więcej o rodzinie Garbulińskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/wiecej-o-rodzinie-garbulinskich, access 14 April 2019.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Gargasz Jakub**, born on 27 July 1881 at Wola Jasienicka, son of Stanisław and Marianna née Sawik, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Zofia née Mycka, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Brzozów, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Gargasz-Różycka née Mycka Zofia**, born on 27 March 1900 at Jabłonka, daughter of Wincenty and Paulina née Kozicka, wife of Jakub, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Brzozów, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The elderly, women and children remaining in the Brzozów ghetto were to report to the stadium on 9 August 1942. About 800 people were taken to a forest and shot. Henia Katz, aged about 70 at the time, did not report there, managed to escape and sought shelter. She spent the first three days at a certain clerk's place, but, as Zofia Gargasz recalled, "he got rid of her because he was afraid".

Henia Katz knocked at the door of the Gargasz apartment. Zofia was not at home, Jakub refused to help. When Zofia returned, she and her husband talked and decided to help Henia. They decided to do so despite the reluctance and objection of their neighbours. Jakub Gargasz and Zofia Gargasz-Różycka gave shelter to the Jewish friends, Henia Katz and her son (according to some sources, the woman was harboured there alone) in their home at 4 Podlesie Street from November 1942. The Jewish woman participated in the costs of her living. On 9 February 1944, after receiving a tip-off, the Gestapo searched the Gargasz home. The Germans found the Jews hidden there. Henia Katz and her son were shot on the spot. Zofia and Jakub Gargasz were arrested and on 19 April 1944 they

were sentenced to death by the Special Court in Rzeszów, then commuted to three years' imprisonment. The woman testified that she herself was helping Henia Katz, while her husband knew nothing about it. At the end of July 1944, Zofia was taken to the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow, and her husband was released. After a week's imprisonment in Cracow, she was deported to the Third Reich, among others to Gross Rorheim (women's camp) and to KL Dachau. From 7 August 1944, Zofia Gargasz served her sentence at the penal camp for political prisoners at Rodgau-Dieburg. There is no information about the fate of Jakub Gargasz, but he was probably taken to a camp in the Reich. They both survived the war.

Zofia and Jakub Gargasz were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 8 May 1979.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Reichshof*, R. 137/21; AIPN Rz, OKBZH, II Ds. 60/68, *Akta śledcze w sprawie przeciwko sędziemu Sądu Niemieckiego w Rzeszowie Friedrichowi Aldenhoffowi*.

**Bibliography:** Berenstein T., Rutkowski A., *Pomoc Żydom w Polsce 1939–1945*, Warszawa 1963, p. 44; Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzieloną Żydom*, vol. 4, Warszawa 1981, GKBZHwP, pp. 221, 222; Kałuski M., *Wypełniali przykazanie miłosierdzia*, Warsaw 2000, p. 136; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Kraków 2009, pp. 177–178; *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warszawa 2006, pp. 922–923; Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 42, 43, 47, 164; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 3rd ed., Warszawa 2007, p. 613; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warszawa 1971, p. 447; Grądzka-Rejak M., *"Przeżyłam piekło na tej ziemi, ale mam czyste sumienie". Historia Jakuba and Zofii Gargaszów*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/przezylam-pieklo-na-tej-ziemi-ale-mam-czyste-sumienie-historia-jakuba-and-zofii-gargaszow, access 13 April 2019.

**Authors:** Elżbieta Rączy (translation of source material: Mirosław Sikora), Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

**Gądek Jan**, aged about 30, husband of Władysława née Bielawska, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Wolica (in some accounts the location is called Norta-Wolica), Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Gądek Władysława née Bielawska**, aged about 30, daughter of Balbina Bielawska née Kurek, wife of Jan, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Wolica (in some accounts the location is called Norta-Wolica), Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Bielawska Balbina née Kurek**, aged about 50, daughter of Franciszek and Józefa née Gacek, wife of Stanisław Bielawski, mother of Władysława and Jan, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Wolica (in some accounts the location is called Norta-Wolica), Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Most probably from 1941, the Gądek family from Wolica sheltered the Jewish Wandersman family. They had known each other from the pre-war times, because the Wandersmans had lived in the village of Wolica before the war, engaged in agriculture and trade, while their relatives of the same name lived in the nearby village of Wierzbica. When the Germans started to create a ghetto in Wolbrom in 1941, ordering Jews from nearby locations, including Wolica and Wierzbica, to move there, the Wandersmans did not leave Wolica and decided to wait throughout this period in hiding with a village resident, Jan Gądek. During day time they hid in the hallway of Jan and Władysława Gądek's house, in a pit dug there to store potatoes. On 5 September 1942, the Germans began to liquidate the ghetto in Wolbrom. After the Jewish district had been completely liquidated, the search for Jews hiding in nearby locations continued during the following months. In 1943, Balbina Bielawska lived with her husband, Stanisław, in close proximity to the house of her daughter Władysława Gądek and her husband, Jan Gądek, in the village of Wolica (in some accounts the location is called Norta-Wolica). At the time, her son Jan was staying with a relative, Jadwiga Miechówka, at Kozłów.

In the second half of January 1943, according to the testimony of witnesses to the events, two members of the 'navy blue' police from the Kozłów station, Furman and Lempka, came to Wolica and learned from the villagers that a Jewish family was hiding with Jan Gądek. So they came to the Gądek house and ordered the hiding Jews from the Wandersman family to leave the apartment. The policemen referred to German regulations that forbade helping Jews. The day after this event, they returned to the Gądeks to check if their order had been carried out, but the Jews were still on the farm. The family of six was given strict orders to leave the house. Then the members of the 'navy blue' police chased them, killed two people and arrested four. Those who were caught, including Paweł Wandersman, were taken to the 'navy blue' police station in Miechów.

On 29 January 1943, nearly a week after those events, a punitive expedition, most probably of the 'navy blue' police from Miechów, and perhaps also from other nearby stations, including the German *Gendarmerie*, arrived at the villages of Wierzbica and Wolica. The expedition was also accompanied by the Jew, Paweł Wandersman, who indicated that the Gądek family had given him shelter. Jan Gądek was not at home that day. The officers, however, forced his wife Władysława to bring him home. Then, for the help and shelter given to the Jewish Wandersman family, Jan Gądek, his wife, and his mother-in-law, Balbina Bielawska, were shot on the spot. Władysława Gądek was pregnant at that time (January 1943) according to the testimony of her mother's brother, Antoni Kurek. The testimonies included no information about any children she had already given birth to.

The execution took place in the yard and in the hallway of the house. Witnesses of the events testified that the bodies of the murdered were first buried in the area adjacent to the Gądek house, and the same evening they were transferred to the Kozłów cemetery.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/1365, *Akta dotyczące zamordowania rodziny Bielawskich i Gądek za pomoc udzielaną Żydom we wsi Norta, dystrykt radomski w dniu 29 I 1943 r.*, *Akta dot. zamordowania rodziny Kucharskich, Książek i Nowak we wsi Wierzbica, pow. Miechów w dniu 29.01.1943 r. za udzielanie pomocy Żydom, (m.in. Wandersmanom i Naftulom)*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka – Józefy Krzywickiej z d. Domagała*, p. 8–9; *Protokół przesłuchania świadka – Antoniego Kurka*, p. 6–7; AIPN Kr, OKŚZpNP Kr, S 14/77/Kr, *Rozstrzelanie w Wierzbicy k. Miechowa 29 stycznia 1943 r. ośmiu Polaków przez żandarmerię niemiecką*, vol. 1 and 2.

**Bibliography:** Florek M., *Społeczność ziemi miechowskiej, powiatu miechowskiego w akcji pomocy Żydom 1939–1945* [in:] *Pomoc świadczona ludności żydowskiej przez Polaków w latach 1939–1945 ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Kielecczyzny*, ed. J. Gapys, A. Dziarmaga, Kielce 2016, p. 80; Grądzka-Rejak M., *Za cenę życia* [in:] *Z archiwów II wojny światowej. Anatomia nazizmu*, ed. F. Musiał, Cracow 2016, pp. 88–93; Libionka D., *Powiat miechowski* [in:] *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, vol. 2, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warsaw 2018, p. 169.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

**Gielarowski Bartłomiej**, born in 1871 at Nienadówka, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident German at Trzebuska, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Marciniec Karolina**, born in 1901 at Brzóza Stadnicka, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation at Trzebuska, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Bartłomiej and Karolina were in an informal relationship. They had three children that bore the surname of their mother: Stanisław (born 1924), Józefa (born 1931) and Janina (born 1937). From the summer of 1942, they harboured four Jewish people in their home at Trzebuska, and they provided temporary shelter for another two: Josef Fischman, Berek Kahner, Mojżesz Kraut and Leizer Kraut from Sokołów Małopolski, a Jew from Nienadówka whose first name was Meilech (surname unknown), and an unidentified Jewish woman. They were all known to Bartłomiej and Karolina since before the war.

On 27 July 1943, the house in which the Poles lived was surrounded by the *Gendarmerie*. Two Jews (Mojżesz Kraut and Meilech from Nienadówka) were shot by the *gendarmes* on the spot, while the rest, as well as Bartłomiej and Karolina, were arrested and taken to the school building in Sokołów Małopolski, where the *Gendarmerie* station was located at that time. The next day, the Poles and Jews were shot in the school yard and buried there. A few days later, the bodies were dug out and burnt.

Bartłomiej Gielarowski and Karolina Marciniec were posthumously awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order on 9 February 2010.

**Sources:** AIPN, OKBZpNP, Zn S 14/97, *Akta śledztwa w sprawie zastrzelenia w 1943 r. w Sokołowie Małopolskim kilku Żydów i trzech Polaków za pomoc udzielaną w Sokołowie Małopolskim, Protokoły przesłuchania świadka Anny Tasior, 24 II 1997 r.*, p. 18–19; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania Karoliny Kozak, 24 X 1968 r.*, p. 37–38; *ibid*, *11 VI 1997 r.*, p. 20–21; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania Stanisława Marcińca, 11 II 1997 r.*, p. 16–17; USC Sokołów Małopolski, *Księga zgonów*, *Odpis aktu zgonu Bartłomieja Gielarowskiego*, p. 22; Account of Józefa Gołojuch, née Marciniec (the collection of Elżbieta Rączy, 2009).

**Bibliography:** Bieda T., *Pomoc dla ludności żydowskiej w Polsce południowo-wschodniej. Międzynarodowa sesja naukowa „Hitlerowskie ludobójstwo w Polsce i Europie 1939–1945"*, GKBZHwP, Warsaw, p. 6; Rączy E., Witowicz I., *Polacy ratujący Żydów na Rzeszowszczyźnie w latach 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2011, pp. 207–208; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, pp. 395–396.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Gerula (Gierula) Michał Kajetan**, born on 27 August 1899, son of Wawrzyniec and Zofia née Pieniądz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Katarzyna née Błońska, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łodzinka Górna, Przemyśl Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Gerula (Gierula) Katarzyna née Błońska**, born on 18 April 1896, daughter of Franciszek and Katarzyna née Burdziak, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Michał Kajetan, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łodzinka Górna, Przemyśl Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Segielin Roman**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bircza, Przemyśl Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the summer of 1943, the Gerula (Gierula) couple gave shelter to seven Jewish people (including the following: Hoffner, first name unknown, Gustaw Igl, Martyn Igl, Stanley and Lusia Igl), who were brought to them by their friend Roman Segielin. Soon local residents found out about the hiding Jews, as a result of which the Igl family decided to leave the buildings of the Poles. Three people remained in hiding on the Gerula farm.

Roman Segielin fed the Jews harboured by the Gerulas and in addition, together with his brother Leon and his sister-in-law Stanisława, he provided temporary shelter to Jewish people (Helena Kamieniecka with children).

On 1 January 1944, Michał Gerula was arrested by the Ukrainian police on the road leading to Bircza and was brought home. The Ukrainian policemen searched the buildings of the Gerula family and found the hiding Jews, whom they shot on the farm. They arrested Michał Gerula and took him, in succession, to Bircza, Dobromil, and finally to a prison in Przemyśl, where he was shot. Roman Segielin was also arrested on

1 January 1944 by the Ukrainian police and taken to Dobromil, and then to the prison in Przemyśl. From there, he was taken to a prison in Tarnów, where he was shot in the spring of 1944.

During the search, Katarzyna Gerula managed to escape to a neighbour with her children. However, after the events described above, she returned home. Two days later she was arrested by the Ukrainian police and taken first to Dobromil, and then to the prison in Przemyśl. She was murdered in unknown circumstances in February 1944.

Katarzyna and Michał Kajetan Gerula were posthumously awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 25 April 1995.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, OKŚZpNP, I S 14/72, *Akta w sprawie rozstrzelania Michała Gieruli, obwieszczenia*; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/1875, *Sprawa Michała Gieruli*; USC Bircza, *Księgi małżeństw*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, p. 176; Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 43, 280–281.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Glied Elza née Sztolc aka Stolz**, born on 27 September 1902 in Piotrków, daughter of Karol and Julia née Omennter, clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Elza Glied harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which she was arrested by members of the Schupo on 15 October 1942. On 20 October 1942 she was detained in a prison in Częstochowa. There is no further information about her fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 2406, p. 1–4.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Gniatkowski Wincenty**, born on 13 January 1897 at Wierzbica, son of Antoni and Petronela, ethnic origin: Polish, widower, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Zdania-Galonki, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From September 1943, six members of the Jewish Keselman family: Abraham, Nacia, Heniek, Fredzia, Dora and Alek, hid in a small, one-room cottage of the Gniatkowski family. Apart from the shelter, they also received food. At an unspecified time, Gniatkowski was turned in by his neighbour.

The Germans came to Wincenty Gniatkowski's farm and searched it. As they did not find the hiding Jews, they beat Gniatkowski and threatened to kill his children, to obtain the necessary information. However, he did not turn in the people in hiding. In order not to endanger his family in the future, he and the Keselmans prepared an underground shelter for them on the farm where they were hiding from then on. Abraham Keselman died while they were hiding in the shelter. Wincenty Gniatkowski made a makeshift coffin for him from parts of a cart and buried him in a nearby forest. The rest of the Keselman family survived the German occupation.

Wincenty Gniatkowski was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 21 May 1997.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/7365, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, p. 188; Aleksiun N., *Rodzina Gniatkowskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-gniatkowskich, access 13 April 2019.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

---

**Gołębiecka (Gołębiewska) Zuzanna**, born on 8 February 1890, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of a hamlet of the town of Brańsk near the Poletyły village limits, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Gołębiecki (Gołębiewski) Czesław**, born on 28 December 1914, son of Zuzanna, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of a hamlet of the town of Brańsk near the Poletyły village limits, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Gołębiecki (Gołębiewski) Kazimierz**, born on 18 December 1923, son of Zuzanna, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of a hamlet of the town of Brańsk near the Poletyły village limits, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Gołębiecki (Gołębiewski) Franciszek**, born on 2 February 1926, son of Zuzanna, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of a hamlet of the town of Brańsk near the Poletyły village limits, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Gołębiecka (Gołębiewska) Anna**, born on 7 August 1931, daughter of Zuzanna, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of a hamlet of the town of Brańsk near the Poletyły village limits, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
After the liquidation of the Brańsk ghetto in November 1942, the Gołębiecki family helped some Jewish fugitives from the ghetto, whom they had known before: Mosze Rubinsztejn,

Mulko and Moszko Klejnot, and Dora and Herszko Rubin. In addition, the Gołębiecki family fed other Jews hiding in the area, including Szmul Rachelson and some siblings called 'Ankieluk' ('children of Jankiel').

In the spring of 1943, the family was warned by a Polish policeman that the German *Gendarmerie* had information about them harbouring Jewish people. At that time, the hiding Jews left the Gołębiecki family farm and took refuge in the basement of a cemetery chapel in Brańsk, and then in a nearby forest. The Gołębiecki family continued to provide them with food. After a while, the Jews returned to the farm located in the hamlet near Brańsk, close to the village of Poletyły. The help given to the fugitives continued until the summer of 1943. During the harvest, the German *Gendarmerie* from the Brańsk station searched the Gołębiecki farm. During the search, the Klejnot siblings and the children of Zuzanna Gołębiecka: Anna and Franciszek, who were at home, managed to escape from the buildings. The Germans shot Dora and Herszko Rubin, whose bodies were buried in the hamlet. Among those harboured, only Mulko Klejnot survived the war. At the order of the *gendarmes*, as part of the persecution for breaking the ban on helping the Jews, the buildings of the Gołębiecki family were demolished, and the livestock and household items confiscated. Until the end of the German occupation, the Gołębiecki family lived in hiding in the community of Wyszki and near the village of Klichy.

Zuzanna Gołębiecka and her children Czesław, Franciszek, Kazimierz and Anna were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 22 February 1989.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/668, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Czesława Gołębiewskiego/Gołębieckiego/Gołembieckiego wraz z rodziną Herszki i Dory Rubinsztejn i Mulki i Moszki Klejnotów w latach 1942–1944*; *ibid*, 392/892, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Janinę i Józefa Gołembieckich Mulki i Mośki Klejnotów, Dory i Erszki Rubinsztejnów i Rechelsonowej w Brańsku w latach 1942–1943*; AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/103, *Akta w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez żandarmerię z posterunku w Brańsku w latach 1941–1944*, p. 1; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1033, *Poczery, Pomoc Żydom*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1028, *Pomoc Żydom*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1757, *Brańsk – losy Żydów*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1031, *Pomoc Żydom*; AIPN Bi, OKŚZpNP, S 61/09/Zn, *Akta dotyczące zbrodni nazistowskich popełnionych w latach 1941–1944 w Brańsku i innych miejscowościach pow. Bielsk Podlaski, woj. podlaskie przez funkcjonariuszy III Rzeszy Niemieckiej*; *Akta USC w Brańsku*; AŻIH, 301/3530, *Zbiór relacji z czasów Zagłady*, *Relacja M. Klejnota*; *ibid*, 301/2113, *Relacja A. Trusa*.

**Bibliography:** Cohen J., Trus A., *Sefer ha Zikaron Bransk*, New York 1948, pp. 328–329; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 192–193; *Kto ratuje jedno życie, ratuje cały świat. Pomoc ludności żydowskiej pod okupacją niemiecką w województwie białostockim. Informator wystawy*, ed. C. Kuklo, A. Pyżewska, E. Rogalewska, Białystok 2003; Monkiewicz W., *Za cenę życia. O ratowaniu Żydów w Białostockiem w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Białostoccy Żydzi*, vol. 2, ed. A. Dobroński, W. Monkiewicz, Białystok 1997; Monkiewicz W., Kowalczyk J., *Pomoc Żydom w regionie białostockim podczas II wojny światowej*, "Studia Podlaskie" 1989, vol. 2; Romaniuk Z., *Brańsk i okolice w latach 1939–1953. Reminiscencje zdarzeń* [in:] *Ziemia Brańska 1939–1953*, vol. 6, ed. Z. Romaniuk, Brańsk

1995; *The Story of Two Shtetls Brańsk and Ejszyszki. An Overview of Polish-Jewish Relations in Northeastern Poland during World War II*, Toronto–Chicago 1998; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997.

**Authors:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk, Zbigniew Romaniuk

**Gołosz Bolesław**, born on 6 June 1913 at Lipienie, Końskie County, son of Jan and Julianna née Śledź, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Maria née Kwapińska, locksmith. During the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radom, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation Bolesław Gołosz lived in Radom, working as a labourer in one of the local industrial plants. He was detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom on 12 July 1943, on the charge of "harbouring a Jew". No further information is available about the circumstances of the help he provided, or how the Germans found out about it.

The investigation in the case of Gołosz, conducted by the Radom security police headquarters, continued for nearly nine months, during which he was held at the special department of the Radom prison. According to entries in the record sheet, he was released on 7 March 1944. Both the course of the investigation and the reasons for the decision to discontinue it remain unknown.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, G-145. *Arkusz ewidencyjny Bolesława Gołosza*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Gorzkowska née Rudzińska Henryka**, born on 11 April 1914 at Czersk, daughter of Walenty and Maria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Piastów, Warsaw Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation, Henryka Gorzkowska, as a member of 'Żegota', provided extensive help for the Jewish people in the Warsaw ghetto. She organised several escapes, thanks to which Henryk Rosen (Płomiński after the war), Jerzy and Balbina Perski, Józef Maciejewicz and several Jewish children left the ghetto area. After the successful escape of the Jews, Henryka Gorzkowska harboured the fugitives in her house in Piastów until she found another, permanent place; she obtained 'Aryan' documents for them and supported them financially.

In December 1943,[23] Gorzkowska was arrested by the Gestapo for helping Jews and detained at Pawiak prison, where she was subjected to brutal interrogation. In January 1944, she was taken to KL Ravensbrück, where she survived until the liberation.

Henryka Gorzkowska was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 27 December 1976.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/1099, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

Bibliography: *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, p. 197; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl, access 6 January 2016.; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4015085, access 6 January 2016.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

**Gozdek Jan**, born on 28 April 1929 at Dobrów, son of Filip and Józefa, ethnic origin: Polish.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jan Gozdek, nom-de-guerre 'Grek', was a teenage partisan of the communist *Gwardia Ludowa* (GL; People's Guard)[24], and harboured two fugitives from the Hasag factory (Hugo Schneider Aktiengesellschaft Metallwarenfabrik) in Skarżysko-Kamienna: Icchak Supel and Abram Miodek from 2 April 1943 until 20 March 1944, also providing them with food. They lived in an abandoned house in the village of Jóźwików in the Końskie County.

On 19 April 1944, Gozdek was arrested by members of the Gestapo for harbouring Jews and was detained in a prison in Pińczów. He was tortured there. He did not break nor revealed the hiding place of the Jews. He managed to escape and return to Jóźwików. He was wounded during the fighting at Radoszyce. He accidentally managed to obtain a large sum of money, which he left to Miodek, who use it to survive and then emigrated to the USA.

On 24 March 1988, the Yad Vashem Institute awarded Jan Gozdek the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, 349/24/780, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, *Kwestionariusz osobowy Jana Gozdka*, [no location], 5 September 1986, p. 31; *ibid*, *Relacja Jana Gozdka*, [no location], 5 September 1986, p. 28–30; *ibid*, *[Oświadczenie] Abrama S. Miodka, Nowy Jork, 11 III 1976 r.*, p. 12.

[23] *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, p. 197 quotes the date of arrest as January 1944, which is in contradiction with the data contained in the straty.pl database, which quotes December 1943, while January 1944 is mentioned there in the context of imprisonment in the Ravensbrück camp.

[24] GL was communist underground resistance partisan organisation in the German-occupied Poland, loyal to the USSR rather than the Polish Government-in-Exile. (Translator's note)

**Bibliography:** Aleksiun N., *Grek-Gozdek Jan*, http://www.sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/family/766,grek-gozdek-jan, access 1 July 2016.; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 197–198.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

**Górniak Stanisława**, born on 19 October 1916 in Kielce, daughter of Wincenty and Marianna, labourer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kielce, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisława Górniak harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which she was arrested by members of the Schupo on 2 December 1942, and detained in a prison in Kielce, and then sentenced to death. She was executed on 27 May 1943.

**Sources:** APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 1138, p. 30; *ibid*, 1146, p. 25.–259.

**Authors:** Grzegorz Onyszko, Edyta Krężołek

**Grabowski Bolesław**, husband of Wanda, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Grabowska Wanda**, wife of Bolesław, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Before World War II, Bolesław Grabowski knew Szlomo Leszman and his older brother, who both escaped from the city shortly after the outbreak of the war and left for the eastern part of Poland, subsequently occupied by the USSR. As supporters of communism, they stayed in that country until June 1941 and worked in a coal mine in Donbas. After the outbreak of the German-Soviet war in 1941, they returned to Cracow. After their return, the Leszman brothers received help from Bolesław Grabowski and Bronisław Sasula, who initially organised 'Aryan' documents for both men. Then, Szlomo left for Działoszyce, where members of his family lived in the ghetto. Shlomo helped his sister, younger brother and a cousin to get to the 'Aryan' side, and then placed them in a hideout organised by Bronisław Sasula.

In the autumn of 1942, Sasula was arrested by the Gestapo in connection with his activity in underground organisations. He managed to escape, but was soon recaptured and shot. Szlomo Leszman got in touch with Wanda and Bolesław Grabowski and placed his family members with them. Soon their apartment was searched by members of the Gestapo, most probably as a result of denunciation. They were all arrested, Grabowski

was detained in the prison at Montelupich Street, where he was interrogated and beaten. The Jews were imprisoned in a camp, most probably KL Plaszow. Wanda Grabowska, initially arrested, was quickly released.

On 23 June 1988, the Yad Vashem Institute awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations posthumously to Bolesław, his wife Wanda Grabowska and Bronisław Sasula.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/3918, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, p. 201.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

---

**Gruchała Anna**, resident of Dąbrowa Tarnowska, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Gruchała Julia**, resident of Dąbrowa Tarnowska, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation, Anna Gruchała harboured two Jewish families: Pinkus Cizer with his wife Rozalia and son, and Szifra with her husband, two children and a sister of an unknown surname, altogether eight people. In unknown circumstances, on 17 September 1944, German *gendarmes* from a local police station searched her house. According to witnesses, the family of Pinkus Cizer managed to escape during the action, while the rest were shot, including Anna Gruchała.

Testimonies are inconsistent as to the fate of Julia Gruchała: according to some people she was also shot with the harboured Jews and her mother-in-law, and according to some others she was sent to KL Bergen-Belsen, where she died.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/1431, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez rodzinę Gruchała Fiakra, Pinkusa Cizera z rodziną i Szifry z rodziną w Dąbrowie Tarnowskiej*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzieloną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, p. 28; GKBZHwP, *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo tarnowskie*, Warsaw 1984, p. 49; Hera J., *Polacy ratujący Żydów. Słownik*, Warsaw 2014; http://www.holocaustforgotten.com/list.htm, access 27 February 2015.; Kałuski M., *Wypełniali przykazanie miłosierdzia. Polski Kościół i polscy katolicy wobec holocaustu*, Warsaw 2000, p. 136; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, p. 344; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, p. 146.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

**Grudzińska Zofia**, born on 30 May 1922, daughter of Leon and Zofia, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Grudziński Stefan**, born on 28 January 1924, son of Leon and Zofia, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Zofia and Stefan, together with their parents, Leon and Zofia, and their sister Mirosława, sheltered Gina Rapaport, a Jewish girl, in their apartment at 32 Jagiellońska Street in Warsaw. The girl ended up with the Grudziński family at the end of 1942, after she had escaped with her father from the Radom ghetto and was then taken to Warsaw. The girl stayed at the home of the Polish family as their relative Genowefa Skalska. From November 1943, Stefan Grudziński was involved in the underground resistance work of the special unit 'Agat'[25].

Zofia and Stefan were arrested by the Gestapo on 14 April 1944. The remaining family members evaded arrest. Zofia and Stefan were interrogated at the Gestapo headquarters at Szucha Avenue in Warsaw, and then detained in the prison at Pawiak. Zofia Grudzińska was shot on 17 May 1944 in the ruins of the Warsaw ghetto, while Stefan Grudziński was sent, on 25 May 1944, to KL Stutthof (camp inmate number 36119), where he survived until the liberation of the camp.

Leon and Zofia Grudziński were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 5 November 2000.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/9093, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Gryniecka Zofia née Bielecka**, born on 13 February 1908 in Częstochowa, daughter of Jan and Bronisława née Berg, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Zofia Gryniecka harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which she was arrested on 10 April 1943 by members of the Schupo, and on 20 May 1943, by a court sentence (no information about the sentence), she was detained in a prison in Częstochowa. There is no further information about her fate.

[25] 'Agat' was the code-name (derived from 'Anti-Gestapo') of a unit of the ZWZ-AK underground resistance tasked with direct struggle against the Gestapo. It was part of 'Kedyw' (short for *Kierownictwo Dywersji* – Directorate of Subversion), the principal section of the ZWZ-AK that performed armed attacks against the occupiers. (Translator's note)

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 2990, p. 1–4.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Grzyb Jadwiga**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Jan, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wiewiórka, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Grzyb Jan**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Jadwiga, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wiewiórka, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jadwiga and Jan Grzyb harboured an unknown number of Jewish people (names unknown) in their farm buildings. On 23 March 1943, the farm buildings of the Poles were surrounded by the Germans. The operation was led by Julius Garbler (the head of the Gestapo post in Dębica). The following members of the *Bahnschutzpolizei* from Dębica also participated: Georg Seebauer (commandant of the Bahnschutzpolizei post in Dębica), Josef Ebner, Willi Piper, Stanisław Jajkiewicz and Władysław Maskot, and the *gendarme* Robert Urban. They took Jan and Jadwiga Grzyb out of their house and shot them.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, OKBZH, II Ds. 12/69, *Pacyfikacja Wiewiórki*; USC Żyraków, *Księgi zgonów*.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

## H

**Hajdejczuk Helena**, born on 1 January 1912, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer and tailor, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Błota and Kołomyja, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Helena Hajdejczuk lived in Błota with her two daughters: Krystyna and Bronisława. Her husband Władysław had been deported to Siberia, from where he never returned.

Helena harboured a Jew named Edward in the attic of her house. Together with her daughters, she provided him with food. One day, the girls who were playing saw a cart with Germans entering the village and told their mother about it. The woman immediately moved the hiding man to the basement, and Edward left the building through tunnels. After a while, he found refuge in the attic of an abandoned building. The Germans did not find anyone on the Hadejczuk farm, and they hit one of her daughters.

That day, they shot the other Jews hiding in the village and some of those helping them, including a woman and her two-month-old child. Two days later, Helena and her daughters fled to the neighbouring Kołomyja, where they were harboured by a friend of their aunt Jasielska.

Despite her difficult situation, Helena delivered food to the hiding Edward twice a week. One night she was arrested and shot dead. At that time, Jasielska was taking care of the girls. In early March 1944, Edward visited them and told them about the death of their mother.

Krystyna left for Kamionka Wielka, while Bronisława stayed with her aunt and kept in touch with Edward, the Jew. He, too, stayed in the village, got married, and joined the Red Army.

Helena Hajdejczuk was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 18 March 2002.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/9648, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4784405, access 20 December 2015.

**Author:** Agata Wloczek

---

**Harasimiuk Marianna**, born on 15 June 1890, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Stanisław, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Jabłoń Kościelna, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Harasimiuk Stanisław**, born on 15 August 1889, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Marianna, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Jabłoń Kościelna, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Marianna and Stanisław Harasimiuk harboured five Jewish people from Wysokie Mazowieckie (the Nosko family: parents and three children) in the buildings on their farm. Moreover, they fed a young Jewish woman (name unknown), who was hiding in nearby Olszyny, and to the Lejbek family of six. In late spring 1942, Nosko fell ill. The Harasimiuks then decided to move the family to a warmer place and to provide medical assistance to the sick father. As a result of an accident, a fire broke out and consumed the farm buildings. Nosko died in the fire. Immediately after the fire broke out, alarmed German *gendarmes* came to the farm. After finding the burnt body in the barn, they beat Marianna Harasimiuk and arrested Stanisław Harasimiuk. They detained him in a prison in Wysokie Mazowieckie. After about two weeks he was released from custody. After returning home, he continued to provide help for the surviving members of the Nosko family.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1033, *Poczery, Pomoc Żydom*, p. 51–76; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1031, *Pomoc Żydom*, p. 147–149, 157.

**Bibliography:** *Kto ratuje jedno życie, ratuje cały świat. Pomoc ludności żydowskiej pod okupacją niemiecką w województwie białostockim. Informator wystawy*, ed. C. Kuklo, A. Pyżewska, E. Rogalewska, Białystok 2003.

**Author:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk

**Haraś née Września Felicja**, born on 31 December 1900 at Sprowa, daughter of Franciszek and Józefa née Stachurska, religion: Roman Catholic, labourer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Felicja Haraś harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which she was arrested on 4 November 1942, and then from 7 November 1942 she was detained in a prison in Częstochowa. There is no further information about her fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 2478, p. 1–4.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Holtzer Mieczysław**, born ca. 1873 at Siemnice, son of Bronisław and Karolina née Przesmycka, owner of the Celestynów estate, Zamość Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Holtzer née Wysoczańska Marianna**, born ca. 1881 at Siemierz, daughter of Teodor and Helena, co-owner the Celestynów estate, Zamość Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From the spring of 1942, about 40 Jews from Bełz and Sokal worked at the estate of the Holtzers, mainly in gardening and clearing drainage ditches. The hosts treated them kindly and helped fugitives. They refused to sign the *Volksliste*, thus falling into disfavour of the occupation authorities.

On 2 October 1942, *gendarmes* from the station at Rachanie came to the estate. A farm worker employed at the Holtzer estate witnesses the event from hiding. He later described a quarrel (conversation in raised voices) between the owners and the *gendarmes*. As he did not speak German, he only understood the repeated words 'Jude' ('Jew') and 'Arbeit' ('work'). On this basis, he had "the impression that the Holtzers were arguing with the *gendarmes* about the Jewish people". The witness mentioned that "on that day the Jews were hiding somewhere". Perhaps the fact that the Jews had not been found provoked the whole incident.

According to the testimony of Maria Skrzetuska, adopted by the Holtzers, Marianna Holtzer wanted to keep the Jews at the estate for two more weeks. The Germans probably did not trust her, and therefore demanded a list of the working Jews. Skrzetuska did not know the details of the conversation because she was at home at that time. The consequences were tragic, as the owners were shot and buried on the property (after the war they were re-buried in the cemetery at Wożuczyn). The Germans gathered all the Jews (according to witnesses, they forced the Poles to help them), and the next morning they took them away and shot them in the village of Siemnice. A 1989 letter from OKBZH in Lublin states that the Holtzers died "for their kind attitude towards Jewish people […], especially because they defended these Jews against being taken away from the estate where they were working on the orders of the Germans."

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/995, *Akta dotyczące zatrudnienia przez Mieczysława Józefa i Mariannę Holtzer na polecenie Niemców ok. trzydziestu pięciu Żydów w Celestynowie, pow. Tomaszów Lubelski w 1942 r.*; AIPN, ASG, 18, p. 1140; AIPN Lu, OKL/S. 2/00/Zn, *Akta główne w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych na Polakach za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, vol. 8, pp. 1476–1516.

**Bibliography:** Chodakiewicz M.J., *Żydzi i Polacy 1918–1955. Współistnienie – Zagłada – Komunizm*, Warsaw 2000, pp. 211, 221; Jasiewicz K., *Lista strat ziemiaństwa polskiego 1939–1956*, Warsaw 1995, pp. 355–356; Kaniewski S., Roguska-Gajewska B., *Gdy stawką w walce o życie było inne życie*, "Biuletyn GKBZpNP" 1993, vol. 35, pp. 190–191; Morawski J., Ślady moich braci, "Rzeczpospolita" 16 October 2004; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo zamojskie*, Warsaw 1994, p. 122; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, pp. 71–72.

**Author:** Tomasz Osiński

---

**Hornung née Franz Magdalena**, born on 28 October 1897 at Kimirz, ethnic origin: German, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kimirz, Złoczów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Zbudowski Georg**, born on 4 May 1898 at Horożanka Mała, Stryj County, ethnic origin: German, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Przemyślany, Złoczów Kreishaupt., GG.

**Płocica Józefa**, born on 1 December 1913 at Rożniatów, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, hotel clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In December 1943, Magdalena Hornung twice delivered mail, handed to her by a Jewish person, to Józefa Płocica in Lvov, whom she did not know. Płocica organised illegal transport of fugitives from the Lvov ghetto, probably to Hungary. Georg Zbudowski also participated in the operation, as an intermediary in the delivery of mail and money in order to rent a lorry for transport. Moreover, in December 1943, *gendarmes* found a Jewish woman named Blank at Hornung's home and a Jewish man hidden in the hay in the attic. The arrest was a result of denunciation by Sesmov, a Belarusian who was supposed to organise the lorry to transport the fugitive Jews from Przemyśl to Hungary.

A trial of the Special Court at the German Court in Lvov, Off-Site Department in Görlitz, was held on 16 December 1944. Magdalena Hornung was sentenced to three years in a increased security prison, while Zbudowski and Płocica were sentenced to death. On 9 January 1945, the prosecutor in Görlitz, in consultation with the chairman of the Special Court, supported, in a letter to the *General Government* (Department of Justice),

the commuting the death penalty for Płocica and Zbudowski to five years in a increased security prison by an act of pardon. There is no information about the outcome of this request or about the fate of Płocica and Zbudowski.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137/37.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

**Hubicki Wiktor**, born on 17 February 1899 in Przemyśl, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, accountant, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Wiktor Hubicki harboured six Jews in his apartment. In the summer of 1943, he took Dr Brill and his daughter, aged 25, to his home. Earlier, during the period of Soviet occupation, Hubicki had found shelter and work with Dr Brill. Soon after the first two people came to live with Hubicki, other fugitives from the Lvov ghetto arrived: Lapter with his wife, Weinberg, and a young Jewish woman named Schmaus. Hubicki harboured them selflessly, but he used their money to buy the necessary food. Hubicki was arrested on 25 January 1944. While awaiting the trial, he was detained in a German custody in Cracow, and then in Görlitz, where the special court that was handling Hubicki's case was evacuated from Lvov. The trial was held on 30 December 1944. Hubicki was sentenced to death. On 9 January 1945, the prosecutor in Görlitz, in consultation with the chairman of the Special Court, sent a request for a pardon to the Main Department of Justice of the *General Government* in Cracow, in which he proposed to commute the death penalty to five years' in a hard prison. There is no information in court documents about the execution of the death penalty of Hubicki.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137/18.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

**Izdebski Mieczysław**, born ca. 1915 probably at Zienki, son of Zygmunt and Antonina, husband of Prakseda (widower during the period of Nazi German occupation), farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zienki, Chełm Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation, Mieczysław Izdebski was a widower, raising his daughter, a few years old, alone. Probably in mid-1942, he harboured on his farm the Kupersztok family of five, who had ran a grocery store in Zienki before the war: Nuta

Kupersztok (aged about 40), his wife (name unknown, about 40) and their children: Rywka (about 18), Pinches (about 17) and Chaja (about 10). In the first weeks of 1943, the *gendarmes* from the Sosnowica station found out about this. They surrounded the farm and found the Jews hiding there, probably on 28 February 1943. The entire Kupersztok family was shot on the spot. Mieczysław Izdebski, was first forced to take his daughter to the neighbours, then taken by the Germans to the station at Sosnowica, and shot dead near a local mill.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/1328, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Mieczysława Izdebskiego wraz z rodziną Nuta Kupersztoka z żoną i dziećmi o imionach: Rywka, Hajka, Pincze w Zienkach, pow. Parczew*; *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Bronisławy Robak*, *31 VIII 1970 r.*, pp. 4–5, 10–11; *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Bronisława Zalewskiego*, *31 VIII 1970 r.*, pp. 10–11, 16–17; *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Romana Zalewskiego, 19 IX 1970 r.*, pp. 16–17, 22–23; *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Zofii Łukaszczuk*, *19 IX 1970 r.*, pp. 22–23, 28–29; *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Aleksandra Adamczaka, 21 IX 1970 r.*, pp. 28–29; USC Sosnowica, *Księga aktów zgonu par. Sosnowica za 1953 r. (odpis postanowienia Sądu Powiatowego we Włodawie w sprawie Ns. 1419/52 z dn. 22 V 1953 r.)*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1987, p. 32; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, p. 70; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, p. 282.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

## J

**Jabłoński Władysław**, born on 24 January 1922, son of Rudolf and Maria née Ferlan, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, secondary education, clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Przemyśl, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Władysław Jabłoński fed Jewish people held in the Przemyśl ghetto. In addition, he provided 'Aryan' documents for three of them: Władysław Dingot, Józef Orner and Władysław Geiger. He also helped his parents, Maria and Rudolf Jabłoński, in harbouring two Jewish women from Przemyśl: Helena Heller and Regina Gruenbaum. Thanks to the help of the Jabłońskis, these five people survived the period of the German occupation.

Władysław Jabłoński was arrested by the Germans in the summer of 1944 and imprisoned in Przemyśl. He was tortured during the interrogations. He was released from prison after the Red Army entered the city.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, *Wojskowy Sąd Rejonowy w Rzeszowie*, 122/319, *Akta przeciwko Kobie Władysławowi i innym*.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Jaguścik Władysław**, born on 15 June 1906 in Radomsko, farm worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łęg, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In early 1942, Alojzy Jaguścik and his brother, whose first name is not known, helped their friend Henryk Borys, his mother and his niece Anna, get out of the ghetto in Radomsko. Initially, the Jaguścik brothers hid the fugitives at the farm of another brother of Alojzy, Władysław, who lived in Łęg in the Radomsko County. The farm was located off the beaten track and therefore it was expected to be a perfect hiding place.

Most probably in the summer of 1943, based on denunciation, the German *Gendarmerie* carried out a raid on Jews hiding in Łęg. The people found, including Henryk Borys and his mother who were harboured by Jaguścik, were shot on 27 July 1943 on the edge of the local forest. Only the girl, who had previously been issued a false baptism certificate with the name of Maria Jaguścik and claimed to be the daughter of Anna and Władysław Jaguścik, survived.

Władysław Jaguścik and other farmers who harboured Jews were beaten and sent to KL Auschwitz. Jaguścik was in the camp from 29 July 1943 to 1944 (camp number 132048), when he was transferred to KL Buchenwald, from where he returned home after the war.

**Sources:** AŻIH, 301/7043, *Zbiór relacji z czasów Zagłady*, *Relacja Alojzego Jaguścika*.

**Bibliography:** *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/pl/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Michał Trębacz

**Jakubowski Edward**, born on 19 July 1922, son of Klemens and Stanisława née Putek, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, factory worker. During the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skarżysko-Kamienna, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, from 1940 until August 1944, Edward Jakubowski worked as an engraver at the Hasag (Hugo Schneider Aktiengesellschaft Metallwarenfabrik) arms factory in Skarżysko-Kamienna. There was a labour camp for Jews at Hasag. They worked together with Polish freelance workers. Jakubowski fed Jewish co-workers, for which he was arrested by the factory guards, the *Werkschutz*, in 1943. He was interrogated by the *Werkschutz* commandant, Fritz Bartenschlager. After the interrogation, he was beaten and placed under internal detention. He was released following intervention by foreman Sznajder.

**Sources:** AOK, Ds. 25/67, vol. 8, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Edwarda Jakubowskiego, Skarżysko-Kamienna, 30 XI 1965 r.*, p. 6–7; USC Skarżysko-Kamienna, *Skrócony odpis aktu zgonu* no. 182/1972 (Jakubowski Edward).

**Bibliography:** Kuśnierz R., *Polacy pomagający Żydom w zakładach zbrojeniowych „Hasag" w Skarżysku-Kamiennej (z materiałów byłej Okręgowej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Kielcach)* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?"... Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Jakubowski Stefan**, born on 2 February 1905 at Czułno (near Rawa Mazowiecka), son of Maria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, electrician/wireman, locksmith, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łódź.

**Duszyńska Sabina**, born on 21 May 1914 in Włocławek, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łódź.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stefan Jakubowski, working as an electrician/wireman in the Łódź ghetto, established intimate relations with a Jewish woman named Rudolf (a friend of a co-worker), to whom he delivered food and money to the ghetto. After the work in the ghetto was completed, he continued to maintain relations with her, but limited only to exchange of correspondence and parcels. This was mediated by Sabina Duszyńska, who had worked as a housekeeper for a Jew named Strauch before the war. After the forced relocation of the Łódź Jews to the ghetto in February 1940, she stayed with her employer's family. On 4 September 1940, Sabina Duszyńska tried to convince a policeman who guarded the ghetto borders to let her go to the 'Aryan' side. The woman had a large number of letters to deliver, but he arrested her. Jakubowski was also arrested on 4 September 1940. On 17 September 1940, the Regional Court (*Amstgericht*) in Łódź sentenced Stefan Jakubowski to ten months in prison. He was detained at Radogoszcz from 4 to 17 September 1940. After the sentence, he was imprisoned at Wronki, and then in the prison in Sieradz, where he was held from 2 October 1940 until 24 September 1941. In the same trial, Duszyńska was sentenced to two months of imprisonment and was sent to the prison in Kalisz and then the one at Wronki.

**Sources:** APŁ, *Zakład Karny w Sieradzu*, 5373, *Akta osobowe Stefana Jakubowskiego*, p. 1–35; APP, *Zakład Karny we Wronkach*, 1235, pp. 1–10.

**Authors:** Michał Trębacz, Daniel Rubiś, Dorota Siepracka.

---

**Jakubowska née Pietraszko Walentyna**, born on 25 March 1888 at Popławy, in an impoverished gentry family of Jakub Pietraszko and Józefa Pietraszko née Niemyska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Popławy hamlet near Brańsk, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Walentyna Jakubowska, together with her husband Benedykt and son Jan, harboured on their farm two Jewish boys, the Doliński brothers: Lejbko, aged 11, and Fiszko, 13, sons of Chaim Doliński, a butcher from Brańsk. In addition, during the existence of the Brańsk ghetto, Walentyna fed Jews, among others: Moszko and Lejbko Kamień, Perla Pencherz, Berek Fijołek, Herszek and Dawid Mejer, and brothers, sons of Aron, whose name is not known.

It is likely that Lejbko and Fiszko Doliński, while leaving their hideout, came across people they did not know, which has exposed their place of refuge. On 11 April[26] 1943, German *gendarmes* from the Brańsk station searched the Jakubowski family farm. Only Walentyna Jakubowska, aged 55, and the Doliński brothers, hidden in the barn, were there at the time. The Jews were found and shot, and Walentyna Jakubowska was also killed. The Germans forbade organising Jakubowska's funeral, so she was buried at the place of her execution. The remains of the Dolińskis, laid in a separate grave, were exhumed by Jews after the war. After the war, Walentyna's son Jan testified that his father was taken to the *Gendarmerie* station a few days later and interrogated there regarding the possession of weapons and valuables of the harboured Jews. Jakubowski denied having any. He testified that the Jews stayed with him because of their former acquaintance and did not pay for the shelter. The man was released and allowed to move his wife's body to a separate grave. She was buried at the hamlet by a roadside cross, where she is still buried today.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1031, *Pomoc Żydom*, p. 36–87, 473–474; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1152, *Szmurły, gm. Brańsk – pomoc Żydom*, p. 2; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1943, *Ankietyzacja – powiat Bielsk Podlaski*, p. 189; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1032, *Kolonia Popławy*, *gm. Brańsk [Pomoc Żydom]*; *ibid*, S 61/09/Zn, *Akta w sprawie zbrodni nazistowskich popełnionych w latach 1941–1944 w Brańsku i innych miejscowościach powiatu Bielsk Podlaski, woj. podlaskie przez funkcjonariuszy III Rzeszy Niemieckiej, zbrodni zabójstw osób z ludności cywilnej z art. 1 pkt 1 Dekretu z dn. 31 VIII 1944 r.*, p. 8, 24–39; Yad Vashem, M11/B 329, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*, *Testimony of Mejsze Kamień*, p. 3.

**Bibliography:** Romaniuk Z., *600 lat tradycji szlacheckiej. Popławy 1416–2016*, Brańsk 2016, pp. 94–95; *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, vol. 1, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warsaw 2018, pp. 143–144; Monkiewicz W., *Za cenę życia. O ratowaniu Żydów w Białostockiem w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Białostoccy Żydzi*, vol. 2, ed. A. Dobroński, W. Monkiewicz, Białystok 1997; Monkiewicz W., Kowalczyk J., *Pomoc Żydom w regionie białostockim podczas II wojny światowej*,

[26] Testimonies quote the date as 12 April (Monday), and some publications quite it as 12 June (Saturday). However, in the earliest recorded data from 1947, Mejsze Kamień said that the incident took place on Sunday. This is in line with other accounts in the context of the absence of Walentyna's husband, Benedykt, and son Jan, who were in the church. As Easter was on 25 April in 1943, going to church from Popławy on another day of the week than on Sunday is unlikely. Sunday was 11 April. It is likely that Walentyna's funeral took place on 12 April, at the cross in the hamlet. The mistaken date of 12 June has probably resulted from accidental misspelling of the Roman numerals from IV to VI. [Months were usually noted down with Roman numerals in Polish. There seems to be another possible explanation as regards the date. The last week before Palm Sunday (12–17 April in 1943) was the traditional time of Lenten *days of recollection* in the Roman Catholic Church, which at that time used to be preached separately to men and to women. The absence of the husband and son at home, and the presence of the wife, might indicate that Monday, 12 April, was the *day of recollection* for men at the church. – translator's note]

"Studia Podlaskie" 1989, vol. 2; Romaniuk Z., *Brańsk i okolice w latach 1939–1953. Reminiscencje zdarzeń* [in:] *Ziemia Brańska 1939–1953*, vol. 6, ed. Z. Romaniuk, Brańsk 1995; Romaniuk Z., *Poles from Brańsk and its environs who helped Jews during World War II* [in:] *The story of two Shtetls Brańsk and Ejszyszki. An overview of Polish-Jewish relations in Northeastern Poland during World War II*, Toronto–Chicago 1998; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997.

**Authors:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk, Zbigniew Romaniuk

---

**Janczyszyn Stanisława**, born on 7 February 1906 at Popelniki, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, saleswoman, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisława Janczyszyn was sentenced to death on 3 December 1943 for helping Jews. The sentence was commuted to three years in prison by an act of pardon of the Governor General of 20 May 1944. There is no detailed information on the reasons for the persecution in the files of the prosecutor's office. Stanisława Janczyszyn was transferred from the prison in Lvov to the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow, then to an increased security prison for women at Jawor. On 7 August 1944, she was sent to the camp for women at Gross Rohrheim (other sources say Dieburg, Lager I) at the penal camp for political prisoners at Rodgau in Hessen. Since she was seriously ill, she has filed a request in November 1944, through an attorney, to the Lvov prosecutor's office, now based in Görlitz, to suspend her sentence and receive treatment in Zakopane, where her relatives lived. The prosecutor, however, rejected this request. There is no further information about the fate of Stanisława Janczyszyn.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137–080.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

---

**Janiszewska Marianna**, born on 12 July 1899 in Częstochowa, daughter of Piotr and Ewa née Kukła, religion: Roman Catholic, labourer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Marianna Janiszewska harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which she was arrested on 3 November 1942, and then from 7 November 1942 she was detained in a prison in Częstochowa. There is no further information about her fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 2477, p. 1–6.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Jankowerny-Przybyłowska Kazimiera**, born on 6 January 1905 at Kleczkowo, daughter of Antoni and Adela, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Bartniki, Łowicz Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Kalisiak Anna**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Józef, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Bartniki, Łowicz Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Kalisiak Józef**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Anna, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Bartniki, Łowicz Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Anna Kalisiak and her husband Józef, together with a hired employee Kazimiera Przybyłowska harboured a Jew, Roman Jankowerny (born 1 February 1905) from the beginning of 1942. Roman had worked on the Kalisiak farm until 1942. When the Germans started to implement 'Operation Reinhardt', in 1942, he began to hide in the forest, fearing for his life. During this period, food and clothes were supplied for him by his future wife, Kazimiera Przybyłowska. After a while, Roman returned to the Kalisiak farm and hid alternately in the barn and in an underground hideout. The fugitive could count on further help from the hosts and Kazimiera.

The Kalisiaks were repeatedly intruded in their house by the SS and other German police formations. As a consequence, the farm was frequently searched and its inhabitants were threatened with death and with burning the property down for withholding information about a fugitive. During the first searches, goods such as sheepskin coats, man's suits, dresses and jewellery were stolen from the Kalisiaks' house. Anna Kalisiak was particularly affected and she was arrested for a while. While she was held in prison, attempts were made to obtain from her information about the whereabouts of the Jew and the form of help provided to him. However, Anna did not admit to harbouring Roman, was released and sent home. Roman Jankowerny survived the German occupation, and he only left his hideout after the Germans withdrew from the area on 18 January 1945.

Józef and Anna Kalisiak, and Kazimiera Przybyłowska-Jankowerny were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 4 June 1989.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/4265, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Grynberg M., *Księga Sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1993, pp. 204–205; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4034667, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

**Jantoń Jan**, born on 11 April 1911, son of Wojciech and Katarzyna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wola Brzostecka near Jasło, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jan Jantoń lived in the village of Wola Brzostecka with his wife Bronisława and four children. From the summer of 1942, they sheltered on their farm the Fisch family of six, their Jewish friends who had escaped from the ghetto in Brzostek. Sara Hena Fisch, a tailor, and her husband Majer (according to other accounts Mojżesz) had four children: Róża, Rachel, Feige and Mojżesz. After several weeks, to ensure greater safety of their charges, the Jantońs helped the Jews move to a new hideout, located in the forest. They did not abandon them and continued to help them. However, as a result of denunciation, the hideout was discovered by German *gendarmes* and the 'navy blue' policemen, including one named Leśniak. On 8 December 1942, the entire Fisch family were shot. Jan Jantoń, who happened to be there because he brought food for the hiding, died together with them. That day, Jantoń had an appointment near the hideout with his neighbour Wojciech Przewoźnik to collect firewood. Jan came earlier to give food to the Fisch family.

Bronisława and Jan Jantoń were posthumously awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations in 1992.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/5508, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009; *Wola Brzostecka – 11 September 2012*, http://www.fpkt.org.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=133%3Awola-brzostecka-11-wrzenia-2012-r-&catid=4%3Astrona-gowna&lang=pl, access 21 December 2018.; *Tylko życie poświęcone innym warte jest przeżycia*, http://www.zsnawsie.hekko.pl/wydarzenia/39-tylko-zycie-poswiecone-innym-warte-jest-przezycia, access 21 December 2018.; Aleksiun N., *Rodzina Jantoniów*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-jantoniow, access 14 December 2018.

**Author:** Anna Pyżewska, Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

**Jasiński Teodor**, born on 19 May 1903 in the village of Wiskitki, clerk, head of the population movement and provisioning office, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łęczno, Piotrków Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Teodor Jasiński was arrested in Łęczno in June 1943, for delivering food, medicine, providing information and arranging false documents for Jewish people, including Daniel Józef Ufner. During the German occupation, he has prepared about one hundred false documents for Jews from the ghetto in Przygłów Włodzimierski.

In July 1943, he was detained in a prison in Piotrków. He was taken to KL Auschwitz on 23 August 1943 (camp inmate number 137781). Then, on 27 April 1944, he was transferred to KL Buchenwald, and then to KL Dachau, where he was held until the liberation of the camp.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *mat*. 13806, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*; APMA-B, *mat*. 2472, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *ankieta z 7 I 1961 r.*; AAN, 7/36, *Komitet dla Upamiętnienia Polaków Ratujących Żydów*, *Relacja Józefa Daniela Ufnera*; AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1917, OKBZpNP Białystok, *Pomoc Żydom woj. piotrowskie*.

**Bibliography:** Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983, p. 516.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Jaworska Anna**, born in 1903 at Mielniczne, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Mielniczne, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In December 1942, during the relocation of Jews from the ghetto in Turka to the ghetto in Sambor, Anna Jaworska, mother of six children, agreed to shelter Jews from Turka whom she had met by chance: Mendel Seifert, his daughter Róża, aged 7, Fanny Seifert (Mendel's sister-in-law, and after the war his wife) and her son Lusiek (after the war Leo Seifert). The Seifert family paid for a guide to take them across the border and help them get to Hungary. The man, however, deceived them. Jaworska selflessly protected and fed them for 22 months. They hid in the attic of the Jaworskis house or in a hiding place under the barn prepared for this purpose. From the summer of 1944, they lived in the forest. Apart from the Seifert family, the Jaworskis also gave shelter to Jakob Laks and Jonas Kraus. They all survived the war.

Moreover, Jaworska helped Jews who were hiding in the nearby forests. She also helped save a Jewish girl, Ruchcia Fiszer, to whom she gave the documents of her daughter Wiktoria, which allowed Ruchcia register for forced labour in Germany. Due to this fact, turned in by her neighbours, Jaworska was arrested by the Gestapo, tortured, but admitted nothing. The Jaworskis were repeatedly searched because of suspicions that they were helping Jews.

The Yad Vashem Institute awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations to Anna and her son Mikołaj on 9 February 1989. Anna's other children: Wiktoria, Helena and Olga, were awarded the title on 12 September 1993.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/357; AŻIH, *Zbiór relacji z czasów Zagłady*, 301/5948 *oświadczenie Mendla Seiferta*.

**Bibliography:** Grynberg M., *Księga Sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1993, pp. 208–209; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, p. 256; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yad-

vashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4043957, access 23 July 2018; Król J., *Rodzina Jaworskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-jaworskich-0, access 14 December 2018.

**Author:** Monika Taras

**Jędrzejowski Stanisław**, born in 1887, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lisów near Chmielnik, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the autumn of 1942, Stanisław Jędrzejowski, together with his two daughters Maria and Władysława, gave shelter to two Jewish people: Tadeusz Suwada and his aunt. He provided them with accommodation and food until the summer of 1943. When the Germans began asking around about the Suwadas, the Jews slept outside Jędrzejowski's house on warmer nights, and they came in for meals only. They eventually left his house after the Germans murdered Mieczysława and Józef Kaczor, who lived in Lisów, on 14 August 1943.

On the night of 7 September 1943, the Germans came to Jędrzejowski's house in search of Jews. Since he did not let them in, they broke a window to get in. The Pole jumped out of a window at the other side of the house, but was killed with a shot to the head while trying to escape. After checking that there were no Jews in the house, the Germans left. Tadeusz Suwada and his aunt were hiding in a nearby tobacco plantation at that time, and they left Lisów soon (their further fate remains unknown).

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, Ds. 29/67, *Zbrodnie popełnione przez hitlerowskich żandarmów (Hass, Orłowski, Wreide i inni) z posterunku w Chmielniku w latach 1939–1945*, vol. 1; USC Chmielnik, *księgi zgonów*.

**Author:** Edyta Krężołek

**Jurczak (Juraczek) Franciszek**, born on 15 August 1895 at Mokrus, son of Piotr and Antonina née Koda, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Mokrus, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Franciszek Jurczak helped Jewish people (names unknown) escape from the ghetto, for which he was arrested on 7 January 1942 at Żarki, and then taken to a prison in Częstochowa on 20 January 1942. The Special Court in Częstochowa sentenced him to six months in prison, which he served in the prison in Częstochowa. He was released from prison, probably on 7 July 1942.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 1602, p. 1–8.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Juszczykowska Karolina**, born on 1 July 1898 at Budków, daughter of Hieronim and Katarzyna née Kwardowska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, factory labourer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Tomaszów Mazowiecki, Tomaszów Mazowiecki Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Karolina Juszczykowska gave shelter to two Jewish men (names unknown) for six weeks, in return for which she received regular payment from them. On 23 July 1944, as a result of denouncement by a German soldier stationed in Tomaszów Mazowiecki, who saw armed men entering her house, the security police and the German *Gendarmerie* searched the house. The hiding Jews were shot, and the woman was arrested and detained in a police prison in Tomaszów Mazowiecki. On 23 August 1944, she was sentenced to death by the Special Court in Piotrków and then taken to the court prison in Piotrków. On 12 October 1944, the Governor General refused pardon. On 2 September 1944, Karolina Juszczykowska was transferred to the Rodgau-Dieburg penal camp for political prisoners, and then to the penal prison at Preungesheim near Frankfurt am Main, where she was executed on 9 January 1945.

Karolina Juszczykowska was posthumously awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 17 May 2011.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Petrikau*, R. 137/33.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Mirosław Sikora)

## K

**Kaczmarska Alina**, born on 20 January 1919 at Podgaje, daughter of Franciszek and Stanisława, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, labourer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zawichost, Opatów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Alina Kaczmarska was arrested in Sandomierz, probably in July 1942, for "transporting Jews illegally". No further information is available about the circumstances of the arrest or about the identities of the Jewish people whom she helped. On 25 October 1942, she was taken from the prison in Sandomierz to the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. At an unknown time, she was moved to the so-called hospital cell, which served as a small prison infirmary, where she died on 4 February 1943.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, K-55, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Aliny Kaczmarskiej*, p. 1–6.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Kalek Weronika**, born on 25 December 1911 at Orzechowo, ethnic origin: Polish, house maid, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radomsko, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Abramowicz Natalia**[27], born on 2 October 1897 in Radomsko, daughter of Fryderyk Abramowicz, entered in the *Volksliste*, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radomsko, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From January 1943, Natalia Abramowicz gave shelter to, among others, a Jewish family who had escaped from the Radomsko ghetto: Steinlauf married couple with two children and Mrs Steinlauf's aunt. Michał Steinlauf, a factory owner, and his wife Małka, together with Bajla-Sura, aged 9, and Kalman, 4, had lived in Radomsko before the war. Back in 1923, Steinlauf had started working in the company of Natalia Abramowicz's brother-in-law and lived with his family in a house that belonged to her. The Steinlaufs were also helped by their pre-war servant Weronika Kalek. She and Natalia Abramowicz jointly provided supplies to the hiding Jews, but it was Weronika Kalek who obtained provisions for both Steinlauf children, who were hiding in various places in Częstochowa from the spring of 1943. For fear of being turned in or found during a search, Małka, together with her children and sister-in-law, were moved with Weronika's help to a new hideout prepared in Częstochowa. Tragically, they were betrayed by the person who agreed to shelter them. The women and children were shot in a prison in Czestochowa on 20 June 1943. Michał Steinlauf survived the German occupation. Both Kalek and Abramowicz provided help selflessly. Abramowicz also harboured for a short time Zisl and Chana, two daughters of the widow Balcia (Bela) Dąbrower (née Gliksman, 1901–1942), a friend of the seamstress. On 8 May 1943, the Gestapo came to Natalia Abramowicz's house. The woman managed to distract the Gestapo men from the attic of the building and thus allowed Michał to escape. Despite this, both women were arrested and sentenced to death by the Special Court in Częstochowa on 21 October 1943. By the decision of the Governor General of 10 February 1944, the sentence for Natalia Abramowicz was commuted to five years of hard prison by way of pardon. This was related to the fact that her family was entered in the *Volksliste* from the beginning of the German occupation. On 15 August 1944, Natalia Abramowicz was transferred to the prison in Brzeg.[28] As the front line drew closer, she was taken, along with other prisoners, to Hamburg, and then to Bremen, where she was held until the end of the war. She then lived in a DP camp near Hamburg until 1950. Then she emigrated to the USA. There is no further information about the fate of Weronika Kalek. *Księga Sprawiedliwych…* describes the events in a different way. According to this source, Weronika Kalek made an attempt to transport four hiding Jews to another, unknown place. During the move, the man who was supposed to pick up the hiding people betrayed them, and she was murdered by the Gestapo along with the Jews.

[27] In the trial files of the Special Court in Częstochowa she is listed only as Abram Natalia, but in all other sources as Abramowicz.

[28] *Księga Sprawiedliwych…* contains information that she was sent to the Ravensbrück concentration camp, where she was held until the end of the war (vol. 1, p. 2).

Natalia Abramowicz was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations in 1969, and Weronika Kalek in 1978.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Tschenstochau*, R. 137/96.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, p. 2; Aleksiun N., *Kalek Weronika*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-abramowicz-natalia, access 14 December 2018.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

**Kaleta Stanisław**, born on 19 April 1877 at Kłudno, son of Jakub and Agata, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Gózd, Radom Kreishaupt. Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisław Kaleta was arrested on 3 October 1942 by members of the *Polnische Polizei im General Government* for harbouring a Jewish person (name unknown)[29]. He was detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. Then he was sentenced by the Special Court in Radom to one year of imprisonment on 26 January 1943. He was released from the prison in Radom on 2 October 1943. His old age was the likely reason for his early release.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, K-59. *Arkusz ewidencyjny Stanisława Kalety*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Kalina Jan**, born on 4 June 1859, son of Wincenty and Marianna, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Rytwiany, Opatów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During World War II, Jan Kalina lived in the village of Rytwiany (now part of Staszów) with his wife Rozalia, his daughter Genowefa and her husband Józef Szeleś, and grand-

[29] When Stanisław Kaleta was registered in the prison, it was stated that he was accused of "harbouring a Jew". More detailed information about him having helped two Jewish people was included in the annotation about the judgment of the Special Court in Radom, which sentenced the prisoner.

children Ryszard and Zofia. Since her husband's death on 17 September 1939, Genowefa Szeleś ran the eight-hectare farm on her own.

Almost from the beginning of the German occupation, Genowefa Szeleś, together with her children and her parents Rozalia and Jan Kalina, provided various kinds of help for a group of Jewish friends from Staszów. A relative of the Szeleś, Anna Marcinek (married name Lizińczyk), resident of Staszów at the time, was also involved in providing the help. Genowefa's daughter, Zofia Czerwiec née Szeleś, recalled the help given th Jews as follows: "During the war, but before the Jews were deported from Staszów, Jewish friends have asked my mum to hide them. I do not remember exactly how many Jews were hiding in our buildings, certainly there were no less than six (aged 40–50). I do not know if they were one family, but there were four men and one woman with a pre-school-age child. They came from Staszów. The Jews stayed in the attic of the stable. They slept on straw and hay. They had their hiding place there. The Jews did not come out of the attic at all, except perhaps at night, but this I do not know. We supplied them with food by way of a hole in the roof of the stable, through which my mum gave them food and through which these harboured Jews also relieved themselves and my mum had to clean it all up. Mum also gave them water and soap so that they could wash. I do not know if the Jews gave my mother any money to buy food. I know that when I went to school, I always picked up one loaf of bread from my aunt, named Lizińczyk, from Staszów, and took it home, and my mother gave it to the Jews. The aunt also knew that we were hiding Jews."

The Szeleś family harboured Jews until 3 November 1943. Genowefa's son, Ryszard Szeleś, said "That day the Germans came to our buildings by cart. There were two or three of them, armed. They were the *gendarmes* from Staszów. The Germans said they had to search because they saw someone running into these buildings. They got this girl, Tremblińska, to show the yard and to check the attic of the barn. The Germans followed her there. And there was one Jewish woman and five men hidden there. These Germans led the Jews out and took them by cart to Staszów. What happened to the Jews in Staszów, I do not know. My mum told me later that one of these Germans told her that we should all escape from there. Mum, grandma Rozalia Kalina and I fled to Budziska, to my mother's brother. My sister Zofia was not at home that day, she was at school. Only grandpa Jan Kalina stayed in the house, as he was ill and unable to escape. After our escape, after a while my grandfather got out of bed and went out to see what was going on, and that was when the Germans came to us and they shot him. I know that Tadeusz Kaliciński dug a hole and buried my grandpa's body near the buildings. During the night after these events, Kalina's son, uncle Ignacy, dug out my grandpa's body and buried it in the cemetery in Staszów. We were hiding from the Germans for the next few months. At that time, the house was empty. Some of the property was stolen from us, but we managed to regain some of it, including livestock. The Germans, apart from the fact that they killed my grandpa, took nothing. I returned to Staszów to visit aunt Lizińczyk in April 1944, but my mum did not come back until a year later, just like my grandma. I know from uncle Ignacy that he arranged with the *Gendarmerie* from Staszów that they would not carry out further persecution against us in connection with the harbouring of the Jews and that we could return home".

Moreover, the Szeleś family harboured yet another group of Jews (names unknown). Zofia Czerwiec recalled: "These Jews had a small child with them, a girl with whom

I helped a little. Mum would bring the baby home when it was still dark and put to my bed to keep it warm ".

**Sources:** Account of Ryszard Szeleś of 31 March 2015. (in the author's collection); Account of Zofia Czerwiec of 31 March 2015. (in the author's collection); Account of Józef Świątek of 20 March 2015. (in the author's collection); USC Rytwiany, *Skrócony odpis aktu zgonu* no. 21/1953 (Kalina Jan); http://www.holocaustforgotten.com/list.htm, access 21 December 2018.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzieloną Żydom*, Warsaw, 1981; *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, ed. S. Wroński, M. Zwolakowa, Warsaw 1971, p. 429; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo tarnobrzeskie*, Warsaw 1984, p. 176; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, p. 216.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Kaputek Jerzy**, no date of birth, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From the autumn of 1942, Jerzy Kaputek, for altruistic and humanitarian reasons, harboured two Jewish women: Hanna Mesz (after the war Anna Bień) and her mother Klara Mesz (after the war Klara Szymańska) in his apartment at Poznańska Street in Warsaw. In the same apartment, he also sheltered friends of the Mesz: Herszel Garfinkel and Wanda Elelman (she is also mentioned as Wanda Edelman). Samuel and Edward Bernsztok were harboured in another apartment at Hipoteczna Street. Jerzy tried to obtain 'Aryan' papers for all of the above-mentioned people.

Late in the summer or in the autumn of 1942, as a result of denunciation with information that Jews were present in the apartment at Hipoteczna Street, Jerzy Kaputek and the harboured Samuel and Edward Bernsztok were arrested and taken to the Gestapo. Thanks to a bribe, the Jews were released and sent to the ghetto, while Jerzy Kaputek was taken to Pawiak prison, where he spent two months. After leaving prison, at the end of November 1942, he re-established contact with the hiding Jews and continued to help them, organising false documents and providing shelter, until the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising on 1 August 1944.

Jerzy Kaputek was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 7 May 1989.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/3981, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Grynberg M., *Księga Sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1993, pp. 232–233; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski,

Cracow 2009, pp. 282–283; *The last eyewitnesses: children of the Holocaust speak*, ed. W. Śliwowska, Evanston 1998, pp. 122–123; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database* http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4015548, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

---

**Karasiński Józef**, born on 19 March 1907 at Daleszyce, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident German at Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Józef Karasiński helped Jewish people (the indictment mentions two cases of assistance, the names and the form of help are not known), for which he was arrested. On 6 May 1943, the Special Court in Kielce sentenced him to three years and six months in prison, with the seven months in custody recognised as part of the prison term. Initially, he was serving his sentence in a prison in Kielce, and then, on 5 November 1943, he was transferred to a prison in Strzelce Opolskie, from where he was taken on 11 November 1943 to the Blechhammer camp (camp inmate number 1783/43). There is no further information about his fate.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Kielce*, R. 137/22.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

---

**Kasjano née Kępka Maria**, born on 16 April 1914 in Warsaw, daughter of Józef and Antonina, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, seamstress, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Maria Kasjano, a soldier of the AK underground resistance, nom-de-guerre 'Brygida', with her sister Władysława Rogozińska, the latter's husband Jan Rogoziński, and Antoni Jabłoński, nom-de-guerre 'Wąsaty', held a weapon stock for the AK at Próżna Street in Warsaw under the guise of a tailor shop. From 1940, Jewish fighters used to come to the apartment and receive forged some *Kennkarte* identity cards, German uniforms, weapons and supplies. This was also a place of secret meetings of the members of the Jewish Combat Organization (ŻOB) with representatives of the AK, and during the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, the ŻOB fighters had their contact point there. Apart from keeping the stock, Kasjano also smuggled weapons and food to the ghetto, smuggled Jews to the 'Aryan' part of the city, and provided them with temporary shelter. Moreover, she harboured Jadwiga Szczypiorkowska with her husband in an apartment at Franciszkańska Street, and Natalia Jabłońska and Mietek Krawiec at Sienna Street. On 4 February 1944, Fejgełe Peltel-Międzyrzecka, nom-de-guerre 'Władka', a ŻOB liaison, brought some former participants of the 1943

ghetto uprising – Jakub Fejgenblat, Zygmunt Igła and Guta Kawenoki – to the apartment on Próżna Street, as they were to collect weapons. After collecting the supplies, while the fighters were still there, the premises were turned in. Someone brought Gestapo members who started a search of the building. Kasjano hid the Jews under a tailor's table and was severely beaten herself. When the fighters tried to leave the place, there was an exchange of fire with the Germans, as a result of which they were killed. Antoni Jabłoński, a member of the AK, was also killed, while Jan Rogoziński was beaten and taken to KL Auschwitz. He managed to survive until the end of the German occupation.

Kasjano and her sister Władysława packed the most necessary things and took these to their parents who lived on Sienna Street, and they went into hiding with friends near Warsaw. On 6 February 1944, informant, came to the apartment at Sienna Street and confiscated all the belongings of Kasjano and her sister as Jewish property.

Maria Kasjano was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 28 May 1981.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/2080, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/13, *Sprawa Marii Kasjano*.

**Bibliography:** Grynberg M., *Księga Sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1993, pp. 235–236; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, p. 287; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4015562, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

---

**Kazak née Sroka Katarzyna**, born in 1877, wife of Sebastian, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Brzóza Królewska, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kazak Sebastian**, born in 1870, husband of Katarzyna née Sroka, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Brzóza Królewska, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kazak Agnieszka**, born on 24 December 1904, daughter of Sebastian and Katarzyna, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Brzóza Królewska, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kazak Józefa**, born on 3 March 1923, daughter of Sebastian and Katarzyna, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Brzóza Królewska, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From autumn 1942, the Kazaks harboured in their farm four children of their Jewish neighbours, Pinkas and Gitla Wachs, who were then taken away by their father. Moreover,

in the late autumn of 1942, they sheltered a Jewish woman from Leżajsk, Chana Stiller. At the end of December 1942, two other Jews (Chyla Chymn and an unidentified man from Leżajsk) also found temporary shelter with the Kazaks. The men did not stay with the Kazaks permanently, but only spent one night every few days.

On 23 March 1943, the German *Gendarmerie*, assisted by two members of the 'navy blue' police (Władysław Głowala and Franciszek Szczurek) searched the Kazak farm, probably as a result of denunciation. The hiding Jews were shot (Chana Stiller, Chyla Chymn and the unidentified man). Sebastian and Katarzyna Kazak were also murdered. Their daughters Agnieszka, who was away from the farm at that time, and Józefa, who managed to escape, evaded death. As a consequence of the harbouring of Jewish people, Agnieszka and Józefa Kazak lost their parents and could not return to the family farm. They hid in a nearby forest and nearby villages for several days, and then left for Cracow, from where they were sent for labour to Austria. They returned home in the autumn of 1945.

On 12 February 2008, Katarzyna and Sebastian Kazak were posthumously awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

On 9 February 2010 the President of the Republic of Poland posthumously awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order to Katarzyna and Sebastian Kazak.

**Sources:** BAL, B162, 359, p. 338; AIPN Rz, OKŚZpNP Rzeszów, I Ds. 2/70, p. 33–39, 51; YVIA, M.31.2/11264, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Datner S., *Niektóre dane o zbrodniach hitlerowskich na Polakach ratujących Żydów*, "Biuletyn GKBZHwP" 1967, vol. 16, p. 159; Kalisz M., *Katarzyna i Sebastian Kazakowie – cisi bohaterowie z Brzózy Królewskiej* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?"... Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009, pp. 165–176; Rączy E., Witowicz I., *Polacy ratujący Żydów na Rzeszowszczyźnie w latach 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2011, pp. 211–213; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, p. 133; Beczek J., *Rodzina Kazaków*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-kazakow, access 12 April 2019.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Kieszek Józef**, born on 14 September 1913 in the village of Studzianna near Rawa Mazowiecka, husband of Józefa née Walczak, three children aged 2, 5 and 7, farmer, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Studzianna, Rawa Mazowiecka Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**

On 25 January 1943, in circumstances not fully explained (most probably as a result of denunciation), the German *Gendarmerie* discovered four Jews hiding in the barn and in the basement at the Kieszek farm, who were shot on the spot. Kieszek explained later that they had come to him just before the arrival of the Germans. According to his testimony,

he received no payment for the assistance provided. There is no information on how the *Gendarmerie* found out about Kieszek's activities.

The documentation of the court case against Józef Kieszek at the Special Court in Piotrków on 27 February 1943 does not include the sentence. Most probably, Józef Kieszek survived the war and died in 1990.

**Sources:** APŁ, *Sąd Specjalny w Łodzi (Sondergericht Litzmannstadt)*, 5298, *Kieszek Józef*; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Zofia Trębacz

**Klemens Zofia**, born on 23 April 1910, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Katowice, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From the spring of 1943, Shmuel Ron (Edek Rozencwajg) was hiding in the apartment of Zofia Klemens, who lived at 5/6 Drzymały Street in Katowice. Zofia also gave him the documents of her husband Artur Klemens, who was serving in the German Army at the time. Thanks to these, Szmuel was able to move freely around the city.

In August 1943, Zofia Klemens agreed to help in the transfer of the surviving Jews from the ghettos in the Dąbrowa Basin across the border to Slovakia. Despite finding reliable guides, she personally participated in taking them across the border. Klemens devoted herself entirely to saving Jews, providing shelter for those waiting for a transfer. She was arrested by the Gestapo in January 1944, together with her daughter, on charges of aiding Jews. It is not clear under what circumstances the Gestapo learned about her. Initially, they were placed in the Gestapo custody in Katowice, and then transferred to the *Ersatz-Polizei Gefängnis* (Substitute Police Prison) in Mysłowice. Klemens was sent to a concentration camp, from where she was released. After the end of World War II, she refused to accept money from the survivors for the costs incurred. Those who owed her life included: Szmuel Rozencwajg (Ron), Dorka Herzberg, Adela Grosman, Aron Brandes. Zofia Klemens died in 1965.

13 October 1964 the Yad Vashem Institute awarded Zofia Klemens with the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/56, pp. 56–57; *ibid*, *Zbiór relacji z czasów Zagłady*, 301/5811, *Relacja Zofii Klemens*; YVIA, M.31.2/85, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, p. 297; Ron S., *Die Erinnerungen haben mich nie losgelassen – Vom jüdischen Widerstand im besetzten Polen*, Frankfurt a. Main 1998;

*Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 3rd ed., Warsaw 2007, pp. 320–321.

**Author:** Monika Taras, Aleksandra Namysło

**Klepadło Józef**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, married, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Nowa Wieś, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Klepadło Mieczysław**, born ca. 1914, son of Józef, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Nowa Wieś, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Józef and Mieczysław Klepadło and their family harboured at their farm two Jewish men from Trzcianne: Berka, aged 60, and his son, aged 20. On 23 December 1943, German *gendarmes* from Mońki arrested Józef and Mieczysław Klepadło and the two men they were hiding. The Jews were shot near Mońki. Józef and Mieczysław Klepadło were detained in a prison in Białystok, and then shot on 11 January 1944.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/790, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez rodzinę Klepadło Berka i jego syna we wsi Nowa Wieś Kolonia, gm. Trzcianne, Okręg Białystok*; AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1029, *Pomoc Żydom*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1951, *Ankietyzacja – powiat Mońki*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/855, *Akta podręczne w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez żandarmów z posterunku w Trzciannym w latach 1941–1944*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/529, *Akta główne w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez żandarmów z Moniek w latach 1941–1944*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/530, *Akta podręczne w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez żandarmów z Moniek w latach 1941–1944*.

**Bibliography:** *Kto ratuje jedno życie, ratuje cały świat. Pomoc ludności żydowskiej pod okupacją niemiecką w województwie białostockim. Informator wystawy*, ed. C. Kuklo, A. Pyżewska, E. Rogalewska, Białystok 2003; Monkiewicz W., *Za cenę życia. O ratowaniu Żydów w Białostockiem w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Białostoccy Żydzi*, vol. 2, ed. A. Dobroński, W. Monkiewicz, Białystok 1997; Monkiewicz W., Kowalczyk J., *Pomoc Żydom w regionie białostockim podczas II wojny światowej*, "Studia Podlaskie" 1989, vol. 2; Zajdler-Żarski W., *Ruch oporu w latach 1939–1944 na Białostocczyźnie. Referat materiałowy*, pt. 1, Warsaw 1965.

**Author:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk

**Kliś Michał**, born on 22 July 1900 at Staszówka, son of Jakub and Zofia, 'navy blue' policeman, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Michał Kliś, a soldier of the AK underground resistance, nom-de-guerre 'Wojtek', played an active role in the 'Żegota' Council of Assistance to the Jews, under which he was responsible for the preparation of false documents for Jewish people. In addition, he fed Jewish people in hiding and sheltered them temporarily in his apartment at 6 Łobzowska Street in Cracow. He helped Helena Tekielska aka Haja Kanner, Tadeusz Lass and Lusia Goldberg. He also organised shelter for Helena Tekielska in Wola Justowska and acted as an intermediary, delivering information between her and her family. When he learned about a planned German action against people hiding at Wola Justowska, he gave shelter to Helena Tekielska in his home, and then found a hiding place for her at Dobczyce.

He was arrested by the Gestapo on 11 September 1943 for the production of documents for Jews and detained in the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow, where he was brutally tortured. The circumstances in which Gestapo officials found out about him are not clear. Then he was transferred to concentration camps Gross-Rosen (No. 27537), Leitmeritz and Flossenbürg (No. 87564). He died shortly after the end of the war as a result of diseases contracted in the camps.

**Sources:** AMG-R, 6466/DP-A, *Zestaw pytań przy gromadzeniu relacji byłych więźniów KL Gross-Rosen*; 66/159/DP, *Kartka pocztowa od syna p. Michała Klisia*; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2248, *Sprawa Michała Klisia*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilchowski C., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, p. 34; Iranek-Osmecki K., *Kto ratuje jedno życie. Polacy i Żydzi 1939–1945*, London 1968, p. 274; Seweryn T., *Wielostronna pomoc Żydom w czasie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, "Przegląd Lekarski – Oświęcim" 1967, no. 1, p. 181; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 2nd ed., Cracow 1969, p. 847; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, p. 78; Wroński T., *Kronika okupowanego Krakowa*, Cracow 1974, p. 290; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, p. 439; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, p. 168; Zimmerer K., *Zamordowany świat. Losy Żydów w Krakowie 1939–45*, Cracow 2004, pp. 211–212; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

---

**Kluzińska-Żelechowska Janina**, born on 8 March 1911 in Kutno, daughter of Teodozja, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Rycerz née Kluzińska Anna**, born on 18 August 1905 in Kutno, daughter of Teodozja, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Śledź née Kluzińska Jadwiga**, born on 11 July 1914, daughter of Teodozja, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Janina Kluzińska-Żelechowska, Anna Rycerz and Jadwiga Śledź were soldiers of the AK underground resistance and members of the 'Żegota' Council of Assistance to the Jews. They harboured over a dozen Jewish people (names unknown) in an apartment at 29 Chmielna Street, and then at 4a Żurawia Street in Warsaw. In addition, they transported fugitive Jews out of Warsaw and organised safe places of refuge for them outside the city. The Kluzińska sisters were involved selflessly in this operation of assistance from 1942.

Probably turned in by a 'navy blue' policeman, who had previously extorted money from them for six months, they were arrested on 2 December 1943 and imprisoned at Pawiak prison in Warsaw. Despite torture, they did not reveal the place where the Jews were hiding. The sisters were shot in a mass execution in the ruins of the Warsaw ghetto on 10 December 1943.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/1025, *Sprawa Janiny Kluzińskiej-Żelechowskiej, Anny Kluzińskiej-Rycerz, Jadwigi Kluzińskiej-Śledź*; YVIA, M.31.2/5256, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Kałuski M., *Wypełniali przykazanie miłosierdzia. Polski Kościół i polscy katolicy wobec holocaustu*, Warsaw 2000, p. 144; *Kto ratuje jedno życie, ratuje cały świat*, "Fołks-Sztyme" 1989, no. 27.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

---

**Kmieć Bronisław**, aged about 30, son of Zofia Kmieć-Wójcik from her first marriage, farmer, resident of the village of Radgoszcz-Poręba, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kmieć-Wójcik Zofia**, farmer, resident of the village of Radgoszcz-Poręba, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Sołtys Janina**, aged about 4, daughter of Helena Kmieć, granddaughter of Zofia Kmieć-Wójcik, resident of the village of Radgoszcz-Poręba, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Sołtys Bronisława**, aged about 1.5 years, granddaughter of Zofia Kmieć-Wójcik, daughter of Helena Kmieć, resident of the village of Radgoszcz-Poręba. Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jews were hiding on the farm belonging to Zofia Kmieć-Wójcik and her husband in Radogoszcz-Poręba most probably from early 1942. Two of Zofia's children also lived with

her: son Bronisław and daughter Helena with her husband and children. Stanisław Kmieć, Zofia's other son, was deported to Germany for forced labour in 1941.

Helena, who survived the German occupation, recalled after the war that many Jews were hiding on her mother's farm in 1941 and 1942. Some of them came from the nearby ghetto for just a short while, to get food. Zofia baked bread for them and cooked vegetables. The house they lived in was too small to give shelter to a large group of Jews. Three people were harboured permanently there: Szyja Grintzman, a baker from Radgoszcz, and his two children. On 13 September 1942, German *gendarmes* came to the house of Zofia Kmieć having been informed that there were Jews on the farm. The German *gendarmes*, led by Engelbert Guzdek, surrounded the house, searched it and brought two Jews out of the house, the father and one son. Zofia started to run away from the house, but the *gendarmes* standing in front of it shot her. Then the Germans started throwing grenades into Zofia's house, which injured the members of her family who were there. They killed the baker's son, while the man and his daughter were taken to the station, and were killed soon. Szyja was tortured by Guzdek before his death. The German set a dog on him, then took the dying man to the forest in Radgoszcz and killed him there with the butt of his gun.

For providing ad hoc help and harbouring three Jews, the Germans murdered Zofia Wójcik, Bronisław Kmieć and two children: Janina and Bronisława Sołtys. Helena, who was on the farm at that time, evaded death. The Germans wanted to shoot her, too, but she managed to escape and hide in the forest. The bodies of the murdered were buried in a mass grave at the crime scene and then transferred to the local cemetery.

**Sources:** AIPN Kr, OKŚZpNP, Ds. 34/69, *Akta w sprawie zamordowania Zofii Wójcik w Radgoszczy*; *ibid*, OKŚZpNP, S 1/72, *Akta w sprawie funkcjonariuszy żandarmerii plutonu zwanego „Motzugiem" w Pilicy i jego dowódcy H. Kreske*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, p. 70; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 3rd ed., Warsaw 2007, p. 604; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, p. 128.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

---

**Kobylec Piotr**, born on 10 August 1893 at Uniejów, son of Michał and Marianna Kobylec, née Peron, miner, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident German at Michałkowice, Katowice Landkreis, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province.

**Kobylec née Mietła Karolina**, born on 2 November 1982 at Zawada Lanckorońska, Zakliczyn Community, daughter of Katarzyna Mietła née Malinowska and Simon Mietła, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident German at Michałkowice, Katowice Landkreis, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province.

**Kobylec Mieczysław**, born on 18 May 1924 in Katowice, son of Piotr and Karolina Kobylec née Mietła, office clerk, musician, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident German at Michałkowice, Katowice Landkreis, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province.

**Kobylec Alojzy**, born on 22 June 1926 in Katowice, son of Piotr and Karolina Kobylec née Mietła, master painter, musician, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident German at Michałkowice, Katowice Landkreis, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province.

**Kobylec Wiktor**, born on 14 July 1927 in Katowice, son of Piotr and Karolina Kobylec née Mietła, master painter, musician, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident German at Michałkowice, Katowice Landkreis, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The Germans liquidated the ghettos in Będzin, Sosnowiec and Zawiercie in August 1943, and deported the Jews to KL Auschwitz. The largest of the hiding places for the Jews from Będzin, fugitives from the Dąbrowa Basin ghettos, was located in the house of the Kobylec family at Michałkowice. Initially, Mieczysław Kobylec secretly hid a young Jewish girl in his house. When his parents found out about this, they decided to build a shelter in the kitchen under the floor. It was prepared very carefully. Piotr Kobylec used the experience he had gained in the mines. The concealed entrance was under the bed. The ventilated room was equipped with an electric light, bunks for sleeping, and a signalling system, thanks to which the hiding people knew that someone was entering the house. The shelter was intended for a dozen people or so, but sometimes as many as thirty fugitives stayed there. Altogether, from the autumn of 1943 to January 1944, about 70 Jews found shelter in the Kobylec's house, including Kasia Szancer, Fela Katz, Shmuel Ron and Chajka Klinger who were associated with the Jewish resistance movement. Food was provided by the youngest Kobylec sons: Alojzy and Wiktor. The daughter of Kobylec, Klara Banasik, also participated in the assistance operation, offering her apartment at Dąbrówka Mała for those in hiding.

Mieczysław Kobylec, who at that time worked as a musician in one of the restaurants in Wilkowice-Bystra, also acted as an intermediary in the transfer of the fugitives across the border to Slovakia. Using forged documents, he rented rooms from the highlanders in the border area and brought Jews who had lived in the shelter. The first group of five was organised in September 1943. The operation was successful; therefore, a decision was made to prepare another. In total, by January 1944, there were about 15 such border crossings. Guides picked up their charges in Katowice, Bielsko, Żywiec or Jeleśnia and took them across the border on Pilsko Mountain. The last operation was carried out on 10 January 1944. While changing trains from Żywiec to Jeleśnia, all of them were arrested by the Gestapo, probably as a result of denunciation. The guides were arrested and released a few days later, while Mieczysław Kobylec was transported to KL Auschwitz. Other members of the Kobylec family were arrested the same day. The Germans searched their house and Karolina Kobylec, who was at the house at the time, was severely beaten. Wiktor and

Alojzy were detained by the Gestapo in the mine on the same day. Piotr Kobylec was also arrested. They were all taken to the Gestapo headquarters in Katowice. After a few days, Piotr Kobylec was taken to KL Auschwitz. Mieczysław Kobylec was transferred from KL Auschwitz to KL Gross-Rosen, where he was liberated on 5 May 1945.

Piotr, Karolina, Mieczysław and Klara Kobylec were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations in 1964. Wiktor was awarded the title in 1992.

**Sources:** AŻIH, 301/3484, *Zbiór relacji z czasów Zagłady*, *Relacja Feli Katz*; YVIA, O.3/3511, *Relacja Miriam Bar Am Lom z d. Szancer*; *ibid*, M.31.2/86, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; APKat, *Fotokopie akt Gestapo, Sprawozdanie dzienne nr 3/I z 14 I 1944 r*.

**Bibliography:** Goldkorn J., *Im Kampf ums Überleben*, Konstanz 1996, p. 24; Goldkorn J., *Azyl* [in:] *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 3rd ed., Warsaw 2007, p. 321; Namysło A., *Nie znoszę, kiedy krzywdzą niewinnych ludzi*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3, pp. 50–52; Pająk I., *Mieszkańcy Śląska, Podbeskidzia i Zagłębia Dąbrowskiego w KL Auschwitz*, vol. 2, Katowice 1998, p. 473; Ron S., *Die Erinnerungen haben mich nie losgelassen – Vom jüdischen Widerstand im besetzten Polen*, Frankfurt a. Main 1998.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło

**Kołba Wincenty**, born on 4 April 1921 in Szydłowiec, son of Wincenty and Anna née Szeloch, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Szydłowiec, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Nazimek Marian**, born on 23 September 1920 in Szydłowiec, son of Antoni and Zofia née Idzikowska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, locksmith[30], during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Szydłowiec, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Wincenty Kołba, an employee of the population records office of the Szydłowiec municipality, with the help of Marian Nazimek, helped residents of the local ghetto obtain documents that gave them opportunities to hide in the 'Aryan' part of the town. Both were arrested by members of the security police, probably about 20 October 1942, for forging identity cards (*Personalausweiss*) for the Jewish people. They were detained in Skarżysko-Kamienna, and on 26 October 1942, they were transferred to the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. After a trial that took several weeks, they were sentenced by a German court to imprisonment in a concentration camp. On 1 December 1942, they were sent to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate numbers: Wincenty Kołba – 79301,

[30] Marian Nazimek was registered as a locksmith in the records of the Radom prison, but as a blacksmith in the records of the Auschwitz concentration camp.

Marian Nazimek – 79305). Wincenty Kołba was transferred to KL Buchenwald in 1944. He survived the war. Marian Nazimek was transferred to KL Flossenbürg on 14 March 1943, and after a while he was sent once more to KL Auschwitz, where he probably died (date unknown).

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, K-1596. *Arkusz ewidencyjny Wincentego Kołby*; *ibid*, N-231. *Arkusz ewidencyjny Mariana Nazimka*; USC Szydłowiec, *Akta metrykalne parafii Szydłowiec*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 2, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2006; Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Kopyciński Adam,** born on 5 August 1907 at Osielec Podhalański, son of Leon and Maria, musician (artist), during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Adam Kopyciński helped Jewish people (their names and the form of help provided are not known), for which on 5 August 1941, he was arrested in Cracow, and then detained in the prison at Montelupich Street. On 8 January 1942, he was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 25294), where he was held until January 1945. Then he was sent to KL Mauthausen, where he survived until the camp was liberated.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *mat*. 4342, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *ankieta z 9 IX 1963 r*.

**Bibliography:** Czech D., *Kalendarz wydarzeń KL Auschwitz*, Oświęcim 1992, p. 123; *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Krakowa i innych miejscowości Polski południowej 1940–1944*, vol. 2, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2002, pp. 753, 755, 763, 1064, 2219, 2222; Szczepański I., *Häftlingskapelle*, Warsaw 1990; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Kornecka-Grajek Stanisława**, born on 15 October 1919 in Sanok, daughter of Jan and Maria née Cybuch, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, secondary education, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Sanok, Sanok Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 14 January 1943, Stanisława Kornecka-Grajek sheltered Leon Feld, a Jewish man who had escaped from the Sanok ghetto, whom she had planned to marry before WWII, but they did not get married due to the outbreak of the war. Leon Feld lived at Stanisława Kornecka's place until January 1944, when they were both arrested. Leon Feld was shot. Stanisława Kornecka was sentenced to death by a German court in Rzeszów, but this was then commuted to life imprisonment by the General Governor, Hans Frank. Stanisława Kornecka was taken to KL Ravensbrück. She survived the war.

**Sources:** IPN Rz, OKBZH, II Ds. 60/68, *Akta śledcze w sprawie sędziego Sądu Niemieckiego w Rzeszowie Friedrichowi Aldenhoffowi*.

**Bibliography:** Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 42–43, 166–167.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Kosior family**: Władysław (about 42) and Karolina (about 40) and their children: Aleksander (about 18), Tadeusz (about 16), Władysław (about 14), Mieczysław (about 12), Irena (about 10), Adam (about 6), ethnic origin: Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Ciepielów Stary, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Kowalski family**: Adam (about 47) and Bronisława (about 40) and their children: Janina (about 16), Zofia (about 12), Stefan (about 6), Henryk (about 4), Tadeusz (1), ethnic origin: Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Ciepielów Stary, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Obuchiewicz family**: Piotr (about 52) and Helena (about 35) and their children: Władysław (about 6), Zofia (about 4), Janina (about 2) and a boy (6 months), ethnic origin: Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Ciepielów Stary, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Kosior family**: Stanisław (about 40) and Zofia (about 40) and their children: Jan, Mieczysław, Marian and Teresa, aged 2 to 10, ethnic origin: Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Rekówka, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Piotr Skoczylas and his daughter Leokadia** (about 12), ethnic origin: Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Rekówka, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Marianna Kiścińska**, about 70, ethnic origin: Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Rekówka, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Henryka Kordula**, about 10, ethnic origin: Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Rekówka, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the autumn of 1942, at least a few families in the Ciepielów area provided various kinds of help for people escaping from the ghettos liquidated by the Germans as part of 'Operation Reinhardt'. The group included the Skoczylas and Kosior families resident of Rekówka, and the Kowalski, Kosior and Obuchiewicz families from Ciepielów Stary. Piotr and Helena Obuchiewicz gave shelter to, among others, an unidentified owner of a hat shop at Ciepielów. A few days before the German police operation, the hiding Jews left the Obuchiewicz buildings and moved to a makeshift forest camp. Two Jews were harboured by the Kosiors from Ciepielów in their buildings. According to Józef Skoczylas (Piotr's son), two Jewish women from Ciepielów, and then four Jewish men, were harboured in the shared house of the Kosior and Skoczylas families at Rekówka. The families gave incidental shelter and food to several other people.

Most probably as a result of denunciation, in the early hours of 6 December 1942, the Obuchiewicz farm was surrounded by German policemen from the station at Górki Ciepielowskie. At the same time, policemen surrounded the buildings of the Kowalski and Kosior families. During the search at the Kosior house, the policemen found books in Yiddish and Hebrew. It is not known, however, whether the search revealed the presence of two hiding Jews, or if they reported themselves while being in the vicinity of the buildings. The fact is that they shared the fate of their benefactors. Around 1 p.m., the policemen shot members of the Kosior family and the two harboured Jews in the barn, and then set fire to the buildings. One of the teenage boys, wounded, managed to get out of the flames, but he was stopped and taken back into the burning barn. Before leaving the buildings, the Germans robbed valuable items. At the same time, members of the police group brought members of the Kowalski family to the Obuchiewicz house and shot them. Moments later, they shot the Obuchiewiczs and their children, and then set their house on fire. Presumably not all the children died from bullets. Janina Obuchiewicz ran out of the burning house and tried to escape, but she was shot.

The events that took place at Rekówka on the same day, 6 December, were equally tragic. The farms of the Skoczylas and Kosior families, who were relatives, were surrounded by German *gendarmes* from the station at Ciepielów. The unit which carried out the operations consisted of about ten officers led by a non-commissioned officer named Bierner. Despite the early hour, the policemen failed to find several members of these families at home. Stanisław and Zofia Kosior with their children and Mirosława Kiścińska (mother-in-law of the owner of the house, Piotr Skoczylas) with their granddaughter Leokadia Skoczylas were there. Henryka Kordula was also in the Skoczylas house at that time, visiting her friend Leokadia Skoczylas. During the search of the house, the policemen did not find any hiding Jews, just books in Yiddish, which was most probably sufficient evidence to carry out the pacification. The decision to murder the members of the Skoczylas and Kosior families was taken by several German *gendarmes*, presumably officers, who drove to the scene in a car. The victims were taken to the Skoczylas barn and shot there. During the murder, Mieczysław and Jan Kosior, young boys, attempted to escape, but they were shot. Henryka Kordula and Mirosława Kiścińska were also murdered together

with the members of the families. Shortly before the execution, Tomasz Kordula tried to save his daughter Henryka, but was beaten with a rifle butt and then driven away by one of the *gendarmes*. Piotr Skoczylas was the last to be murdered, brought by the Germans from Tymienica. Thanks to some lucky coincidences, three of Piotr's children, Jan, Józef and Bronisława Skoczylas, escaped death. After the murder, the policemen robbed the buildings of the Skoczylas and Kosior families, and set the barn with the bodies on fire. The next day, residents of Rekówka excavated the remains of the bodies and buried them in a pit nearby.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, OKBZH, 53/299, *Kwestionariusz o egzekucjach masowych i grobach masowych*, *Lipsko 1 X 1945 r.*, p. 72–73; AIPN, IPN BU 392/1410, *Akta dotyczące zamordowania przez żandarmerię niemiecką za pomoc udzielaną partyzantom Piotra Skoczylasa i jego rodzinę we wsi Rekówka k. Ciepielowa, Adama Kowalskiego wraz z rodziną i rodzinę Kosiorów w Ciepielowie Starym, rodzinę Wdowiaków i Wojewódków we wsi Świesielice, Szczepana Laska i jego rodzinę w Tyminicy k. Ciepielowa, małżeństwo Rucińskich, braci Ambroziaków we wsi Podborek i innych, Odpis protokołu przesłuchania świadka Józefa Skoczylasa, Kielce, 26 I 1970 r.*, p. 177–181; *ibid*, *Odpis protokołu przesłuchania świadka Stanisława Bielca, Kielce, 26 I 1970 r.*, p. 190–197; *ibid*, *Odpis protokołu przesłuchania świadka Jana Kowalskiego, Kielce, 11 X 1969 r.*, p. 128–130.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1987, p. 69; Datner S., *Las sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1968, pp. 90–91; Fajkowski J., Religa J., *Zbrodnie hitlerowskie na wsi polskiej 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1981, p. 305; Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983, pp. 395–397; *List of Poles Killed Helping Jews During the Holocaust*, http://www.holocaustforgotten.com/list.htm, access 21 December 2018; Młynarczyk J.A., Piątkowski S., *Cena poświęcenia. Zbrodnie na Polakach za pomoc udzielaną Żydom w rejonie Ciepielowa*, Cracow 2007, pp. 102–107; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo radomskie*, Warsaw 1980, pp. 35–36, 156; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 4th ed., Warsaw 2013, p. 863; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, p. 213; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, pp. 371–373.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Kościelewski Eugeniusz aka Piotr (Kościelecki)**, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Grądy Woniecko, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Eugeniusz Kościelewski harboured three Jewish people (names unknown) on his farm. Probably in the late autumn of 1943 or in the first half of 1944, eight *gendarmes* from the Rutki station, about ten German soldiers stationed at the Grądy Woniecko estate, and two Polish *Schutzmanns* searched his farm. As a result, two hiding Jews were killed on

the spot, and the third one when attempting to escape. Eugeniusz Kościelewski aka Piotr Kościelecki was shot less than a hundred metres from his farm buildings by one of the *gendarmes* or a *Schutzmann*.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1103, *Grądy Woniecko – pomoc Żydom*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1959, *Ankietyzacja – powiat Zambrów*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 07/173; AIPN Bi, 407/11.

**Author:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk

**Kaszyński Stanisław**, born on 16 November 1903, ethnic origin: Polish, secretary in the Community Office at Chełmno nad Nerem, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Chełmno nad Nerem, Koło Landkreis, Łódź Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Kaszyńska Karolina**, born on 20 October 1909, ethnic origin: Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Chełmno nad Nerem, Koło Landkreis, Łódź Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisław Kaszyński worked as the secretary of the Chełmno community. He witnessed the construction of the first extermination camp in the German-occupied Polish territory: KL Kulmhof. He probably obtained the information from telephone conversations made by Germans who initially used the telephone in the community offices. Kaszyński saw the need to alert the authorities of the Polish Underground State and of the Western countries about the ordeal experienced by the Jews in this camp, and did so just a month after it started operating. To this end, he sent a letter, probably to the International Red Cross in Switzerland or to the Swiss Consulate in Berlin. Although it is impossible today to establish the circumstances in which the German police found out about the letter, it is certain that it was intercepted. Kaszyński was arrested on 31 January 1942 at his place of work and taken to the nearby palace, which was occupied by the so-called Sonderkomando Lange. The victims were loaded there to the so-called Gaswagen (gas chamber vehicles). Kaszyński was murdered on 2 or 5 February 1942, probably in a forest near Rzuchów. According to one version, he was shot while trying to escape. According to another version, after a short investigation at the community offices, he was led to a pit between the church and the palace and shot. The date of his death, quoted in the decision of the Municipal Court in Koło, is 28 July 1942.

Kaszyński's wife, Karolina, was arrested on 2 February 1942, probably as part of a persecution campaign for her husband's letters with information about the extermination of Jews in Chełmno nad Nerem. During the interrogation, she was severely beaten despite her advanced pregnancy. On 3 February 1942, she was transferred to a prison in Łódź, and her further fate is not known. According to one version, she was imprisoned in the camp at Radogoszcz, where she died. By the decision of the Municipal Court in Koło, the date of her death was defined as 9 May 1945. The Kaszyńskis were survived by four little children.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/86, pp. 7–12; APP Oddział w Koninie, *Akta Sądu Grodzkiego w Kole*, 2687, pp. 1–25; *Sprawa cywilna Stanisława Kaszyńskiego o stwierdzenie zgonu Stanisława Kaszyńskiego*, Zg 56/48; *ibid*, *Akta Sądu Grodzkiego w Kole*, 2688, pp. 1–42; *Sprawa cywilna Stanisława Kaszyńskiego o stwierdzenie zgonu Karoliny Kaszyńskiej*, Zg 47/48; AP B, *OKBZN w Bydgoszczy*, 1844/952.

**Bibliography:** Bartelski L.M., *Pamięć żywa*, Warsaw, 1977, p. 156; Bednarz W., *Obóz straceń w Chełmnie nad Nerem*, Warsaw 1946, p. 34; Pawlicka-Nowak Ł., *Mówią świadkowie Chełmna*, Konin–Łódź 2004, p. 136; Serwański E., *Obóz zagłady w Chełmnie nad Nerem*, Poznań 1964, p. 42; Siepracka D., *Stanisław Kaszyński. Próby rozpowszechniania informacji na temat obozu zagłady w Chełmnie nad Nerem* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?"... Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw, 2009, pp. 228–251; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 12 June 2018; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, p. 136.

**Author:** Monika Taras

**Kowalik Marcin**, born on 19 July 1888 at Rzerzęczyce, son of Antoni and Maria née Berdyś, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Zofia née Łojko, storeman or clerk[31]. During the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radom, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Marcin Kowalik lived in Radom, probably employed in the local weapon factory (under the management of the Steyr-Daimler-Puch), where a group of Jewish forced labourers worked. On 28 January 1943, he was arrested by members of the security police and detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. He was arrested for accepting a letter written by a Jew whose identity is not known, probably with the intention of sending the letter or delivering it to the address indicated. There is no detailed information about this event or about the circumstances in which the Germans learned about it. During his imprisonment in Radom, Marcin Kowalik was in a special ward under the full control of Sipo officers. The investigation of his case was closed after only two weeks with a court judgment, which sentenced him to imprisonment in a concentration camp. Kowalik was taken to KL Auschwitz in a prisoner transport that left Radom on 11 February 1943 (his camp number inmate is not known). He lived only a month in the camp. He died in unknown circumstances on 12 March 1943.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, K-1732. *Arkusz ewidencyjny Marcina Kowalika*.

[31] Marcin Kowalik was registered as a storeman in the records of the Radom prison, but as a clerk in the records of the Auschwitz concentration camp.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 2, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2006; Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

---

**Kowalska née Penda Anna**, born on 19 June 1908 at Kawęczyn, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Szperkiewicz (Sperkiewicz) née Blaskiewicz (Błaśkiewicz) Waleria**, born in August 1898 at Szmulin, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Strauchhold Norbert Czesław**, born on 13 March 1903 in Warsaw, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, tram ticket inspector, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
For seven days from 6 September 1942, Anna Kowalska and Waleria Szperkiewicz provided shelter, for payment, to fugitives from the Warsaw ghetto: Chawa Gener and an unidentified Jewish woman, whom Kowalska had known before the war. Szperkiewicz acted as an intermediary in obtaining false documents, which Norbert Strauchhold obtained for them, for payment.

Kowalska, Szperkiewicz and Strauchhold were arrested after they were turned in by Gener, who was caught by the German police on 15 September 1942. Kowalska and Szperkiewicz were detained in the jail at 7 Daniłowiczowska Street. The three defendants were judged by the Special Court in Warsaw at the session on 9 March 1943. The German court decided to sentence Kowalska and Szperkiewicz to five years in increased security prison, and Strauchhold to six years. They were additionally deprived of their civil rights for four years. On 28 April 1943, the penitentiary administration in Warsaw decided to transfer Szperkiewicz and Kowalska to the prison for women at Walendów. Szperkiewicz was sent to the Rodgau-Dieburg camp in December 1943. Strauchhold was detained in the Nowy Wiśnicz prison, and he was transferred to the prison at Wolfenbüttel in August 1944.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Warschau*, R. 137/290.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

---

**Koziara Leon**, born on 26 June 1908 at Pawlewice, son of Tomasz and Maria née Placek, ethnic origin: Polish, chauffeur, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Grodno, Grodno Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Leon Koziara was arrested on 6 April 1943 in Grodno for "communicating with Jews". On 30 April 1943, he was taken by Stapo Białystok/Grodno to KL Stutthof (camp inmate number 22154). His further fate remains unknown.

**Sources:** AMS, *Konzentrationslager Stutthof*, I–III–8155, *Akta personalne więźnia*.

**Author:** Barbara Męczykowska

---

**Kozub Władysław**, born on 20 June 1904, son of Ludwik and Michalina, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In September 1942, just before the deportation of Jews from Daleszyce, scheduled for 30 September 1942[32], he helped several local Jews (names unknown) escape from the town, for which he was arrested by the German *Gendarmerie* on 28 September 1942, and detained in a prison in Kielce. His further fate has not been determined positively. He was either released from prison on 12 March 1943 or he was moved to an unknown place on 17 November 1943.

**Sources:** APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 1138, p. 49; *ibid*, 1146, p. 24. – 242.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, p. 172; Michalczyk M., *Gdy każdy dzień był walką*, Warsaw 1982, pp. 43–45; *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warsaw 2006, pp. 355, 356.

**Authors:** Edyta Krężołek, Tomasz Gonet

---

**Krajewska Eugenia**, born on 5 October 1895, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Eugenia Krajewska harboured Helena Gawrzewska, a Jewish girl aged 8, for which she was arrested by the Gestapo (the date and circumstances of the arrest are not known) and then detained in the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow. At an unspecified time,

[32] The local Jewish community was probably warned about the planned deportation action by a member of the local AK underground resistance cell, who informed Guterman, the secretary of the Jewish Council of Elders, about the German intentions (see M. Michalczyk, *Gdy każdy dzień był walką*, Warsaw 1982, pp. 44–45).

she was taken to KL Ravensbrück concentration camp for women. There is no further information about her fate.

**Sources:** APKr, *Prokuratura Specjalnego Sądu Karnego w Krakowie*, 33.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Krawczuk née Tuziak Stanisława**, born on 22 October 1903 in Lvov, daughter of Grzegorz and Aniela née Trojanowic, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation German she lived at Krzyczyce in the suburbs of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 1 August 1942, Stanisława Krawczuk harboured in her apartment Julian Edelman, a Jewish pharmacist, whom she had met in 1938 in Lvov. She sheltered him out of gratitude, because Edelman had allowed Stanisława Krawczuk and her husband to hide in his house during the Soviet occupation of Lvov. She did not charge him payment for the stay. She only accepted money for the cost of living.

Krawczuk was arrested on 7 February 1944 for helping Jews and taken to the police prison at Łąckiego Street in Lvov. Edelman was shot the next day while trying to escape from a Ukrainian police station. Initially, attempts were made to resolve the matter by bringing Krawczuk to a summary trial, but this was abandoned due to the risk of her escape. On 15 March 1944, she was transferred to a German prison in Rzeszów, and two weeks later to a German prison in Cracow. The date of the hearing before the Special Court in Lvov (at the time transferred to Cracow) was scheduled for 28 July 1944. Ultimately, due to the evacuation of German offices to the west, the trial against Krawczuk in Cracow was never held, and she was transferred to a women's camp at Jaworze, and then to a prison in Görlitz. Her trial was held there on 4 November 1944, when the Lvov Special Court now in Görlitz sentenced Krawczuk to death. By an act of pardon of the Governor General Hans Frank of 15 December 1944, this sentence was commuted to three years in prison. Krawczuk was transferred to an investigation jail in Wrocław. Her further fate until the end of the war is not known.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137–134.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

**Krawczyk Józef**[33], born in 1911, son of Jan and Krystyna née Zychowicz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Zofia née Oleksiak, farmer, during the pe-

[33] In post-war investigative materials and in publications, Józef Krawczyk often appears with an incorrect first name: Stanisław.

riod of Nazi German occupation resident of Boiska, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Józef Krawczyk accidentally encountered an fugitive from a ghetto, wounded in his leg or with a severe leg injury, in a forest adjacent to his home village, probably at the end of 1942. Krawczyk, who had had medical training during his military service, professionally treated the wounded Jew. Soon afterwards the fugitive was captured by the Germans. They became interested in the professional wound dressing and forced the prisoner to name the person who had made it. In the morning of 2 January 1943, a group of German *gendarmes* from the station at Lipsko came to Boiska. They surrounded the farm of the Krawczyks, and then took any valuable equipment, food and grain from the house and buildings. Józef and Zofia Krawczyk and their several-year-old son Adam, who were on the farm, were shot on the spot, and their house was set on fire.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, Ds. 7/69, *Zbrodnie niemieckie w powiecie lipskim*; AIPN, *Sąd Okręgowy w Radomiu*, *Akta śledztwa w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez Alfonsa Himmla*; USC Solec nad Wisłą, *Akta metrykalne parafii Solec*.

**Bibliography:** Fajkowski J., Religa J., *Zbrodnie hitlerowskie na wsi polskiej 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1981; Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983; Piątkowski S., *Zbrodnie żandarmów z posterunku w Lipsku nad Wisłą na Polakach udzielających pomocy Żydom (1942–1943)* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?"... Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

---

**Kruk Michał**, born ca. 1880, son of Teodor, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, single, retired railwayman, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Przemyśl, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation German Michał Kruk lived at 36 Kopernika Street in Przemyśl. This street bordered the ghetto area, which was systematically reduced as the Jewish population was gradually deported. Michał Kruk regularly helped Aleksander Hirschberg, a member of the 'Bund' Jewish Labour Union (the nature of the help is not known).

Germans led by SS-Haupsturmführer Josef Schwamberger came to Kruk's apartment on 4 September 1943. They searched the apartment of Kruk and the apartment of his nephew (Teodor Cais). On 6 September 1943, the Germans arrested Michał Kruk. Michał Kruk and Aleksander Hirschberg were shot at Kopernika Street, and then their bodies were displayed in public to intimidate the residents of Przemyśl.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, I S 28/71, *Akta w sprawie zbrodni w Przemyślu*.

**Bibliography:** Szatyn B., *Na aryjskich papierach*, Cracow 1987.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Kryczka née Ciesielska Wiktoria**, born in 1902, daughter of Katarzyna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Leon, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Boiska, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Kryczka Leon**, born in 1912, son of Michał and Wiktoria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Wiktoria née Ciesielska, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Boiska, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Stefanek Barbara**, born in 1871.

**Ciesielski Józef**, born ca. 1924, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wola Pawłowska. Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Wiktoria and Leon Kryczka harboured Jewish people (names unknown) on their farm. Some residents of Boiska guessed that the Kryczkas were helping Jews. A conversation between two residents of Boiska on this subject, which took place in public under the influence of alcohol, was overheard by an informant who told the Germans about it. In the morning of 8 December 1942, a group of German *gendarmes* from the station at Lipsko came to Boiska. They surrounded the buildings of the Kryczkas, where they found Leon, Wiktoria, their two children, and two other members of the family: Barbara Stefanek and Józef Ciesielski. The German who led the operation allowed the children to be sent to a neighbouring farm, and then he ordered the execution of the adults. Leon Kryczka, Barbara Stefanek and Józef Ciesielski were shot dead. Wiktoria Kryczka survived the execution, but died two days later from a severe gunshot wound.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, Ds. 7/69, *Zbrodnie niemieckie w powiecie lipskim*; AIPN, *Sąd Okręgowy w Radomiu*, *Akta śledztwa w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez Alfonsa Himmla*; USC Solec nad Wisłą, *Akta metrykalne parafii Solec*.

**Bibliography:** Fajkowski J., Religa J., *Zbrodnie hitlerowskie na wsi polskiej 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1981; Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983; Piątkowski S., *Zbrodnie żandarmów z posterunku w Lipsku nad Wisłą na Polakach udzielających pomocy Żydom (1942–1943)* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?"... Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Krysiewicz Stanisław**, born on 16 October 1907, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Władysława, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Waniewo, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Krysiewicz Władysława**, born on 3 May 1907, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Stanisław, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Waniewo, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Władysława and Stanisław Krysiewicz harboured Jewish people who had escaped from the ghetto established by the Germans in the town of Sokoły. They were: Szlomo Jaskółka, Lejzor and Beniamin Różanowicz aka Razanowicz with their wives, a Jewish woman named Olsza and a Jewish woman from Warsaw, whose first name or surname is not known. On the night of 4 September 1943, a group of German *gendarmes* from the posts at Tykocin and Kobylin came to the farm of the Krysiewicz family and searched it. The Germans probably learned about the harboured Jews from denunciation. Members of a Ukrainian auxiliary formation were also present during the search. The *gendarmes* shot Stanisław Krysiewicz and set fire to the farm buildings where the Jews were hiding. Those who tried to get out of the burning buildings to save their lives were shot by the *gendarmes*. Władysława Krysiewicz was taken by the *gendarmes* to the station at Tykocin, and then murdered at the Jewish cemetery on 10 September 1943.

The Krysiewicz couple were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 25 July 1993.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1033, *Poczery, Pomoc Żydom*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/159, *Akta w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych we wsi Czyżew Sutki, kol. Waniewo*, *Jedwabne, pow. Łomża i Łapach*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/738, *Akta podręczne w sprawie zamordowania 9 osób na kolonii wsi Waniewo przez żandarmów z Sokół*; *ibid*, IPN Bi1/883, *Akta główne w sprawie rozstrzelania przez Niemców kilku mężczyzn w Waniewie pow. Sokoły*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/884, *Akta podręczne w sprawie rozstrzelania przez Niemców kilku mężczyzn w Waniewie pow. Sokoły*; AIPN Bi, S 321/68, *Akta spraw dotyczące zbrodni Wehrmachtu popełnionych na terenie b. pow. Łapy i Mońki*; *Akta USC w Kobylinie-Borzymach*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1987, p. 43; Iranek-Osmecki K., *Kto ratuje jedno życie. Polacy i Żydzi 1939–1945*, London 1968, p. 279; Kowalewska J., Żydzi Sokolscy [in:] *Z Sokołem w herbie*, ed. A.C. Dobroński, J. Czajkowska, *Sokoły* 2006; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009; *Kto ratuje jedno życie, ratuje cały świat. Pomoc ludności żydowskiej pod okupacją niemiecką w województwie białostockim. Informator wystawy*, ed. C. Kuklo, A. Pyżewska, E. Rogalewska, Białystok 2003; Monkiewicz W., *Za cenę życia. O ratowaniu Żydów w Białostockiem w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Białostoccy Żydzi*, vol. 2, ed. A. Dobroński, W. Monkiewicz, Białystok 1997, p. 230; Monkiewicz W., Kowalczyk J.,

*Pomoc Żydom w regionie białostockim podczas II wojny światowej*, "Studia Podlaskie" 1989, vol. 2, p. 374; Piotrowski M., *Las, który trzeba zasadzić*, "Rzeczpospolita", 8–9 July 2000; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo łomżyńskie*, Warsaw 1985, p. 248; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 2nd ed., Cracow 1969, p. 868; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, p. 84; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, p. 425.

**Author:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk

---

**Krzysztyniak Władysław**, born in 1910, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Aniela née Węgrzynowska, farmer, resident of Faliszówka, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the winter of 1944, Krzysztyniak and his wife provided ad hoc help for Jewish people who came to them from a nearby forest (the form of the help provided and the names are not known). At the same time, they harboured five Jewish people (two men, a boy and two young women, names unknown) in their house.

Probably as a result of denunciation, the German *Gendarmerie* searched the farm of the Krzysztyniaks on 4 February 1944. Władysław Krzysztyniak was taken by German *gendarmes* to the village headman of Faliszówka and shot there. The hiding Jews were shot by the *gendarmes* on the farm. The bodies were buried in the cemetery in nearby Nienaszów.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, *Armia Krajowa*, 105/3; *ibid*, OKŚZpNP, II S 14/75, *Akta w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez funkcjonariuszy żandarmerii z Krosna*; Accounts of Józef Krzysztyniak and Janina Majkut née Krzysztyniak (in the author's collection).

**Bibliography:** Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 63, 149; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 12 December 2018.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Książek Franciszek**, aged 50, husband of Julia Książek, father of Jan and Zygmunt, resident of the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Książek Julia**, aged 40, wife of Franciszek Książek, mother of Jan and Zygmunt, resident of the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Książek Jan**, aged 21, son of Franciszek and Anna, resident of the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Książek Zygmunt**, aged 18, son of Franciszek and Anna, resident of the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kucharski Izydor** (father) – husband of Anna née Ostrowska, father of six children, resident of the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kucharska Anna** (mother) – daughter of Julianna Ostrowska, wife of Bronisław Kucharski and mother of six children, resident of the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kucharski Bronisław** – son of Izydor and Anna, born on 28 March 1931 in the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kucharski Mieczysław**, aged 15, son of Izydor and Anna, resident of the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kucharski Bolesław**, aged 9, son of Izydor and Anna, resident of the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kucharski Józef**, aged 5, son of Izydor and Anna, resident of the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kucharski Stefan**, aged 5, son of Izydor and Anna, resident of the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Nowak** (father) – resident with his daughter in the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Nowak** (daughter) – resident with her father in the village of Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Ostrowska Julianna**, aged 86, mother of Anna Kucharska, resident on the same farm with her daughter, her son-in-law and six grandchildren in the village of Wierzbica Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
At least from the summer of 1942, members of the Kucharski family helped Jews who were hiding in the area, mainly from the Wandersman family who had lived at Wierzbica before the war. The Wandersmans had relatives in Wolica nearby, who were hiding with the Gądek family. Despite the German order to relocate the Jews to the ghetto in Wolbrom, which was established in 1941, the Wandersmans decided not to move to the Jewish district but look for shelter in Wierzbica or its vicinity. According to Bronisław Kucharski, they

were most probably staying in the surrounding forests in the summer of 1942. He also mentioned that he used to bring them food from time to time. From late autumn 1942, for at least six weeks, the Kucharski family sheltered the Wandersman family and their son-in-law Naftul, husband of their daughter Róża.

In the light of the available materials, it is difficult to precisely establish the circumstances in which the assistance was discovered. According to Tadeusz Seweryn, it was due to an action of informants.[34] On the other hand, according to the account published in a later edition of *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, edited by Władysław Bartoszewski and Zofia Lewinówna, Naftul, a Jew harboured by the Kucharskis, the husband of Wandersman's daughter, left his hideout in January 1943 to take a breath of fresh air and look around the village. However, he came across a manhunt and was arrested, either by German policemen (according to the author of the account), or by the 'navy blue' policemen (according to other sources). Bronisław Kucharski, an underage son of the farmer, found out about this in the morning and told his family about Naftul's fate. About a week after this event, when the atmosphere in the Kucharski's house had slowly calmed down, a punitive expedition came to the villages of Wierzbica and Wolica, bringing one of the captured Jews. It is not known how long the Jews had been harboured by the Książeks and Nowaks. On 29 January 1943, the punitive expedition with policemen Grzegorz Furman (commandant of the of the 'navy blue' police station at Kozłów), Ludwik Lempke (deputy commandant of the 'navy blue' police station at Kozłów) and Nowak, from the 'navy blue' police station at Kozłów, on the way to Wolica, stopped at Wierzbica, where Naftul indicated the Książeks home as the place where Jews were being harboured. Some sources mention Paweł Wandersmann as the informant. According to the testimonies of the witnesses of the events, two Jews, who had come from Żarnowiec, were hiding at the Książek family's farm buildings, most probably in the barn. The policemen carried out an execution on the spot, shooting the Jews they caught and the entire Książek family of four. The bodies of the murdered were left on the farm, and the punitive expedition went to the households of the Nowaks, Kucharskis and Gądeks. The villagers buried the bodies of the Książek family at the Kozłów cemetery. There is no information as to where the shot Jews were buried.

Nowak (first name unknown) also lived in the village of Wierzbica. He was an invalid, and had an underage daughter. Accounts differ regarding her age, but she was not more than 5 years old. Both the father and the girl were shot during an execution at the village on 29 January 1943. They were murdered for providing help and shelter for Jewish people. Similar to the Książek family, it was most probably the detained Naftul who indicated Nowak's house as another place where Jews were hiding. According to the accounts, Paweł Wandersman was most probably the Jewish man harboured by them. Helena Wandersman, the mother of the Jew they shot, was hiding in the attic of Nowak's house, but she was not found during the search of the building and the utility rooms. After the expedition left, she fled the village; it is not known whether she survived the war.

[34] That is how T. Seweryn described the circumstances of this crime in the text "Walka z hitlerowskim rasizmem" [in:] *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, Cracow 1966. There is no information about denouncing by informers in the second edition of this work.

The same day, after the searches and the executions of the Książek and Nowak families, members of the services reporting to the German occupation authorities also came to the Kucharski family home. The policemen took Julianna Ostrowska, Izydor and Anna Kucharski and their children – Bronisław, Mieczysław, Bolesław, Józef and Stefan – out into the yard next to the building. The informant indicated to the *gendarmes* that the Kucharskis stored valuables given to them by the Wandersmans. These were given back by Izydor Kucharski. The Kucharski family were shot for providing help and shelter for the Wandersman family. The testimony of Piotr Karcz mentions a member of the 'navy blue' police from Kozłów, named Nowak, who apparently executed members of his family by shooting them in the back of the head. Sources vary as to the place of the execution, some of the testimonies mention an execution in the yard, in front of Kucharskis' house, while others say that it was carried out at the inner wall of one of the utility rooms. During the execution, Bronisław Kucharski was shot in the left temple, which caused him to faint and resulted in blindness, but was not fatal. Similarly, a shot fired at Izydor Kucharski did not kill him. A bullet fired at the back of the skull pierced it right through and resulted in the loss of one eye. The *gendarmes*, however, failed to realise that the men had survived. The survivors were hidden by their neighbours, then taken to a hospital in Miechów, and thus saved. The rest of the family died and their bodies were buried on the farm, and later moved to the Kozłów cemetery. Following the executions of the Książeks, Nowaks, Kucharskis and Gądeks, the Jewish informant present with the *gendarmes* was most probably shot in the village of Żabiniec by the German officers present with him.

**Sources:** AIPN Kr, OKŚZpNP Kr, S 14/77/Kr, *Rozstrzelanie w Wierzbicy k/Miechowa w dniu 29 I 1943 r. przez żandarmerię niemiecką 8 Polaków*, vol. 1 and 2; AIPN, IPN BU 392/1365, *Akta dotyczące zamordowania rodziny Bielawskich i Gądek za pomoc udzielaną Żydom we wsi Norta*, *dystrykt radomski w dniu 29 I 1943 r., Akta dotyczące zamordowania rodziny Kucharskich, Książek i Nowak we wsi Wierzbica, pow. Miechów w dniu 29 I 1943 r. za udzielanie pomocy Żydom, (m.in. Wandersmanom i Naftulom)*.

**Bibliography:** Florek M., *Społeczność ziemi miechowskiej, powiatu miechowskiego w akcji pomocy Żydom 1939–1945* [in:] *Pomoc świadczona ludności żydowskiej przez Polaków w latach 1939–1945 ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Kielecczyzny*, ed. J. Gapys, A. Dziarmaga, Kielce 2016, p. 80; Grądzka-Rejak M., *Za cenę życia* [in:] *Z archiwów II wojny światowej. Anatomia nazizmu*, ed. F. Musiał, Cracow 2016, pp. 88–93; Libionka D., *Powiat miechowski* [in:] *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, vol. 2, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warsaw 2018, pp. 168–169; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, Cracow 1966, pp. 613, 616–617; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997; *Egzekucje na terenie województwa krakowskiego w latach okupacji 1939–1945*, ed. T. Wroński, Warsaw 1975.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

**Kucharski Stanisław**, born on 20 September 1890 at Dębska Wola, son of Kazimierz and Zofia née Ślusarczyk, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Kazimiera née Radziszewska, furnace operator in a smithy, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Starachowice, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisław Kucharski sheltered Jewish people (names unknown), for which he was arrested, and then on 24 March 1943 he was taken to Radom and imprisoned there. The circumstances under which he helped the Jews and the sources from which the Germans learned about this are not known. On 17 May 1943, Stanisław Kucharski was sentenced to death by the Special Court in Radom. After receiving the sentence he has asked the Governor General Hans Frank for pardon. On 18 August 1943, the head of the Radom prison was informed by his superiors that the Governor had not exercised his right of pardon. The execution was probably carried out on 25 September 1943.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, K-48, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Stanisława Kucharskiego*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Kukiełka Jan**, born on 14 June 1884 at Bukowina, son of Wojciech and Anastazja née Dzida, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Franciszka née Dorosz, painter, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bukowina, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Dorosz Kazimierz**, born on 17 September 1895 at Korchów, son of Kazimierz and Katarzyna née Malek, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bukowina, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Hubka Michał**, born on 11 September 1915 at Bukowina, son of Wawrzyniec and Katarzyna née Szymanik, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bukowina, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From November 1942, Michał Hubka harboured four people: Moszko (surname unknown), Hela Gros, Knochen (first name unknown) and Keller (first name unknown). The three Jews who were hiding at his place: Moszko, Hela Gros and Knochen, also stayed for two weeks with Kazimierz Dorosz, who was paid in cash for sheltering them. Jan Kukiełka harboured Lipinek Majer, a Jewish boy aged 13, in his house from 1 January 1943, for which he was paid in cash and in everyday articles by the boy's sister. As a result of an anonymous denunciation, the German police searched the farms of Kukiełka and Hubka

on 3 April 1943 and discovered the place of shelter of Jewish people. The hiding Jews were shot on 5 April 1943. Jan Kukiełka, Kazimierz Dorosz and Michał Hubka were arrested on 3 April 1943, and detained in a prison in Biłgoraj, and then taken to the prison at Lublin Castle. They were judged by the Special Court in Lublin on 28 July 1943. Jan Kukiełka and Kazimierz Dorosz were sentenced to three years in prison, while Michał Hubka was sentenced to one year in prison. On 3 October 1943, they were taken to KL Auschwitz (Michał Hubka's camp inmate number 155333). It is likely that the deportation to a concentration camp was due to an error made by the occupation authorities, who mistakenly sent them to KL Auschwitz during the evacuation of the Lublin prison. The judicial authorities' appeal against the erroneous transfer of prisoners was not proceeded. Jan Kukiełka died in the camp on 15 January 1944; Michał Hubka was transferred to the prison in Görlitz on 12 January 1945[35], and Kazimierz Dorosz to the prison in Landsberg (exact date unknown).

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lublin*, R. 137/63; APMA-B, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *mat*. 7799; *ankieta z 22 IV 1970 r.*; www.auschwitz.org.pl.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

**Kułaga Stanisław**, born on 10 December 1916 at Daleszyce, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
At the end of September 1942, just before the deportation action to the German death camp in Treblinka, Jews from Daleszyce named Torba, Rusin and Stanisławski asked Stanisław Kułaga to take them to Chmielnik. They promised to pay him for help. Kułaga agreed to arrange the transport. For this he was arrested on 26 September 1942, and then two days later, on 28 September 1942, he was imprisoned in Kielce. On 6 May 1943, the Special Court in Kielce sentenced him to three years in prison, with the seven months in custody recognised as part of the prison term. He was serving his sentence in a prison in Kielce, from where he escaped on 3 June 1943 while working in the garden. There is no further information about his fate.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Kielce*, R. 137/22; AIPN Ki, IPN Ki 53/3886 (Zk. Ko 9/93), *Korespondencja ogólna w sprawach działalności śledczej dotyczącej zbrodni hitlerowskich – Stanisław Kułaga (Franciszka Abram), Maria Lasek, Stanisław Abram, Wanda Wojciechowska*; APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 1156; *ibid*, 1148.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet, Edyta Krężołek

[35] According to information included in the survey of former KL Auschwitz prisoners, he was either liberated in the Auschwitz concentration camp or escaped from an evacuation transport from this camp [according to:] [from:] www.auschwitz.org.pl; APMA-B, *Ankiety Byłych Więźniów*, *sygn. mat. 7799, ankieta z 22 IV 1970 r.*.

**Kunyszewski Józef**, born on 16 March 1907, son of Rudolf and Anna née Rak, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, photographer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Rzeszów, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 1940, Józef Kunyszewski was employed in Borys Bresner's photographic studio in Rzeszów. He took advantage of this opportunity to make photos for false *Kennkarte* for Jews. In the summer of 1942, at the request of his friend Jan Witosławski, he made a photo for the *Kennkarte* for Fryda Zelman, a Jewish woman whom Witosławski harboured in his apartment. Kunyszewski also managed to obtain the 'Aryan' documents for Zelman from the municipal office. He delivered these to Witosławski, who gave them to the woman. Then, the latter two left for Cracow and were arrested there in unknown circumstances. During an interrogation, Witosławski and Zelman testified that it was Józef Kunyszewski who had provided them with the documents. On this basis, Gestapo officers from Rzeszów arrested Kunyszewski on 10 November 1943. During interrogations, he consistently denied having provided Fryda Zelman with false documents. Kunyszewski was held in prison in Rzeszów for six weeks and was eventually released. He owed his release to the intercession of the head of the investigative department of the criminal police in Rzeszów, named Paprocki, who was his good friend. After his release from prison, Kunyszewski also maintained contacts with Alois Zieliński, an officer of the Gestapo in Rzeszów. This aroused suspicions of members of the AK about Kunyszewski's collaboration with the Germans. For this he was sentenced to death by the underground resistance movement. However, the execution was abandoned because Józef Kunyszewski was arrested again by members of the Gestapo in Rzeszów. He was imprisoned in Rzeszów until 24 July 1944, and then was taken to Cracow. Three days later, on 27 July 1944, he was released and returned to his home city.

On 6 January 1945, Józef Kunyszewski was arrested by members of the *Wojewódzki Urząd Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego* (WUBP; Province Authority of Public Security) in Rzeszów on charges of collaboration with the Rzeszów Gestapo. However, these charges were not proven. The investigation was discontinued on 9 April 1945 by the vice prosecutor of the Special Criminal Court in Rzeszów, and in June 1945 Kunyszewski was released from prison.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, *Sąd Okręgowy w Rzeszowie*, IPN Rz 366/90, *Akta Prokuratora Sądu Okręgowego w Rzeszowie w sprawie Józefa Kunyszewskiego*; AIPN Rz, *Wojewódzki Urząd Spraw Wewnętrznych*, IPN-Rz-055/48, *Sprawa Obiektowa Kryptonim „Kadra"*, vol. 5, *Wykaz konfidentów z terenu Rzeszowa i powiatu z okresu okupacji niemieckiej, odpis z 4 VIII 1944 r.*, p. 48.

**Bibliography:** Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, p. 87.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Kupis née Dziadek Bronisława**, born in 1907, wife of Piotr, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Chotel Czerwony, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Kupis Piotr**, born in 1907, husband of Bronisława née Dziadek, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Chotel Czerwony, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The Kupis family harboured three Jews (two men and a woman), but after a while, fearing persecution, they asked them to look for another hiding place. The Jews left the Kupis house. Soon the Jewish woman who had been harboured by the Kupis family fell into the hands of the Germans and testified who had given her shelter. The house of the Kupis was surrounded by German *gendarmes* from the Nowy Korczyn station on 15 March 1943. The Germans took Piotr out of the house and beat him severely. They demanded that he show them the Jews' hideout. When he refused, they shot him in a field, about 1 km from the buildings. Bronisława did not reveal the place where the Jews were hidden, either, and she was shot in front of the house.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, Ds. 39/67, *Zabójstwa Polaków i Żydów przez żandarmów niemieckich z posterunku Nowy Korczyn 1939–1945 (Sturmani inni)*, vol. 1; USC Wiślica, *Księgi zgonów*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, GKBZHwP, pp. 153–154; Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983; Urbański K., *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie radomskim*, Cracow 2004, p. 215; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, p. 370; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, p. 137.

**Author:** Edyta Krężołek

---

**Kurdziel Jan**, born on 19 November 1911 in Krzątka, son of Tomasz and Katarzyna née Serafin, shoemaker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Żarki, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Kurdziel Stanisław**, born on 8 May 1906 in Krzątka, son of Tomasz and Katarzyna née Serafin, worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Żarki, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Brothers Jan and Stanisław Kurdziel selflessly helped two Jewish women they knew (names unknown) escape from the ghetto in Żarki. While attempting to leave the city on 24 September 1942, all four were stopped by the Gestapo. The Jewish women, who aroused no suspicion, were allowed to continue their journey, but the documents of the Jewish women were found on the Kurdziel brothers during the search, so they were arrested and then detained in Żarki.

Jan and Stanisław Kurdziel were sentenced to death by the Special Court in Częstochowa. They were executed on 2 April 1943, in a prison in Częstochowa.

Stanisław Kurdziel was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 10 March 1992, Jan Kurdziel was awarded the title on 15 January 1996.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 2349, 2348, p. 1–10.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 374–375; Urbański K., *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie radomskim*, Cracow 2004, p. 224; *Żydzi Częstochowianie. Współistnienie – Holocaust – Pamięć*, Częstochowa–Warsaw 2004, p. 215.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Kuriata Olga**, born at Woronówka, wife of Zygmunt, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Woronówka, Volhynia and Podolia Generalbezirk, Ukraine Reichskommissariat.

**Kuriata Zygmunt**, born on 25 October 1905 at Woronówka, husband of Olga, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Woronówka, Volhynia and Podolia Generalbezirk, Ukraine Reichskommissariat.

**Kuriata Franciszka**, born at Woronówka, wife of Józef, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Woronówka, Volhynia and Podolia Generalbezirk, Ukraine Reichskommissariat.

**Kuriata Józef**, born at Woronówka, husband of Franciszka, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Woronówka, Volhynia and Podolia Generalbezirk, Ukraine Reichskommissariat.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Franciszka and Józef Kuriata, together with their son Zygmunt and daughter-in-law Olga, lived in the village of Woronówka. In the winter of 1942, the Kuriatas gave shelter to a Jewish boy Szyja Flajsz, aged 9, who had escaped during the liquidation of the ghetto in Bereźno in Volhynia.

In early 1943, neighbours informed the German police that a Jewish boy was hiding on the Kuriata farm. German and Ukrainian policemen set fire to the house and farm buildings, Franciszka and Józef Kuriata were burned alive. Zygmunt with his wife Olga and Flajsz fled into the forest, where they remained until the end of the German occupation in July 1944.

After the war, Zygmunt and Olga Kuriata with Flajsz moved to live within the new borders of Poland (their home area being incorporated into the USSR). They took care of the boy, and in 1946 they found a place for him in an institution for Jewish orphans.

Franciszka, Józef, Zygmunt and Olga Kuriata were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 6 February 1986.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/3347, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4035007, access 21 December 2015.

**Author:** Agata Wloczek

**Kurowski Stefan Antoni**, born on 27 November 1902 in Kowel, son of Józef and Stefania, husband of Stanisława née Przyłucka, resident of Włochy, Warsaw Kreishaupt., Warsaw District.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stefan Antoni Kurowski and his wife Stanisława harboured in their house at 4/3 Piastowska Street in Włochy members of the Sternberg family of their friends, including Edmund Sternberg, Klaudia Sternberg née Latow, Ala and Jolanta Sternberg. Initially, Edmund Sternberg was hiding periodically in the house of the Kurowskis, and from September 1944 to January 1945 he stayed there permanently. The Kurowski family also fed Jewish people to the Warsaw ghetto. On 15 or 16 September 1944, probably as a result of denunciation, the Gestapo searched the Kurowski house. However, they failed to find Edmund Sternberg, hiding in a specially prepared hideout. Nevertheless, Stefan Kurowski was arrested and then imprisoned in KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 198383). On 22 October 1944, he was transferred to KL Flossenbürg (camp inmate number 31098). He died on 2 April 1945 at Hersbruck.

Stefan Antoni Kurowski was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations on 28 June 2000.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2483, *Sprawa Stefana Kurowskiego*; YVIA, M.31.2/.8973, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 May 2018.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Kurpiel Alfreda**, daughter of Stanisław and Franciszka née Stachańska, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leoncin near Krasiczyn, Krasnystaw Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Kurpiel Irena**, daughter of Stanisław and Franciszka née Stachańska, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leoncin near Krasiczyn, Krasnystaw Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Kurpiel Romana**, daughter of Stanisław and Franciszka née Stachańska, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leoncin near Krasiczyn, Krasnystaw Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Kurpiel Stanisław**, born on 24 August 1893, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Franciszka née Stachańska, forester, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leoncin near Krasiczyn, Krasnystaw Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Kurpiel née Stachańska Franciszka**, born on 4 April 1897 in Łomża, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Stanisław, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leoncin near Krasiczyn, Krasnystaw Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Kochanowicz Maria**, farm worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leoncin near Krasiczyn, Krasnystaw Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Kochanowicz Bronisława**, daughter of Maria, farm worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leoncin near Krasiczyn, Krasnystaw Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Kochanowicz Bolesław**, son of Maria, farm worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leoncin near Krasiczyn Krasnystaw Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Kochanowicz Stanisław**, son of Maria, farm worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leoncin near Krasiczyn, Krasnystaw Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Stanisław and Franciszka Kurpiel lived in a tied house in the Leoncin manor farm. Stanisław was the manager there, and Franciszka looked after the children and the house. Maria Kochanowicz, her two sons Stanisław and Bolesław and her daughter Bronisława also lived at the manor farm. All members of the Kochanowicz family were employed at the manor farm as farm workers.

In 1942, the cattle from the levies were driven by the Germans to the Leoncin estate. Jews from the Przemyśl ghetto were assigned to guard it. They contacted Stanisław Kurpiel, who agreed to harbour them. In late 1942/early 1943, the Kurpiels gave shelter to 24 Jewish people, and in total they helped about 30 Jews, among others: Rubinfeld, Golinger, Spiegl, and Rubin with his wife and children Jankiel and Izaak. The hiding Jews contributed to the cost of living. Franciszka Kurpiel used to buy food for them in Przemyśl. At the end of May 1944, someone noticed the major purchase and notified the police. On 21 May 1944, about 20 Ukrainian policemen searched the buildings of the Kurpiels. Subsequently they shot the 24 Jewish people they found. Only one managed to escape from the place of execution. After the execution of the Jews, the Ukrainian policemen arrested the Kurpiels with their three daughters and the Kochanowicz family, and took them to Przemyśl. Initially, they placed everyone in the building of the Ukrainian police. The same day, they were taken to the prison at Krasińskiego Street in Przemyśl. They were interrogated there. The Kochanowicz siblings were released after a few hours, followed by the Kurpiel children

and Maria Kochanowicz a few days later. Franciszka and Stanisław Kurpiel remained in prison and were subjected to an investigation during which they were tortured. On 19 June 1944, the Gestapo shot Franciszka and Stanisław Kurpiel in the Lipowica fort.

Franciszka and Stanisław Kurpiel were posthumously awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland on 9 February 2010.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, S 2/03/Zn, *Akta śledztwa w sprawie zabójstwa Stanisława i Franciszki Kurpiel*; Archives of the Roman Catholic Parish at Krasiczyn; *Muzeum Ziemi Przemyskiej* (Przemyśl Region Museum), *Afisze*; Account of Bronisława Wierzbicka née Kochanowicz.

**Bibliography:** *Polacy ratujący Żydów w czasie zagłady. Przywracanie Pamięci*, Łódź 2009, p. 89; Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 43, 63.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Kwiatosz Bolesław**, born on 17 February 1913 at Kozice Górne, husband of Jadwiga née Piskorek, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Skrzynice, Lublin Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The Kwiatosz family ran a farm in the village of Skrzynice. They accepted a boy named Chaim (surname unknown), aged about 13, who was brought to them by partisans. Bolesław Kwiatosz was a member of the *Bataliony Chłopskie* (BCh; Peasants' Battalions)[36] resistance movement. The boy's appearance did not reveal his Jewish origin, so the Kwiatosz couple said that he was the son of a cousin from Lublin and his name was Heniek. The boy helped on the farm and was not in hiding. On 3 September 1943, the Germans came to the farm. They ordered the boy to undress, and upon finding out that he was a Jew, they beat him brutally. The alderman of the Jabłonna community, who came with the Germans, stood up in defence of the Kwiatosz family. As a result of the alderman's requests, the Germans allowed Jadwiga Kwiatosz, who was pregnant, and her son Zdzisław, aged 4, to go home, but they shot Bolesław Kwiatosz and the boy named Chaim. Then they took a bicycle and some clothes from the Kwiatosz home. They ordered neighbours to bury the bodies on the farm, then left. The bodies were exhumed after the war.

**Sources:** AIPN Lu, OKL/S. 2/00/Zn, *Akta główne w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych na Polakach za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, vol. 2, pp. 237–245; AIPN, ASG, 15, p. 620.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1987, p. 46; Hirsz Z., *Lubelska prasa konspiracyjna 1939–1944*, Lublin 1968, p. 186; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitle-*

[36] BCh was an armed underground resistance organisation of the peasant movement, mostly loyal to the Polish Government-in-Exile in London. (Translator's note).

*rowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo lubelskie*, Warsaw 1985, p. 225; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, p. 87.

**Author:** Tomasz Osiński

## L

**Lech Franciszek**, born on 6 January 1891 at Samoszczołów, son of Andrzej and Antonina, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, ethnic origin: Polish. During the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Gołuchów, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Lech Jan**, born on 5 November 1929 at Gołuchów, son of Franciszek and Katarzyna, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, ethnic origin: Polish. During the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Gołuchów, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Lech Wojciech**, brother of Franciszek.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From December 1942, the family of Franciszek Lech, resident of Gołuchów, provided shelter and food for a group of Jews who originated from a place called Kije. The group included: Wiśliński along with his wife and children and Markowiecki with two sons. Also the family of Szulim Markowiecki used to come to the Lechs. They would spend several days with the Lechs, and then hide elsewhere. Also Jews from Jędrzejów found shelter with the Lechs. In uncertain circumstances, on 11 June 1943 at about 17.00, German *Gendarmerie* and members of the 'navy blue' police from Chmielnik arrived in the village and surrounded the Lech farm, fired at it and set fire to it. The 'navy blue' policemen Adam Siepracki and Władysław Tarapata, who were present, acted as escort. Four Jews were killed in the attack: Wiśliński's wife, a carpenter from Chmielnik whose first name was Berek, Hyl and his sister Hanka. Several Jews and the farmer's son, Jan, managed to escape. The farm buildings were then burnt. The German *Gendarmerie* searched for the hiding Jews in the field. They also wanted to shoot Franciszek Lech, who watched the whole event while working at the farm with his wife. However, he managed to avoid death, mainly because the *gendarmes* did not know that he was the owner of the farm. After the departure of the *gendarmes*, Franciszek Lech took refuge at Górki, Kliszów community. After about a week, German policemen came to Gołuchów again in order to find the hiding Jews. During this operation, they shot Franciszek's brother, Wojciech Lech, because he was at the burnt-down farm. The Lech family were not persecuted any more, because the Germans were convinced that they had killed the owner of the building where the Jews had been hiding.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, IPN Ki 128/160, SWK, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Franciszka Lecha, Gołuchów, 23 X 1953*, p. 67–68; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Jana Lecha, Gołuchów, 22 X 1953*, p. 64–65; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania podejrzanego Siepracki-ego Adama, Kielce, 6 XI 1953*, p. 73; *ibid*, OKBZpNP-IPN in Kielce, 53/4487, *Ankiety*

*dotyczące miejsc i faktów zbrodni hitlerowskich popełnionych w latach 1939–1945 na terenie pow. Pińczów*. *Dział egzekucje, Gołuchów*, no pagination.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Lewandowska née Małys Emilia**, born on 10 August 1897 at Pantalowice, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Wincenty, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Pantalowice, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Lewandowski Wincenty**, born on 20 September 1896 at Pantalowice, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Emilia, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Pantalowice, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kuszek Jakub**, born on 1881, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Zofia, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Pantalowice, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kuszek Zofia**, born on 1882, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Jakub, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Pantalowice, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kubicka née Kuszek Justyna**, born on 13 April 1910, daughter of Jakub and Zofia, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Pantalowice, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Dec Bronisław**, son of Józef and Maria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, single, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Hadle Szklarskie, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG

**Dec Stanisław**, son of Józef and Maria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, single, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Hadle Szklarskie, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG

**Dec Tadeusz**, son of Józef and Maria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, single, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Hadle Szklarskie Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG

**Dec Władysław**, son of Józef and Maria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident Pantalowice, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Members of the Lewandowski, Kuszek and Dec families fed Jewish people hiding in woods near Hadle Szklarskie. The latter included Małka Schönfeld, Juda Harmfemst, Jankiel Nadel,

Hana Nadel, Józef Hoch, Brnadla Hoch and Berek Adler. Moreover, Władysław Dec gave them temporary shelter in his farm buildings. On 4 December 1942 at about 10.00 a.m. six members of the Gestapo and *Gendarmerie* led by Anton Hachmann, the commandant of the German *Gendarmerie* station at Łańcut, arrived at Pantalowice. The Germans brought with them Małka Schönfeld, a Jewish girl aged 18 arrested before that. In exchange for a promise to spare her life she informed the Germans of all the Poles who had fed those in hiding. All the people indicated by her were gathered in the house of Wincenty Lewandowski, and then murdered in the yard by a shot in the back of the head. During the arrest of Władysław Dec the *gendarmes* conducted a search in his house and plundered all the family's possessions. Meanwhile, Małka Schönfeld recognised Władysław's brothers in a Dec family photograph hanging on the wall of the apartment and identified them as being involved in helping the Jews in hiding. After the execution the Germans set off for the house of the Dec family at Hadle Szklarskie, arriving there during the night of 4 December 1942. Małka Schönfeld identified Stanisław, Tadeusz and Bronisław Dec to the Germans as the people who had provided her with food. As a result, all three were shot dead.

On 9 February 2010 the Dec family were posthumously awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, I S 5/72, *Akta w sprawie zastrzelenia w Hadlach Szklarskich trzech członków rodziny Deców*; Account of: Irena Filip née Dec; Janina and Zofia Kubicka; Danuta Bielko née Lewandowska (in the author's collection); USC Kańczuga, *Księgi zgonów*.

**Bibliography:** *Polacy ratujący Żydów w czasie zagłady. Przywracanie pamięci*, Łódź 2009, p. 47; Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, p. 162.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Leżeński Jerzy**, born on 18 April 1906 in Warsaw, son of Paweł and Adela, husband of Maria, lawyer and journalist, resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jerzy Leżeński, together with his wife Maria and son Cezary harboured Jewish people in his apartment in Warsaw at 39 Hoża Street: Klara Henner née Mitler and her daughters Walentyna [Waldyna] Held née Henner and Irena Henner. Moreover, he arranged forged documents for the hiding Jewish women. When they could no longer be harboured in his apartment, he arranged for them safe shelter in Warsaw and in Świder, and also found employment for Klara Henner. Throughout the time of their hiding he gave them regular financial support. When members of the 'navy blue' police arrested Waldyna Held, he bribed the caretaker of the tenement, whose declaration and forged entry in the resident record book resulted in her release. He was arrested in May 1944 by the Gestapo for helping Jews and was shot. No information about the circumstances of his arrest is available.

On 2 February 2000 Jerzy Leżeński, his wife Maria and son Cezary were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/8774, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Librowska Franciszka**, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kolonia Kietlin, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Librowski Jan**, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kolonia Kietlin, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Librowski Władysław**, son of Franciszka, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kolonia Kietlin, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From July 1943, Franciszka Librowska (there is contradicting information about her age, but according to available materials it can be assumed that she was already an elderly woman aged 60–70) and her sons Jan and Władysław, in their farm at Kolonia Kietlin provided shelter for a group of Jews. The latter were harboured in a cellar, in a shelter prepared by Jan Librowski and his neighbour Stanisław Wywłóczyński. On 28 November 1943, *gendarmes* from the Radomsko station arrived at their farm, including August Dehn, Alfred Schilling, Paul Böcker, Kynast, Alfred Purley and a 'navy blue' policeman Stanisław Rachwał. Their arrival was probably due to denunciation. Dehn asked Franciszka Librowska where she was hiding the Jews. When she failed to reply, a search commenced. Seven or eight hiding Jews were found in the cellar that had been dug under the barn. They included two children and a group of adult women and men. Witnesses recognised them as former residents of Radomsko from the Chęciński and Bugajski families. All those found were shot on the spot. Franciszka Librowska and her son Władysław Librowski were then shot, too. Information as to the fate of Jan Librowski is contradictory. Some sources quote the date of his death as 7 September 1943, while others say that he was shot together with his mother and brother. During the operation, Gerwazy Binkowski entered the yard (his relationship with the Librowskis is not entirely clear), and he was shot, too. He was probably also hiding two Jews. Some sources say that his execution took place before the raid against the Librowskis, whereas others that it was after the operation of 28 November.

**Sources:** AIPN Łd, OKŚZpNP in Łódź, Ds 343/67, *Zamordowanie Polaków i Żydów we wsiach Kitliń i Kolonia Kietliń (gm. Radomsko)*; AIPN, IPN BU 392/1913, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Franciszkę i Władysława Liberowskich Chęcińskich i Bugajskich w Kolonii Kietlin*, *pow. Radomsko, rejencja łódzka w 1943 r.*

**Bibliography:** *Dzieci i młodzież w latach drugiej wojny światowej*, ed. C. Pilichowski, Warsaw 1982, p. 321; http://kaplica-pamieci.pl/tablice-pamieci/Bienkowski_Gerwazy, access 20 December 2018; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo piotrkowskie*, Warsaw 1983, p. 48; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://

www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 25 September 2016; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 4th ed., Warsaw 2013, p. 624.

**Author:** Michał Trębacz

**Likos Piotr**, born on 15 October 1900, husband of Apolonia, farmer, resident of Opoka Duża, Kraśnik Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Likos née Rzepecka Apolonia**, born on February 1904, wife of Piotr, resident of Opoka Duża, Kraśnik Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Likos Natalia**, daughter of Piotr and Apolonia née Rzepecka, resident of Opoka Duża, Kraśnik Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Piotr and Apolonia Likos had a farm in the village of Opoka Duża. Jews, refugees from Annopol, were hiding in the vicinity of this village. Initially, Piotr Likos fed members of the Brener families hiding in the forest: Uszer with his wife and their children Szamcia, Szmul, Złata; the Kestenbaum family of Mosze (who joined them after he escaped from the camp at Janiszów that was made possible by a partisan attack on the camp) and his children Jakub and Ester[37]; and Estera Zakalik[38]. When, in January 1943, some of those in hiding contracted dysentery and measles, Likos offered the fugitives shelter on his farm. A young girl, Iza Ler from Annopol, also joined the hiding Jews. They were placed in the attic, in the stable and in the pen. They stayed at the Likos farm from February until June 1943. Natalia, a teenage daughter of the farmers, was also involved in the daily care for those in hiding. As a result of denunciation, the Germans arrived unexpectedly at the Likos farm. Except for Iza Ler, all those in hiding fled to the forest. The Germans initially fired at the roof of the Likos house. When they entered the apartment, the hosts' daughter, Natalia, escaped through the window. Despite shots fired in her direction, she managed to hide. Piotr Likos was beaten, and then shot dead, together with his wife and Iza Ler. Natalia did not manage to find shelter in the village, so she was hiding with the survivors in the forest. Before the end of the war, Uszer Brener and his wife were killed by partisans. After the war, the remaining fugitives emigrated to Israel, Argentina and the USA.

On 27 October 1993, Piotr, Apolonia and Natalia Likos were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/1890.

[37] The biographical note in the *Księga Sprawiedliwych…* includes information that Mosze Kestenbaum was hiding with three children. *Księga Sprawiedliwych…*, Cracow 2009, p. 402; while a letter from Jakub Kestenbaum says he was hiding with his father Mosze and his sister Ester. AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń…*, 349/24/1890.

[38] This person is not mentioned in the materials held at the ŻIH. However, these show that the Likos family harboured 14 people, including members of the Chyl family in addition to those mentioned above. AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń…*, 1890.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 402.

**Author:** Tomasz Osiński

**Lisek aka Lisowski**[39] **Marian**, born on 5 May 1911 at Suliszka, son of Franciszek and Ludwika née Gielniowska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, forester, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stachowo, Warsaw Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Marian Lisek aka Lisowski was charged with sheltering a Jewish woman. He was a forester, so he probably sheltered a ghetto fugitive who was hiding in the forests nearby. He was arrested about 25 September 1942 by the German *Gendarmerie* from the station at Białobrzegi. He was placed in jail there, and on 29 September 1942 he was transferred to Radom and detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street. After over three months of investigation, he was released from prison on 16 January 1943. Both the course of the investigation and the reasons for the decision to discontinue it remain unknown.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, L-47, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Mariana Lisowskiego*; USC Wierzbica, *Akta metrykalne parafii Wierzbica*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Lubkiewicz Leon**, born ca. 1884, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Sadowne, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Lubkiewicz née Fedorczyk Marianna**, born ca. 1899, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Sadowne, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Lubkiewicz Stefan**, born in 1918, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Sadowne, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

[39] The surname Lisek features in his birth certificate, while he was registered under the surname of Lisowski in the records of the Radom prison. During registration, the prison guards used no documents, but wrote down the data of the people brought according to their verbal statements, so 'Lisowski' was probably the surname he used in everyday life.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Before the war, Leon Lubkiewicz ran a bakery in the village of Sadowne. It was officially closed during the period of Nazi German occupation, but the owner baked bread there illegally and sold it (and often also gave it for free) to Poles and Jews. In parallel with that, in 1942, Leon's eldest son, Stanisław Lubkiewicz, received a permit to bake and sell the so-called quota bread, so he opened his own bakery at Sadowne and also helped Jews with illegal baking. On 13 January 1943, a group of German *gendarmes* arrived in the village, probably conducting a manhunt for Jewish people in hiding. They arrested two young Jewish women on the road: one who was remembered as Elzówna and the other, whose surname was Czapkiewicz. The Germans became interested in the loaf of bread they were carrying. The women revealed that they had received it from Leon Lubkiewicz. The Jewish women were shot on the spot. Then the *gendarmes* entered the house of the Lubkiewicz, conducted a quick investigation, and then killed both Leon and his wife Marianna on the spot, as well as their son Stefan, who was trying to escape. The house was robbed, and the Germans took three tons of flour, three carpets, a fur and men's suits. One of the *gendarmes* called Stanisław Lubkiewicz told him: "Your parents and brother were shot, and you pray to God that you are not found guilty, as the same thing will happen to you, because they were giving bread to Jewish women."

In 1997, Leon, Marianna and Stefan Lubkiewicz were posthumously awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/7520, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AIPN Lublin, OKL/S. 2/00/Zn, vol. 3, 4.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1987, pp. 48; *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, vol. 1, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warsaw 2018, pp. 532; Datner S., *Materiały z dziedziny ratownictwa Żydów w Polsce w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, "Biuletyn ŻIH w Polsce" 1970, vol. 73, pp. 134–135; https://instytutpileckiego.pl/pl/aktualnosci/smierc-za-bochenek-chleba-historia-rodziny-lubkiewiczow/, access 12 December 2018; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący życie podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 411–412; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo siedleckie*, Warsaw 1985, pp. 228; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, pp. 89.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

## Ł

**Łatacha I voto Chrobot**, née Kwapisz Antonina, born on 17 December 1895, daughter of Wojciech and Marianna, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Gartatowice, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During World War II the family of Antonina Chrobot from Gartatowice helped Srul Rajter, a Jew from Pińczów. Initially, in 1940–1942, Rajter rented a room from Antonina Chrobot; he earned his living by trading. It is not known, however, whether her help was paid or selfless. Manual labour on the farm may have been a form of payment for the cost of living. From 1942, in connection with the liquidation of ghettos in the Radom district, Rajter was hiding in a dugout he had built in the field belonging to Antonina Chrobot, and her son Tadeusz provided him with food. In mid-1944, *gendarmes* from the German police station at Chmielnik arrived at the house of Antonina Chrobot, including those by the name of Świątek, Orłowski and Matuszewski. The circumstances that led them to the woman's house are not known. They arrested Srul Rajter there. During the search of the room occupied by Rajter, the policemen severely beat the owner and threatened to shoot her. They also brutally beat Rajter and set their dogs on him. He was also robbed of some items belonging to him: textiles and furs, which the *gendarmes* shared among themselves. This probably explains the lack of further persecution against Antonina Chrobot and her son. Srul Rajter was shot dead in a wood near Chmielnik on the same day.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/1132, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Antoninę Chrobot z d. Kwapisz Srula Rajtera we wsi Gartatowice, dystrykt radomski w l.* 1940–1944, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Janiny Łaty, Kielce, 23 VI 1993*, pp. 4–5; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Tadeusza Chrobota, Kielce, 18 V 1993*, pp. 6–10; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Edmunda Wątroby, Kielce, 23 VI 1993*, pp. 23–24; *ibid Protokół przesłuchania świadka Marianny Lichwały, Kielce, 23 VI 1993*, pp. 27–28; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Stefana Chrobota, Bielsko-Biała, 5 VII 1993*. pp. 31–33; USC Kije, *Skrócony odpis aktu zgonu nr* 1/1978 (Łatacha Antonina).

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Łojek née Otawska Marcjanna**, born ca. 1897 at Daleszyce, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, widow, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Marcjanna Łojek helped Jewish people (names and the form of help provided are not known), for which she was arrested. On 6 May 1943 the Special Court in Kielce sentenced her for the crime under article 4b of the ordinance of 13 September 1940 to three years imprisonment, seven months of pre-trial detention recognised as part of the prison term. Initially, she served the sentence in the prison in Kielce, and on 7 August 1943 she was transferred to the women's ward of the Prison in Częstochowa, and then to Strafgefängnis München-Stadelheim, from where she was transferred to the women's prison at Fordon on 5 March 1944 (prisoner record number 780/43). On 12 June 1944, Marcjanna Łojek's father applied to the Special Court in Kielce for his daughter's early release. There is no further information about her fate.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Kielce*, R. 137/22.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

---

**Łoźna Adela**, born ca. 1906, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Władysław, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wołkowysk, Wołkowysk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Łoźny Władysław**, born ca. 1899, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Adela, railwayman, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wołkowysk, Wołkowysk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Zapaśnik Józefa** – no biographical data known.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From November 1942, Adela and Władysław Łoźny and their daughter sheltered their friends, a five-person Jewish family named Krol: parents and three sons. Their help for the Jewish family was seriously hampered by the fact that two German officers and their orderly were quartered at the Łoźny family house on Koszarowa Street. On 15 May 1943, probably as a result of denunciation by a female resident of Wołkowysk, the Gestapo conducted a search of the Łoźny house, during which the hiding Jews were found. Adela and Władysław Łoźny were arrested and imprisoned, first in a transit camp and then in a prison in Wołkowysk. During her detention, Adela Łoźna was pregnant. A family friend, Józefa Zapaśnik, was also arrested, charged that she had known about the help provided to the Jews by the Łoźny family but had not informed the German authorities about it. Władysław Łoźny died on 19 June 1943 in a Wołkowysk hospital, where he was transferred from prison. Adela Łoźna and Józefa Zapaśnik were sent to a prison in Białystok, where Adela Łoźna died with her unborn child on 30 November 1943. Józefa Zapaśnik was transferred to KL Ravensbrück. She survived the war. The harboured Jewish family was imprisoned in Wołkowysk for some time, but their further fate remains unknown.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/669, *Akta dot. ukrywania przez Adelę i Władysława Łaźnego N.N. rodziny żydowskiej w Wołkowysku w l. 1942-1943*; AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1028, *Pomoc Żydom*; *Relacja członka rodziny Łoźnych dotycząca przechowywania rodziny żydowskiej przez Adelę i Władysława Łoźnych z 19 października 2010 (in* the collection of OBEP IPN Białystok).

**Bibliography:** Monkiewicz W., *Za cenę życia. O ratowaniu Żydów w Białostockiem w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Białostoccy Żydzi*, vol. 2, ed. A. Dobroński, W. Monkiewicz, Białystok 1997, pp. 233.

**Author:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk

**Łukaszewska née Sobecka Anna**, born on 26 April 1898 at Lipno, daughter of Szczepan and Józefa, wife of Antoni, primary education, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leszno, Leszno Landkreis, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Łukaszewski Antoni**, born on 14 May 1890 at Łagiewniki, son of Jan and Maria née Marek, husband of Anna, railwayman, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leszno, Leszno Landkreis, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Łukaszewska Helena**, born on 7 February 1922 at Leszno, daughter of Antoni and Anna, single, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leszno, Leszno Landkreis, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Anna, Antoni and Helena Łukaszewski were arrested on 28 July 1942[40] by the Gestapo in Leszno as a result of denunciation by their German neighbours. The reason for their arrest was that they fed a Jewish person (name unknown) imprisoned in the forced labour camp at Leszno-Gronów. According to Helena Nawrocka née Łukaszewska, this took place on 21 or 26 July 1942. That day, a Jewish worker working on the demolition of the church at Paderewskiego Street Paderewski came to the Łukaszewski house and asked for food. Anna, Antoni and Helena Łukaszewski were detained in a prison at the Land Court in Leszno. Anna was then detained in the Fort VII prison in Poznań (inmate number 2645), where she remained until October 1942, and then on 31 October 1942 she was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 23347), where she died on 21 December 1942. Antoni Łukaszewski and his daughter Helena were released from the prison at the Land Court in Leszno on 18 August 1942. Antoni was then sent to a penal camp at Ostrów Wielkopolski, where he was detained for three months.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *mat*. 18903; *ibid*, *Numerowe wykazy kobiet*; AMMwŻ *Landgerichtsgefaengniss Lissa*, J/1470, J/1469, J/1468; Account of Helena Nawrocka née Łukaszewska of 11 August 1989 (in the author's collection); Orders to release Anna Łukaszewska from the prison at Leszno on 20 August 1942, issued by Gestapo at Leszno (in the author's collection); Życiorys Anny Łukaszewskiej spisany 26 VIII 1974 r. (in the author's collection).

**Bibliography:** Czech D., *Kalendarz wydarzeń KL Auschwitz*, Oświęcim 1992; Handke K., Handke P., Wawrzyniak J., *Kwatera Powstańców Wielkopolskich 1918–1919 na cmentarzu w Lesznie*, Leszno 2005, pp. 48; Komolka M., *Leszno w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiego* [in:] *Historia Leszna*, ed. J. Topolski, Leszno 1997, pp. 287; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 11 May 2018; Ziółkowska A., *Obozy pracy przymusowej dla Żydów w Wielkopolsce w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej (1941–1943)*, Poznań 2005, pp. 225.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

[40] Or on 26 July 1942 [from:] APMA-B, *Ankiety Byłych Więźniów*, *mat. 18903* or 27 July 1942 [from:] *Życiorys Anny Łukaszewskiej spisany 26 VIII 1974 r.* (in the author's collection).

**Machul Jan**, born in 1901 at Kośmin, son of Roman and Marianna, husband of Feliksa, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cezaryn hamlet, Puławy Kreishaupt, Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jan Machul with his wife Feliksa and daughter Teodora fed eight Jewish people hiding in a nearby forest. He helped, among others: Jankiel Kiwa, Balka Kiwa, a man named Mosiek and an unknown woman. After the Germans discovered their shelter located near the Wieprz River (only three people survived this), from 1942, he harboured two Jewish people on his farm: Jankiel Kiwa and an unknown woman. Machul made his barn available to them; he also provided them with food. On 3 July 1943, Jankiel Kiwa went to the neighbouring village of Strzyżewice, where he had lived before the war, to buy additional food rations there. Members of the German *Gendarmerie* detained and tortured him, to make him reveal the people who had sheltered him. The same day, the *Gendarmerie* from Dęblin searched the Machul family farm. Jankiel Kiwa, the Jewish woman who was hiding on the farm at the time (name unknown), and Jan Machul were shot. Machul's body was buried in a nearby cemetery. The murdered Jews still rest in an unmarked grave near the village of Cezaryn.

On 7 August 2000, Jan Machul was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN Lu, OKL/Kpp. 177/70, *Protokoły przesłuchań świadków w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez S. Sikorę*; *ibid*, OKL/S. 2/00/Zn, *Akta główne prokuratora w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych na Polakach za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*; YVIA, M.31.2/9019, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1987, pp. 49; Bielawski W., Pilchowski C., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, pp. 43; Aleksiun N., Rodzina Machul https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-machul, access 17 December 2018; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo lubelskie*, Warsaw 1985, pp. 39; Siemion L., *Egzekucje na Lubelszczyźnie*, "Zeszyty Majdanka" 1969, vol. 3, pp. 186; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, pp. 91; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 136.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Maciejewski Alfons**, born on 8 June 1917 at Gross Gischof, son of Antoni and Maria née Konieczna, conductor, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Alfons Maciejewski sheltered Jewish people (names unknown), for which he was arrested on 11 May 1943. by members of the German security police. On 19 May 1943, he began serving his sentence in a prison in Częstochowa (sentence not known). There is no further information about his fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 3055, p. 1–4.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Majek née Brzostowska Julianna**, born on 16 February 1889 at Łaskarzew, daughter of Kazimierz and Teofila, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, merchant, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łaskarzew, Garwolin Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Majek Kazimierz Józef**, born on 26 April 1927 at Łaskarzew, son of Franciszek and Julianna née Brzostowska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, merchant, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łaskarzew, Garwolin Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
At the end of October 1942, a Jewish woman, Rozalia Nejman, about 50, knocked on the door of the Majek family house, asking for help. She was a friend of the family since the interwar period, when the Nejmans rented a room with them. On humanitarian grounds, the Majek family welcomed Rozalia and provided shelter and food for her. Initially, they planned to provide help only for a few days, but eventually the Jewish woman hid there for 13 months. At the end of September 1943, the first denunciation was sent to the 'navy blue' police, but it was destroyed by one of the policemen, a friend of the family. He told the Majeks about its content. In November 1943, an unspecified person sent another denunciation. Three policemen with a dog carried out a thorough search of the Majek house, during which they demolished the apartment, but failed to find Rozalia Nejman who was hidden under a bed. After these events, the family decided that the Jewish woman would spend the next few days away from home and only return for the night. Unfortunately, the very next day she was arrested and brutally murdered. Despite torture, she did not reveal the family who had harboured her. Rozalia's self-sacrifice did not save the Majeks from further persecution, however. Two days later the Germans arrested Julianna and Kazimierz. They were severely beaten. Their lives were saved by a crate of vodka sent to the *gendarmes* by the managers of the Farming-Trading Cooperative. The whole family survived the war.

On 11 May 1993, Julianna and Kazimierz Majek were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/5402, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 428; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4044029, access 3 December 2014.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

---

**Madej née Janus Zofia**, born in 1919, daughter of Stanisław and Marianna, wife of Mieczysław, resident of Dzwonowice forester's lodge, in the village of Biskupice, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Madej Mieczysław**, husband of Zofia née Janus, resident of Dzwonowice forester's lodge, in the village of Biskupice, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Janus Helena**, wife of Bronisław, resident of Dzwonowice forester's lodge, in the village of Biskupice, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Janus Krzysztof**, born ca. 1940, son of Bronisław and Helena, resident of Dzwonowice forester's lodge, in the village of Biskupice, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Janus Genowefa**, born ca. 1940, daughter of Aniela, resident of Dzwonowice forester's lodge, in the village of Biskupice, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Between July 1942 and 12 January 1943, Zofia and Mieczysław Madej, together with Marianna and Stanisław Janus (Zofia's parents) and Bronisław Janus (Zofia's brother), harboured six or seven Jewish people on their farm. The Jews were members of the Berliński and Rusinek families, including Estera Rusinek. The Berliński family had ran a mill in Małoszyna before the war and that was how they knew each other. The farmers were not paid for harbouring the Jews, but the latter paid for food.

On 12 January 1943, as a result of denunciation, the hiding Jews were murdered by the Germans (the formation is not known), with the exception of Estera Rusinek, who escaped death in unknown circumstances. Members of the Janus family were also killed (with the exception of Bronisław and Stanisław, who were not at home at the time). The farm was completely burned by the Germans.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/7669, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilchowski C., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, pp. 31, 44; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M],

ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 248; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, pp. 413.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Majkut Antoni**, born on 24 June 1900, son of Ignacy and Zofia née Leja, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident Grodzisko Górne, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation Antoni Majkut with his wife Katarzyna née Przeszło and five sons: Jan (born 1925), Józef (born 1929), Bronisław (born 1930), Stanisław (born 1933) and Ludwik (born 1935), lived in Grodzisko Górne. During the interwar period, the Majkut family maintained business and neighbourhood contacts with Jewish inhabitants of Grodzisko Górne. In the spring of 1942, the contacts broke off because the Jews from Grodzisko Górne were deported. From the spring of 1943 until the autumn of 1943, the Majkut family provided temporary shelter for three Jews: Moszek Josa (aged about 30), Szulim Josa (aged about 30) and Moszek's wife whose first name is not known, and provided them with some food. The Jews hid in the surrounding forests and fields. They used to regularly visit the house of the Majkuts to warm themselves, wash and eat. They would stay there for a few days, and then leave. During their stay with the Poles, they lived in a specially dug hiding place under the floor in the pantry or in the barn in a hiding place in the straw. In November 1943, a *gendarme* from Grodzisko Dolne and members of the night watch came to the house of the Majkuts. The circumstances of this expedition to the Majkut farm are not known. Antoni Majkut and his older sons managed to escape from the house. Katarzyna and her youngest son stayed there. After terrorising the household members and beating the hostess, the *gendarme* forced the guards accompanying him to conduct a search. The hiding Jews were found and marched to the Jewish cemetery at Grodzisko. They were shot there by the German. In February 1944, the Majkuts once again sheltered Jews in their house: an engaged couple whose names are not known. On the day of their arrival, Antoni Majkut was arrested in his home by four members of the 'navy blue' police (named: Kowalski, Matłowski, Mędykowski, Niedzielski). Then he was taken to a prison in Jarosław, where he was held hostage until March 1944. Subsequently he was taken to Łańcut and shot together with ten other people.

On 9 February 2010, Antoni Majkut was posthumously awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland.

**Sources:** *Muzeum w Jarosławiu* (Museum in Jarosław), *Afisze*, *Obwieszczenie dowódcy SS i policji dystryktu krakowskiego z 23 II 1944 r. o skazaniu na karę śmierci dziesięciu Polaków, w tym Antoniego Majkuta „za popieranie Żydów przez udzielanie im schronienia"*; Account of Ludwik Majkut, Account of Stanisław Majkut (Elżbieta Rączy collection, 2009).

**Bibliography:** Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 43; Rączy E., Witowicz I., *Polacy ratujący Żydów na Rzeszowszczyźnie w latach 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2011, pp. 220–211; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 11 December 2018.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Malarecki Michał**, born on 29 September 1884, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Michał Malarecki and his family: wife Marianna and five children, lived in Daleszyce, where he ran a farm of four morgen. In the summer of 1942, just before the deportation of Jews from Daleszyce, he helped one of the Jewish families resident there, named Farbiarz, to leave the village. Malarecki took them in his cart to Łagów, where they intended to hide. A few other local farmers also provided similar help for Jewish families. After a few days, the Germans ordered the Poles who had transported the Jews to report, otherwise the whole village would be burned down. Malarecki was one of the people who reported to the *Gendarmerie* station at Bieliny, where he was arrested. On 28 September 1942, he was transferred to a prison in Kielce. Charged with helping Jews by transporting them to another location, where they would be able to find better shelter, on 6 May 1943, he was sentenced to three years of hard imprisonment by the Special Court in Kielce. The village of Daleszyce was charged with a tribute of 400,000 zlotys for helping Jews. Moreover, each farmer also had to deliver yearly quotas of 50 kg of grain (per one morgen of land), 300 litres of milk (per cow), 150 eggs (per hen) and 100 kg of meat. On 4 November 1943, Michał Malarecki was transferred to a prison at Gross-Strehlitz to serve his sentence. He was also held in prisons at Blechhammer and Bendsburg (Będzin). He returned to Daleszyce before the end of the war, where he died on 10 April 1945.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Kielce*, R 137/22; APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 1138, 1146; AIPN Ki, S. 67/02/Zn, *Akta główne prokuratora w sprawie zbrodni zabójstw Polaków w więzieniu kieleckim w latach 1939–1945*, vol. 6.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzieloną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981; Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1981; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971.

**Author:** Edyta Krężołek

**Malik Wacław**, born on 3 December 1914 at Skarżysko-Kamienna, son of Antoni and Władysława, ethnic origin: Polish, engineer, during the period of Nazi German occupation he lived at Skarżysko-Kamienna, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
At the beginning of 1941, Wacław Malik, resident of Skarżysko-Kamienna, began working in the local branch of the Hasag (Hugo Schneider Aktiengesellschaft Metallwarenfabrik) metal product factory, initially at Werk A, and then at Werk C, as a construction technician. While working at Hasag, he repeatedly met Jewish prisoners who were forced to labour there. Malik provided various forms of assistance to the Jews, including Abram Grynsztajn. He enabled him to hide from the camp guard officer (*Werkschutz*) Sawczak, who threatened to shoot Grynsztajn. In 1943, Wacław Malik stood up for a prisoner being beaten, whose name is not known. According to his own account, he asked a Ukrainian *Werkschutz* who maltreated the man: 'You animal, why are you beating him?' These words caused Malik to be temporarily arrested. While he was in the office of Bartenschlager, deputy commander of the factory guard, and on the commandant's order, Malik was beaten by a guard whose name is not known.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, IPN Ki 128/231, SWK, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Wacława Malika, Skarżysko-Kamienna, 25 III 1966 r.*, p. 19; AOK, Ds., 25/67, vol. 9, *Odpis Protokołu przesłuchania świadka Abrama Grynsztajna, Częstochowa, 13 IX 1947 r.*, p. 66.

**Bibliography:** Gibaszewski K., *Hasag. Historia obozu pracy przymusowej w Skarżysku-Kamiennej*, Skarżysko-Kamienna 2011, pp. 62.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

**Maliszewska Julianna aka Helena**, born on 23 March or 29 April 1909.[41] at Jedlińsk, daughter of Walenty and Katarzyna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, house worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Płasków, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Julianna aka Helena Maliszewska was arrested by the German *Gendarmerie* from the Białobrzegi station about 25 December 1942 for harbouring a Jewish person (name unknown). She was detained in a local jail, and on 31 December 1942, she was transferred to Radom and detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street. After three weeks of investigation she was released from prison on 21 January 1943. Both the course of the investigation and the reasons for the decision to discontinue it remain unknown.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, M-455, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Heleny Maliszewskiej*; USC Jedlińsk, *Akta metrykalne parafii Jedlińsk*.

[41] The prison record stated that her first name was Helena and she was born on 23 March 1909. However, records of the Registry Office at Jedlińsk inform about the birth of Julianna Maliszewska on 29 April 1909. As both sources contain identical information about the place of birth and the parents' personal details, they most likely concern the same person. It should be emphasised that the prison guards used no documents when registering the persons brought in, but wrote down the data according to verbal statements of prisoners. It is difficult to assess whether there was a mistake here, or whether the name and date of birth were deliberately falsified.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Mańkowski Tadeusz**, born in 1914, son of Stefan and Teofila, sportsman, boxer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Mańkowski Zdzisław**, born in 1926, son of Stefan and Teofila, brother of Tadeusz Mańkowski, worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From the summer of 1942, Szapsa Rotholc stayed in Tadeusz Mańkowski's apartment. He hid there under the name of Stanisław Domański with his wife Miriam (as Maria Rogowska) and their three-year-old son Ryszard (as Ryszard Rogowski). Rotholc had been a boxer before the war and had known the Mańkowski family. Tadeusz's brother Zdzisław and their mother Teofila helped in the harbouring. In 1943, someone denounced Tadeusz to Bahnschutz, which caused a raid by the German police. Suspicions of helping Jews were confirmed when it was found out that Rotholc's son was circumcised. Fortunately, they managed to bribe the policeman who arrived. In order to save his friend's family, Tadeusz rented an apartment at 30 Grzybowska Street, and then an apartment at Międzylesie, among others. Three other Jewish families stayed under his care in the apartment on Grzybowska Street, but they went to Hotel 'Polski' hoping to legally leave occupied Poland and, as a result, they perished. The Rotholc family also went there, but thanks to Tadeusz and his brother Zdzisław, they evaded the trap at the last moment. After that, Szapsa and Ryszard stayed with Zdzisław, and Miriam stayed with Tadeusz. In mid-May 1944, as a result of denunciation, Tadeusz and Miriam were arrested by the *Gendarmerie* from Rembertów, and then shot, most likely in the Kawęczyn forests. The bodies were never found.

Zdzisław Mańkowski helped his brother Tadeusz in harbouring several Jewish families. He was a liaison and a courier. After the first denunciation, when he managed to bribe the policeman, he took the three-year-old Ryszard Rotholc to Jadwiga Penczonek (Myszkowska-Bagińska after the war), whom he had known from the action to help Jews, who lived at Klarysew at the time (after the war part of Konstancin Jeziorna), where the boy stayed until 1945. After the second denunciation and the murder of his brother Tadeusz in Międzylesie, the police arrived at the apartment at 30 Grzybowska Street that had been rented by Tadeusz to save the Rotholc and three other Jewish families. Szapsa Rotholc managed to hide. Zdzisław was tortured and then hanged on a belt on the door. However, he did not reveal the Rotholc hideout. He was saved by the caretaker who found him and took him to a hospital. Mańkowski then took part in the Warsaw Uprising. He took care of Szapsa Rotholc until the end, also after his deportation from Warsaw, when they were sent to work in the German Reich. They ended up in Essen, where they worked at Krupp plants. There, too, Zdzisław went through a lot of trouble to save Rotholc from being identified. Szapsa survived the war, and after some time he emigrated to Belgium with his son Ryszard, and then to Canada.

On 18 June 1989 the Yad Vashem Institute awarded Tadeusz and Zdzisław Mańkowski the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/990, *Sprawa Zdzisława Mańkowskiego*; Telephone conversation of the author with widow Alicja Mańkowska on 27 February 2014; USC Warsaw Archive.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 440; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 17 December 2018; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4035058, access 7 June 2017.

**Author:** Marcin Urynowicz

**Marczak Ludomir**, born on 30 October 1907 in Warsaw, son of Stanisław and Marta, ethnic origin: Polish, composer, journalist, associated with the Communist Party of Poland and PPS, member of the *Robotnicza Partia Polskich Socjalistów* (Workers' Party of Polish Socialists), during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
At the beginning of the German occupation, Ludomir Marczak took over a rag shop at Daleka Street, later he obtained permission from the German authorities to hire workers from the ghetto. This shop provided a cover for the action to help Jewish people. Marczak supported fugitives from the ghetto and sought shelter for those in need. At the same time, he built a shelter himself at Świętojerska Street, where he harboured about a dozen people and their families. The survivors included Klementyna Fuswerk-Krymkowa. In 1943, the Marczak family organised another shelter at Pańska Street. The shelter at Świętojerska Street was discovered on 25 November 1943 as a result of denunciation. Thirteen Jews and Ludomir Marczak were arrested. After several days of investigation, he was shot on 31 December 1943 at 4 Towarowa Street.

**Bibliography:** Bartoszewski W., *1859 dni Warszawy*, Cracow 1984, pp. 506, 520; Bartoszewski W., *Straceni na ulicach miasta. Egzekucje w Warszawie 16 X 1943 – 26 VII 1944*, Warsaw 1970, pp. 66–67; *Marczak Ludomir Michał (1907–1943)* [in:] *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, vol. XIX/1, Wrocław–Warsaw–Cracow–Gdańsk 1974, pp. 608; Mark B., Mark E., *PPR a kwestia żydowska w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, "Z pola walki. Kwartalnik poświęcony dziejom ruchu robotniczego" 1962, R. 5, no. 1 (17), pp. 46, 53; Ringelblum E., *Polish–Jewish Relations During the Second World War*, Evanston, 1974, pp. 228; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 4th ed., Warsaw 2013, pp. 382.

**Author:** Paweł Niewiński

**Margasińska née Jakubowska Klementyna**, born in 1889 at Końskie, no trade, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Końskie, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Margasińska Krystyna**, daughter of Klementyna, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Końskie, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Klementyna and Krystyna Margasińska were soldiers of the AK underground resistance. In the house at Krakowska Street at Końskie they harboured Jewish people, including: Jakub, Ewa, Anna and Wiera Rosenthal. Their house was probably an important point of contact for partisan units. As a result of denunciation by a mentally handicapped son of their neighbours, they were arrested by the Gestapo on 10 April 1943, and then detained in a prison at Końskie. After they were arrested, the Gestapo organised an ambush in their house, which resulted in the arrest of local underground resistance members. The hiding Jews were probably murdered by the Germans. Klementyna Margasińska was deported to KL Auschwitz (camp number 45819) on 3 June 1943, where she died on 26 July 1943, while Krystyna Margasińska was sent to Dachau (date unknown), where she survived until the camp was liberated.

On 16 July 2001, Klementyna and Krystyna Margasińska were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *mat*. 1147, *ankieta z 24 V 1956*; *ibid*, *Numerowe wykazy kobiet*; YVIA, M.31.2/9422, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2006, vol. 4, pp. 1869.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

---

**Martiniuk (Martyniuk) née Woszkowska (Waszkowska) Maria**, born on 2 June 1896 at Stanisławów, daughter of Józef and Julia née Straczyńska, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, religion: Greek Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Hrenkiw (Hrynkiv) Wasyl**, born on 16 March 1907 at Telesznica Oszwarowa, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, religion: Greek Catholic, shoemaker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Kochmann Maria**, born on 2 May 1914 at Nadwórna, daughter of Konstanty and Maria née Zawadzka, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, religion: Greek Catholic, labourer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Nadwórna, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Maria Martiniuk, Wasyl Hrenkiw, Walenty Gamon and Maria Kochmann helped Jewish people. The latter included Johann Prawer, Dora Pomeranz née Grossnass and three persons whose names are not known. Between February and April 1943, the Jews were hiding in the apartment of Wasyl Hrenkiw (Hrynkiv) and Maria Kochmann, for which the hosts were paid in cash, which they also used to provide food and supplies for those in hiding. Maria Martiniuk (Martyniuk) selflessly helped in finding shelter for Dora Pomeranz. Walenty Gamon (Gamoń) was also involved in helping the people in hiding, he mediated in obtaining false documents for a fee. Anna Isler said in her account that Walenty Gamon blackmailed her after selling her the documents and transporting her to Cracow, which forced her to change her place of shelter. As a result of denunciation, the Germans searched the apartment of Vasyl Hrenkiv (Hrynkiv) and Maria Kochmann on 14 October 1943, but failed to find any people hiding there. However, the same day, three Jews (including Johann Prawer) were captured while trying to leave their place of shelter. Maria Kochmann and Wasyl Hrenkiw (Hrynkiv) were arrested on 14 October 1943, and detained in a prison in Stanisławów, and then they were sentenced to death by the Special Court in Stanisławów on 27 January 1944. No information about the execution is available. Walenty Gamon (Gamoń) was arrested in Stanisławów on 19 October 1943, and then he escaped from the prison in Stanisławów on 28 December 1943, in unknown circumstances. Maria Martiniuk (Martyniuk) was arrested on 23 October 1943 and detained in a prison in Stanisławów, and then she was acquitted by the Special Court in Stanisławów on 27 January 1944. The next day she was released from prison. Charges were also presented in this case to Eugeniusz Kulman and Ludwika Kołodziejczyk, who ran a shop in Stanisławów during the period of Nazi German occupation and participated in foreign currency exchange. They were charged with currency crimes.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Stanislau*, R. 137/9; AŻIH, *Relacje z czasów Zagłady*, 301/3721, *Relacja Anny Isler*.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

---

**Mazanowski Roman**, born on 8 September 1906 in Cracow, son of Mikołaj, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, barrister, during the period of Nazi German occupation he lived at Białobrzegi, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the period of Nazi German occupation Roman Mazanowski lived at Białobrzegi (now Mazowieckie Province).

On 8 July 1942 he was detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. He was arrested by German *gendarmes* from the station at Białobrzegi. The reason for arresting Roman Mazanowski was "defending a Jew". No further information is available on the circumstances of this. It can only be presumed that, as a barrister, he represented the interests of a Jewish person before the Białobrzegi Municipal Court, which was against the occupier's orders. During his detention in the Radom prison, Roman Mazanowski was

probably in its special unit, which was under total control of security police officers. The investigation into his case was closed after three weeks, with a decision of the Germans to release the prisoner. According to the records, he was released on 29 July 1942. Both the course of the investigation and the reasons for the decision to discontinue it remain unknown.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, M-124, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Romana Mazanowskiego*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

---

**Maziak Adele née Liskiewicz**, born on 31 August 1896 in Przemyśl, daughter of Georg and Barbara née Fink, ethnic origin: German, religion: Greek Catholic, teacher in a German *Volksschule*, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stryj, Stryj Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
For about five weeks in July and August 1943, Adele Maziak harboured four Jewish people in the basement of her house: Feiga Dörfler, a teacher from Stryj whom she had known since pre-war times, and her son Kuba, Mojżesz Strick and Matylda Litauer. According to her own account, during their stay, she looked after them without receiving any funds for harbouring them. She only took money to buy food, which she obtained from clandestine traders. Those she harboured testified, however, that she demanded high payment for her help. At the end of August 1943, Maziak asked Strick and Litauer to leave her house, as she was afraid to harbour them any longer. Strick and Litauer took refuge in a shelter in a nearby forest. On 2 February 1944, three men discovered their hideout. While trying to recover the things he lost while escaping from the shelter, Strick was captured by one of the peasants and handed over to the Ukrainian police at Medenice. He revealed the hiding place of Litauer. Maziak was arrested four days later. She was placed in an investigative jail at Drohobycz. On 20 February 1944, the prosecutor's office in Lvov declared her guilty of an offence against Art. 1 (§ 4b) of the third ordinance on restrictions of residence in the *General Government* of 15 October 1941, and decided to detain Maziak in a prison in Lvov. On 16 or 17 March 1944, she was transferred to a prison in Rzeszów (Reichshof), and then to Cracow, where her trial was to take place before a special court. It was postponed twice. On 1 August 1944, Maziak was imprisoned in the women's camp at Jawor, due to the on-going evacuation and transfer of the Lvov court to Görlitz. Then on 13 October 1944, Maziak was transported to a prison in Görlitz, where another trial was scheduled for November 1944. In December 1944, she was in a hospital at Nowy Sącz. It is not known, however, whether the trial took place or the further fate of Adele Maziak.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137/115.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

**Mazurkiewicz Kornelia**, born in 1880 at Podhajce, daughter of Jan and Anna née Kozłowska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, teacher, postal clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Mazurkiewicz Aniela**, niece of Kornelia Mazurkiewicz.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the second half of 1941, Kornelia Mazurkiewicz gave shelter to a Jewish man (Eugeniusz Henryk Scheiman), who was brought to her by her relative Janina Mazurkiewicz. However, Kornelia Mazurkiewicz's apartment provided no suitable conditions for such harbouring, so Scheiman soon moved to the Józefik family in Przemyśl. In February 1942, he was accidentally discovered there by German soldiers from a sapper company stationed nearby. Having no other choice, he returned to Lvov, to the place of Kornelia Mazurkiewicz. The Polish woman harboured him in her own apartment, but Scheiman did not follow the rules of safety. In mid-March 1942, he left the apartment and went to a barber. He was recognised and shot there by an SS man. Kornelia Mazurkiewicz was arrested by the Germans that evening. Her niece, Aniela Mazurkiewicz, who was staying in her apartment at the time, was also arrested with her. They both died in unknown circumstances.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2443; Written account of Mieczysław Józefik (in the author's collection).

**Bibliography:** Hurkała T., *Nie ulękniesz się, gdy nadejdzie zniszczenie*, "Zielony Sztandar" 2001, no. 26.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Mazurkiewicz Edward**, born in 1920 at Rypin, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Edward Mazurkiewicz lived in Warsaw during the German occupation. He started helping Jews in 1940 by giving food to Bella Rapaport, who lived in the Warsaw ghetto. In the spring of 1941, Mazurkiewicz arranged false documents for her, helped her get out of the ghetto and travel to Białystok. Edward Mazurkiewicz continued to help Jews from the Warsaw ghetto. One of them was Kuba Borenstein, whom he gave food and medicines. In October 1942, Mazurkiewicz stayed overnight in the Warsaw Ghetto, where he was arrested by the Gestapo, interrogated, and then sent to a concentration camp in the German Reich. He did not arrive because he managed to escape during transport. He moved with his wife and daughter to Ciechanowiec, where he helped Jews, including Yehuda Ajzyk, whom he then harboured with his wife and little son until the end of the occupation.

On 13 July 1994, Edward Mazurkiewicz was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/4016, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 455; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4016365, access 21 December 2015;

**Author:** Agata Wloczek

**Michalczyk Maria**, born on 11 April 1918.[42] at Wallmow (Germany), daughter of Józef and Stanisława née Piorun, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radom, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Maria Michalczyk was active in the underground resistance as a member of the AK underground resistance, nom-de-guerre 'Mała Marysia'. She was arrested by members of the security police on 11 April 1942.[43], and detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. The reason for her arrest was "helping a Jew to escape". There is no further information about the circumstances of this. During her detention in the Radom prison, Maria Michalczyk was probably in its special unit, which was under the full control of the Sipo. Less than a month after her arrest, the investigation into her case was closed by a court sentence to imprisonment in a concentration camp. Maria Michalczyk was in a prisoner transport that left Radom on 11 February 1943, sent to KL Auschwitz, where she was given inmate number 35142. She was transferred from there to KL Ravensbrück, probably in 1944. Sources say that she managed to survive there until the camp was liberated. Her further fate remains unknown.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, M-912, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Marii Michalczyk*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 4, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw– Oświęcim 2006; Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

[42] The www.straty.pl database includes information that Michalczyk was born on 11 April 1925 and was a nurse by profession. Information taken from the prisoner base of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.
[43] The www.straty.pl database includes information that she was arrested on 15 January 1943 (entry based on *Księga bólu i pamięci. Więźniowie hitlerowskich obozów koncentracyjnych z dystryktu radomskiego w latach 1939–1945* (part 1), Radom 1993).

**Michałowska Anna**, born on 16 December 1914 in Radom, daughter of Beniamin and Bronisława née Machlewicz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, seamstress, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radom, Radom District, GG.

**Gregorczyk Maria**, born on 14 July 1910 in Radom, daughter of Beniamin and Bronisława née Machlewicz, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radom, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Anna Michałowska was arrested on 27 January 1943 by the German security police and then detained in a prison in Radom. Together with her, the Germans also arrested her sister Maria Gregorczyk. The reason for their arrest was that they helped Jewish people (no further information available). On 3 March 1943, the sisters were deported to KL Auschwitz (Anna Michałowska – camp inmate number 37254, Maria Gregorczyk – camp inmate number 37249). Records show that in 1944 Anna Michałowska was transferred to another concentration camp. Her further fate remains unknown. Maria Gregorczyk was probably transferred to KL Ravensbrück. She survived the war.[44]

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, M-919, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Anny Michałowskiej*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1933*, vol. 4, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2006; Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 11 June 2018.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Mickiewicz Wacław**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farm worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident near Vilna.

**Mickiewicz Władysław**, son of Wacław and Maria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident near Vilna.

**Mickiewicz née Kondratowicz Maria**, wife of Wacław, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident near Vilna.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, the Mickiewicz family lived near Vilna. A Jewish woman named Lubow Janowska escaped from Wilejka with her parents and sister and

[44] Information about her imprisonment in the Ravensbrück concentration camp and her return to Poland on 18 April 1946 is provided in the www.straty.pl website.

found shelter in the house of Wacław and Maria. First, they hid in the attic, and then, together with other Jews, including Muskin Wolf, Municz Szolom, in a small cabin in the woods. Wacław and Maria provided food and looked after them. On 1 January 1942, the Germans discovered the hideout and shot them all, including Wacław and Maria. Władysław, the son of the Mickiewicz couple, and Lubow Janowska managed to escape. They joined partisans and remained in these areas until the arrival of the Red Army in 1944. After the war, Lubow Janowska emigrated to Israel, and Władysław went to Poland.

In 1978, Wacław, Maria and their son Władysław were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/1279, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 463.

**Author:** Alina Zavadzka

---

**Mielecka née Bawół Irena**, born on 21 October 1921, daughter of Józef and Katarzyna née Węcel, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, nurse, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation Irena studied and lived in Warsaw. She spent holidays with her family in Lvov. Her sister Felicja Tewel, the wife of a Jewish lawyer, Maurycy Tewel, helped Jews. At her sister's request, Irena sheltered Sabina Poper in Warsaw. Other Jewish people were also helped by Irena Mielecka, including Maria Korzennik. They mostly received 'Aryan' documents from her and she arranged appropriate shelter for them. In January 1943, the Gestapo raided Felicja's home in Lvov. After a cursory search of the apartment, Irena, who was here at the time, was arrested under the charges of providing 'Aryan' documents to Jews. Her brother-in-law, Maurycy Tewel, was arrested together with her and he was then taken to KL Auschwitz, where he died. Thanks to her family's efforts, Irena Mielecka was released from prison after a few weeks.

On 25 September 1989, Irena Mielecka was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/1453, *Sprawa Ireny Mieleckiej*.

**Bibliography:** Grynberg M., *Księga Sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1993, pp. 573–574; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*,

vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 27.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Młynarski Józef**, born on 4 February 1909 at Majdan Kozicki (according to some sources at Majdan Kozic Górnych), son of Jan and Józefa née Flis; husband of Marianna née Kędra, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bystrzejowice Drugie, Lublin Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Młynarski Władysław**, born on 27 June 1932 at Bystrzejowice Pierwsze, son of Józef and Marianna née Kędra, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer (adolescent, living with his parents), during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bystrzejowice Drugie, Lublin Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation the Młynarski family: Józef, his wife Marianna and their son Władysław, lived at Bystrzejowice Drugie. In the autumn of 1942, they decided to provide shelter for five Jews from Lublin: Moszek (Mojżesz) Honig, his two sons Józef-Icek and Mordka (Mordechaj), Tama Perec and Szmul Vogelgarden. The Jews were placed in a hiding place under the pantry and lived there for five months. They gave their helpers small amounts of money, much lower than the actual costs of their food. In January 1943, in unknown circumstances, the Germans arrived at the Młynarski farm and conducted a search. As the hiding place with the Jews was not found, they attempted to force Józef and Władysława to turn the harboured people in. Inter alia, the Germans fired their pistols next to Władysław's head. After these events, the Jews decided to leave the Młynarski family and they moved to another place. After some time, in February 1943, Józef Młynarski was arrested and detained in the Lublin castle prison. According to Józef-Icek Honig (in his testimony made after the war), this was directly related to the harbouring of the Jews by him. On 22 February 1944, the Germans published an announcement, in which the name of Józef Młynarski was mentioned as sentenced to death, but due for pardon. Another poster, dated 6 April 1944, contained information that the persons mentioned in the announcement of 22 February had been shot dead.

On 4 August 2014, Józef, Maria and Władysław Młynarski were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN Lublin, OKL/S. 2/00/Zn, vol. 2, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Józefa Icka Honiga, 24 X 1988*, pp. 348–351; *ibid*, OKL/S. 2/00/Zn, vol. 7, *Kopia obwieszczenia Dowódcy SS i Policji na okręg lubelski, 22 II 1944*, pp. 1318; *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Władysława Kozaka, 29 III 1989 r.*, pp. 1320–1322; USC Piaski, *Księga urodzeń za 1932 r. Akt urodzenia Władysława Młynarskiego nr 42/1932*; USC Piaski, *Księga zgonów za 1944, Akt zgonu Józefa Młynarskiego nr 12/1944*.

**Bibliography:** *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, pp. 69.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Molenda Jan**, born on 29 October 1896, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Sprowa, Jędrzejów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Between 1942 and October 1943, he harboured 23 Jews on his farm. The following people were hiding in a shelter located behind the house: the Manowicz family from Szczekociny (mother, aged about 50, and seven children aged 14–25), the Kuc family from Raszków (parents and two children aged 8-10), the Faktor family from Szczekociny (parents and two children aged 14–17), a man from Szczekociny aged 25 named Przetacki, a man from Dąbrowica aged 24 named Maks, a woman from Słupia whose first name was Szlama and two men from Łódź. In October 1943, the Germans surrounded the village and searched it. They found one of the Jews in the attic of Jan Molenda's house. As a result of a further detailed search of the entire farm, they found the shelter there. Eighteen people who were hiding there at the time were shot behind the barn by the Germans. Three men and Molenda were taken to the *Gendarmerie* station at Szczekociny. From there, Jan Molenda was taken to the jail at Jędrzejów, from where he later escaped with about a dozen fellow prisoners and he then remained in hiding until the end of the war.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, Ds. 47/67, *Masowe egzekucje ludności cywilnej w powiecie Jędrzejów 1940–1944 (Walter Lorent i inni)*, vol. 6.

**Bibliography:** Nowak J., *Wieś w akcji pomocy Żydom w czasie okupacji*, "Rocznik Dziejów Ruchu Ludowego" 1970.

**Author:** Edyta Krężołek

**Moździerz Ludwik**, born on 18 November 1916 at Zabłotów, ethnic origin: Polish, locksmith (in the camp), during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zabłotów, Kołomyja Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In April 1942, Ludwik Moździerz, who lived at Zabłotów, selflessly handed over the birth certificate of his wife to the daughter of Maksymilian Rosenbaum, who, assisted by his friend, left for Cracow, where she survived the war using 'Aryan' papers. Her parents soon joined her, and they also survived the occupation under false names. Moździerz helped many Jews. He was arrested as a result of denunciation. From 30 April 1943 he was detained at KL Lublin (camp inmate number 4226). On 30 July 1943 he was trans-

ferred to KL Buchenwald. He returned from the camp after the end of the war and settled in Wałbrzych.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Relacje z czasów Zagłady*, 301/1638, *Relacja Maksymiliana Rosenbauma*.

**Bibliography:** *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 22 July 2018.

**Author:** Monika Taras

---

**Mucha Władysław**, born on 14 October 1905, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, carpenter, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Dłutów, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Rutkowski Władysław**, born on 14 February 1879, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, resident of the village of Cholewy, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Stanisław Graczyk**, during the war resident of the village of Kadłubowo, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
For an unspecified period, Władysław Mucha, Władysław Rutkowski and Stanisław Graczyk harboured two Jews: Symcha Frost and Klin (first name unknown). For this, Stanisław Graczyk was arrested on 16 September 1943 and murdered in prison on 18 November 1943. Władysław Mucha was arrested on 4 October 1943. He was sent to KL Mauthausen, where he died on 26 April 1945. Władysław Rutkowski was arrested on 15 October 1943 and also deported to KL Mauthausen, where he died on 10 January 1944.

On 6 June 2005, Władysław Mucha, Stanisław Graczyk and Władysław Rutkowski were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN GK 629/3818, *Tajna Policja Państwowa Oddział w Ciechanowie*, p. 1–8.

**Bibliography**: *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db. yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4832538, access 12 February 2016; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, access http://straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 12 February 2016.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

---

**Mykolajenko née Skomorowska Leonia**, born in March 1908 at Trembowla, daughter of Maksymilian and Katarzyna née Woronczyj, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman

Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Trembowla, Tarnopol Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Towards the end of 1943, she agreed, despite her initial reluctance, to harbour a local Jewish lawyer named Einleger (first name unknown) in her house at 12 Średnia Street in Trembowla. She received money from him for agreeing to shelter him for several days. After two days of his stay with Leonia Mykolajenko, a fire broke out in a farm building belonging to her. Einleger was captured while escaping from the burning building. Leonia Mykolajenko was arrested on 3 November 1943 and sentenced to death on 7 December 1943 by the Special Court in Tarnopol. The request for pardon was rejected. Pending the execution, the woman was detained in a prison in Tarnopol, from which she was released on 8 March 1944 due to the evacuation of the prison.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Tarnopol*, R. 137/3.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

## N

**Nabiałek Antoni**, born on 27 January 1902 at Olsztyn, son of Walenty and Katarzyna née Pluta, religion: Roman Catholic, *posterunkowy* (constable) of the police, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Antoni Nabiałek helped Jewish people out of the ghetto (names unknown), as a result of which he was arrested on 30 September 1942 by members of the Schupo, and then from 5 October 1942 he was detained in a prison in Częstochowa. On 24 October 1942, he began serving a court sentence in that prison (sentence not known). There is no further information about his fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 2372, p. 1–4.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Nagiel Czesław**, born on 1 June 1923 in Warsaw, son of Stanisław, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, servant, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
At an unspecified moment, probably in February 1943, Czesław Nagiel was arrested in Sandomierz by the German *Gendarmerie*, and then from 14 February 1943 he was detained in a prison in Radom. The reason for his arrest was "transporting Jews". According

to source records, Czesław Nagiel was released on 23 February 1944. The time period between his imprisonment in Radom and his release suggests that he may have been sentenced by a court to a year in prison. His further fate remains unknown.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, N-33, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Czesława Nagiela*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; *idem*, *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

---

**Nahacz Wasyl**, born on 1 February 1893 at Onyszki, son of Konstantin and Katarzyna née Głuszka, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, religion: Greek Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zalesie, Rawa Ruska Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Ganczar née Prosko Maria**, born in 1880 at Wólka Zapałowska, daughter of Kiszka and Anastazja née Maczug, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, religion: Greek Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lipina, Rawa Ruska Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Between the summer of 1943 and March 1944, Wasyl Nahacz harboured six Jews for a fixed salary. In the summer of 1943, his neighbour, Moses Adler, and his wife, Chana, came to him and asked for a place to stay the night. After about two weeks, Adler built a shelter in the stable with Nahacz's consent. From July 1943, a butcher from Oleszyce named Reich moved in to live with the Adlers. Later, three more Jews came. Nearly five weeks after Reich's arrival, Nahacz stated that the three Jews could not live in harmony with each other and demanded that they leave the house. The Adlers left his farm after a few days. The others stayed in the shelter built by the Adler family. Originally, Adler covered the cost of living, then Reich took over the entire cost for all of them. About four weeks later, three of the Jews moved to a neighbour named Tadeusz Balawander.[45] Only Reich remained in the shelter. After leaving Nahacz's house, Moses Adler and his wife Chana hid for three weeks in a shelter built in the stable of his neighbour Maria Ganczar for a one-off payment and a promise to transfer the ownership of a field located next to her house after the war. On 22 March Nahacz and Ganczar were arrested as a result of denunciation made to the *Gendarmerie* station at Lubaczów. The *gendarmes* discovered the shelter in Nahacz's stable, where armed Reich resided. The Adler couple were arrested in the house of Nahacz's neighbour. Reich was shot dead while trying to escape. Wasyl Nahacz and Maria Ganczar were sent to the castle prison in Rawa Ruska. They were charged with prolonged harbouring of armed Jews and looking after them. On 15 May 1944, they were transported to a German prison in Lvov. The trial was held on 16 July 1944. The accused were sentenced to death. However, there is no information in the file as to whether the sentence was carried out.

[45] See the note: E. Rączy, Balawander Feliks, Balawander Wiktoria, Balawander Tadeusz.

On 29 June 2008, Wasyl Nahacz and Maria Ganczar were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137/159.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

---

**Najda Bronisław**, born on 21 July 1910 at Delatyn, son of Franciszek and Zofia née Grab, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Delatyn, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Kokoszka Piotr**, born on 1 January 1903.[46] at Dolina, son of Marcin and Maria née Seinheim, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, butcher, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Fürgang Władimir**, born on 21 April 1910 at Stanisławów, son of Jan and Anna née Blazenka, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, religion: Greek Catholic, shoemaker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Kamińska née Prezkowna Józefa**, born on 16 March 1908 at Delatyn, daughter of Wojciech and Franciszka née Pajok (Pająk), ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Zychowicz Józef**, born on 14 January 1900 in Krosno, son of Kasper and Julia née Kawalec, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, driver, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Bronisław Najda, Piotr Kokoszka, Władimir Fürgang, Józefa Kamińska née Prezkowna and Józef Zychowicz helped three Jewish people from Warsaw (who had documents with the name of Majewski). The Jews were brought to Piotr Kokoszka's house on 22 May 1943 by Józef Zychowicz. They spent two nights there. Then, Piotr Kokoszka and Władimir Fürgang acted as intermediaries in dealing with unspecified matters in Delatyn on behalf of the hiding Jews, for which they were paid. The same Jewish people were also given shelter by Bronisław Najda, to whom Józefa Kamińska referred them. The woman herself could not provide them with accommodation. Bronisław Najda also received payment from the hiding Jews for the help provided. Piotr Kokoszka, Bronisław Najda and Władimir Fürgang were arrested and detained in a prison in Stanisławów, and then on 13 December 1943 they were sentenced to death by the Special Court in Stanisławów. Their request for

[46] Some documents also quote the date of birth as 31 January 1903.

pardon was rejected. No information about the execution is available. Józef Zychowicz was arrested about 15 June 1943 at Stanisławów and detained in a prison in that town. There is no further information about his fate. Józefa Kamińska was also arrested, and then on 13 December 1943 she was acquitted by the Special Court in Stanisławów.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Stanislau*, R. 137/8.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

---

**Niedziela Eugeniusz**, born on 30 April 1908, son of Władysław and Teofila, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Markuszowa, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From the winter of 1942/1943, Eugeniusz Niedziela harboured three Jewish families in his farm buildings. He helped the Weitz family: Herman and Chuna, and their children Gola and Moniek; the Weitz family: Mojżesz and Helena with their children Rosa and Tobi; as well as Salomon Schmidt with his wife Sara. The hiding Jews did not follow the rules of safety and they were tracked down by the Germans. In early July 1943, Karol Peszek, German *gendarme* from the station at Wiśniowa, and several 'navy blue' policemen whose names are not known arrived at the Niedziela house. They carried out a detailed search of the house and farm, but failed to find the hiding Jews, who had managed to escape, having been warned by the son of Niedziela. Nevertheless, Eugeniusz Niedziela was arrested on charge of maintaining contacts with Jews and taken to the *Gendarmerie* station at Wiśniowa, and the next day he was sent to the labour camp at Szebnie. He was held there until 2 February 1944, then he was transported to KL Plaszow, and then successively to the camps at Szczakowa and Łabędy near Gliwice.

On 18 March 1993, Eugeniusz Niedziela was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, II S 6/76, *Akta podręczne w sprawie zbrodni w obozie w Szebniach*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 493–494; *Polacy ratujący Żydów w czasie Zagłady. Przywracanie pamięci*, Łódź 2009, pp. 105; Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 62, 272–275.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Niewęgłowski Jeremi**, born on 2 May 1902, ethnic origin: Polish, son of Zygmunt and Julia, clerk at the population records department of the Warsaw City Board, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Józef Niewęgłowski regularly harboured Jews in the basement and storage rooms of the antique shop of which he was a co-owner. He provided his food for those in his care. He also involved his brother Jeremy in the activities of helping the Jews. The latter, thanks to his job, was able to produce necessary documents for those in need. After Jerzy Loewenstein escaped from the ghetto, he offered him help in finding suitable accommodation. Józef also helped a Jewish woman, hiding under the false name of Lola Zimijewska, leave an apartment on the 'Aryan' side. He gave her shelter and later arranged the necessary documents. For issuing false documents to Jews, Jeremi Niewęgłowski was detained in Pawiak prison. Józef Niewęgłowski survived the war and moved from Warsaw to Gdynia.

On 21 September 1978, Józef Niewęgłowski was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.,31. 2/1344, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 496–497; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 9 December 2014; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4016613, access 4 December 2014.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

---

**Niwińska Helena**, born on 14 December 1921 at Chroberz, daughter of Antoni and Julia née Zboroń, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radom, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Helena Niwińska was arrested in Radom by members of the security police on 19 August 1942 on the charge of hiding a Jewish person (the name and circumstances of the arrest are not known). The arrest took place a day after the German authorities started the liquidation of the so-called large ghetto in Radom; therefore, it can be presumed that the reason for the arrest was helping a Jewish fugitive from the closed district. Niwińska was detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. After a week-long investigation, she was released on 25 August, 1943. Her further fate remains not known.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, N-158, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Heleny Niwińskiej*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Nizioł née Kubińska Aniela**, born on 17 June 1889, daughter of Karol and Maria née Wosińska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Michał, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łańcut, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Nizioł Michał**, born in 1890, son of Marian and Małgorzaty, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Aniela née Kubińska, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łańcut, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the summer of 1942, Aniela and Michał Nizioł gave shelter to a Jewish family of three: Kalman Volkenfeld with his wife and a child aged 7, who were brought to them by Józef Głowniak, a member of the 'navy blue' police billeted in their house. After a few days, as a result of denunciation by *Volksdeutsche* Feliks Krause, German *gendarmes*, Józef Kokot among them, conducted a search of the Nizioł house and found the hiding people. The *gendarmes* led the entire Jewish family outside the house and shot them there. Aniela Nizioł was detained by the *gendarmes*, and then released. She returned home despite her neighbours warning her that she should go into hiding. The next day she was arrested again and after a few hours she was shot by Józef Kokot in the courtyard of the court building in Łańcut. Michał Nizioł managed to evade arrest. He was not at home when the *gendarmes* arrived. On his way home, he was warned by one of the neighbours not to return there. Wanted by the Germans until the end of their occupation, he took refuge in Radom.

On 7 June 2016, Aniela Nizioł was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, IPN Rz 107/1608, *Sąd Wojewódzki w Rzeszowie*, *Akta w sprawie przeciwko Józefowi Kokotowi*, vol. 1; USC Łańcut, *Księgi zgonu 1942*.

**Bibliography:** *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo rzeszowskie*, Warsaw 1984, pp. 101.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Noiszewska Bogumiła**[47], born on 11 May 1885 at Osaniszki estate (Bohiń community), daughter of Kazimierz and Maria née Andruszkiewicz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, nun of the congregation of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (convent name Ewa Maria), doctor, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Słonim, Słonim Kreisgebiet, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat.

**Wołowska Kazimiera**, born on 12 October 1879 in Lublin, daughter of Józef and Maria née Buszczyńska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, nun of the congregation of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (convent name

[47] The following spellings of the name also appear in documents: Nojszewska, Naiszewska, Najszewska, Noyszewska.

Marta Maria), Mother Superior of the convent at Słonim, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Słonim, Słonim Kreisgebiet, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Ewa Bogumiła Noiszewska worked as a doctor in a hospital and a municipal polyclinic in Słonim, where, with permission of her Mother Superior Marta Kazimiera Wołowska, she helped Jewish people. She wrote out prescriptions, making it easier for them to get medicines, and she harboured fugitives from the ghetto. Sister Marta Kazimiera Wołowska also played an active role in providing assistance, especially after 29 June 1942, when the Germans began to liquidate the Słonim ghetto. The sisters harboured Jews in the monastery (the Kagan family, among others), they baptised Jewish children and issued documents that confirmed their Roman Catholic origin. Father Adam Sztark, a Jesuit, co-operated with them in providing help.[48] On 8 September 1942, Sister Marta was summoned to a Gestapo post for interrogation, where she was threatened with persecution against the convent and the sisters, unless they stopped giving help. Despite the threats, the nuns continued . On 18 December 1942, the Gestapo entered the convent with the intention of arresting Sisters Marta and Ewa. The latter was arrested because a prescription issued by her had been found by the Germans on one of the Jews who had been apprehended. Both sisters were taken to a local prison, where other people arrested that day were also detained. Kazimiera Wołowska was beaten there by a member of the Gestapo because she did not want to give up the cross she had taken with her. The next day, about 5.00 a.m., the arrested people were loaded onto lorries and taken to Góra Pietralewicka, 2 km from Słonim, where about 600 people were shot in a mass execution, including both nuns.

**Sources:** AGSN, Szymanów.

**Bibliography:** Bartoszewski G. OFMCap., *Męczeństwo i proces beatyfikacyjny s. Marty Wołowskiej (1879–1942)* [in:] *Bł. Marta Wołowska (1879–1942) – sylwetka duchowa*, ed. Fr M. Chmielewski, Lublin 2005, pp. 79–87; Galiński A., *Martyrologia duchowieństwa katolickiego w latach 1939–1945 w świetle dokumentów IPN – Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciw Narodowi Polskiemu*, *"Przegląd Zachodni"* 2003, *October–December*, R. 59, no. 4, pp. 142; Glickson J.D., *Sprawiedliwe wśród narodów świata* [in:] *Błogosławiona Lublinianka Marta Wołowska (1879–1942) – świadek wiary*, ed. Fr M. Chmielewski, Lublin 2012, pp. 105–109; Janecki Ł., *Dzieje parafii pod wezwaniem Wniebowzięcia Najświętszej Maryi Panny w Szymanowie*, supervised by Dr hab. Z. Gnat-Wieteska, Warsaw 2007, UKSW Main Library, 153942, pp. 132; Kałuski M., *Wypełniali przykazanie miłosierdzia. Polski Kościół i polscy katolicy wobec holocaustu*, Warsaw 2000, pp. 140, 166; *Księga Żydów ostrołęckich*, Israeli ed. I. Iwri, Polish ed. J. Gołota, A. Wołosz, Ostrołęka 2002, pp. 340–341; Kurek-Lesik E., *Gdy klasztor znaczył życie. Udział żeńskich zgromadzeń zakonnych w akcji ratowania dzieci żydowskich w Polsce w latach 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1992, pp. 55; Kurek-Lesik E., *Udział zgromadzeń zakonnych w akcji ratowania dzieci*

[48] The name is also spelled Stark in some documents.

*żydowskich w Polsce w latach 1939–1945*, "Dzieje Najnowsze. Kwartalnik poświęcony historii XX wieku" 1986, R. 18, no. 3–4, pp. 262; Phayer M., *The Catholic Church and the Holocaust, 1930–1965*, Bloomington 2000, pp. 122; Zagrajek A., *Bł. Marta Wołowska (1879–1942) – rys biograficzny* [in:] *Bł. Marta Wołowska (1879–1942) – sylwetka duchowa*, ed. Fr M. Chmielewski, Lublin 2005, pp. 40–46; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl, access 2 December 2014; Strasburger A. CSIC, *Znałam Błogosławioną… Rys biograficzny siostry Marty Wołowskiej* [in:] *Błogosławiona Lublinianka Marta Wołowska (1879–1942) – świadek wiary*, ed. Fr M. Chmielewski, Lublin 2012, pp. 72–82; *Świat NIEpożegnany. Żydzi na dawnych ziemiach wschodnich Rzeczypospolitej w XVIII–XX wieku*, ed. K. Jasiewicz, Warsaw 2004, pp. 737, 739–740. Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 223;

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

**Nowak Tadeusz**, born in 1909, worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skarżysko-Kamienna, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Tadeusz Nowak worked as a repair locksmith at Hasag (Hugo Schneider Aktiengesellschaft Metallwarenfabrik) factory in Skarżysko-Kamienna. The factory, which made ammunition for the military needs of Germany, employed Poles as workers, and from 1941 Jews too, who worked there under coercion (with time, they were also held in camps located on the premises of the plant). In April 1943 (just before Easter), Tadeusz Nowak was caught while giving bread and a letter from relatives outside the camp to one of the Jewish workers. The Germans imprisoned him for several hours in a jail on the premises. He was tortured during this time. On 21 April 1943, Tadeusz Nowak was led by members of the *Werkschutz* from the jail to gallows built on the factory square. On his chest was a plaque with the inscription: 'For helping Jews and delivering letters'. Nowak was hanged by one of the factory guards. The execution by hanging was unsuccessful, so he was finally shot dead by one of the *Werkschutz* commandants, Kurt Krause. The execution was public, carried out primarily by Hasag employees, on the orders of the factory director Egon Dalski (SS officer).

On 28 March 1990, Tadeusz Nowak was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, Ds. 25/67, *Zabójstwa i maltretowanie robotników narodowości polskiej i żydowskiej w zakładach „Hasag" Skarżysko-Kamienna 1939–1945*, vol. 4, 14; USC Skarżysko-Kamienna, *Księgi zgonów*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzieloną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981; Kuśnierz R., *Polacy pomagający Żydom w zakładach zbrojeniowych „Hasag" w Skarżysku-Kamiennej (z materiałów byłej Okręgowej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Kielcach)* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?"… Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie*

*okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009; Urbański K., *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie radomskim*, Cracow 2004; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1975.

**Author:** Edyta Krężołek

## O

**Ociepa née Gradzik Ewa**, born at Biała, daughter of Jan and Agnieszka, religion: Roman Catholic.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Ewa Ociepa harboured Jewish people (names unknown). She was arrested on 28 April 1943 and two days later she was detained in a prison in Częstochowa. There is no further information about her fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 3024, p. 1–4.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Oleszkiewicz Piotr**, born in 1924 at Pagorzyna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Katarzyna née Krygowska, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Pagorzyna, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Oleszkiewicz née Krygowska Katarzyna**, born on 13 November 1896 at Pagorzyna, daughter of Michał and Maria née Wolska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Piotr, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Pagorzyna, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Krygowski Jakub**, brother of Katarzyna, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Pagorzyna, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The Oleszkiewicz couple sheltered two Jewish people (names unknown): a woman from Grudna and a man who originated from Osobnica. They were both about 30 years old. The Polish family prepared a hiding place for them in the barn. It was a small room made of planks hidden in the hay, with an entrance on the side beneath the barn. The Jews often left their hiding place to get additional food, which may have been the cause of the tragedy. In early 1943, two Germans from Żmigród Nowy and a member of the 'navy blue' police came to the Oleszkiewicz farm. They conducted a search of the Poles' house. However, they failed to find the Jews who had managed to leave the hiding place beforehand. Two days later, two members of the 'navy blue' police from the police station at Lipinki came to the Oleszkiewicz house. They arrested Piotr Oleszkiewicz, and then took him to a prison

in Jasło. Several days later (in late March or early April 1943) Piotr Oleszkiewicz was shot in a mass execution in a wood at Warzyce, together with a group of nine prisoners from the Jasło prison. A day after her husband's arrest, Katarzyna Oleszkiewicz was detained, too. She was also arrested by the 'navy blue' policemen from the Lipinki station. She was taken to the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow, and from there to KL Ravensbrück, where she died. Jakub Krygowski remained in hiding until the end of the German occupation.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, S 17/81, *Zbrodnie na terenie gminy zbiorowej w Lipinach (pow. gorlicki)*, *Protokół przesłuchania Władysława Niemca*, p. 32, *Protokół przesłuchania Anna Krygowskiej*, p. 40; *Relacja Janiny Krygowskiej z 21 XI 2011 r.* (recording in the author's collection); *Muzeum Regionalne* (Regional Museum) in Biecz, A, typescript, *Spis wydarzeń martyrologicznych w latach II wojny światowej z terenu Biecza i okolic. Ludność Biecza przed i po okupacji*, no pagination; AIPN, IPN GK, 135/67, vol. 1, *Konzentrationslager Ravensbrück*, *Listy transportowe więźniarek przybyłych w okresie 1–14 VI 1944 r.*

**Bibliography:** Kiedrzyńska W., *Ravensbrück – kobiecy obóz koncentracyjny*, Warsaw 1961; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 21 December 2018.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Olewnik Stanisława**, born on 27 September 1917 at Wólka Łukowska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farm labourer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Krzemień, Maków Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisława Olewnik was a farm worker at the Krzemień estate. In the summer of 1942, eleven Jews from the ghetto in Maków were sent to work there, including Henia and Hanka Mławska. Stanisława had known them from pre-war times. The Mławski family had lived in the neighbouring Mierzeniec. After the work was finished, the Jews returned to the ghetto. Rachela (Ruchla) Mławska née Frost with three children: Henia, Hania (Hanka) and Abraham, escaped and found shelter at Stanisława's house. The family stayed there for several days, during which they received help and food. Stanisława Olewnik was arrested on 7 October 1943 charged with harbouring a Jewish family and giving her own documents to a Jewish woman. One of the Jewish girls confessed under torture that she had been harboured for a while by Stanisława in her house. On 16 December 1943, Olewnik was imprisoned at KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 70508), where she died on 21 April 1944.

On 6 June 2005, Stanisława Olewnik was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN GK 629/3740, *Tajna Policja Państwowa Oddział w Ciechanowie/Płocku 1939–1945*, *Akta w sprawie: Henryka Mławska, ur. 11 VIII 1921 r., aresztowana*

*w ramach represji wobec osób narodowości żydowskiej (uciekła z getta w Makowie) i dnia 16 XII 1943 r. osadzona w KL Auschwitz*, p. 1–23; *ibid*, IPN GK 629/3741, *Akta w sprawie: Henryka Mławska, ur. 11* August 1921; *aresztowana w ramach represji wobec osób narodowości żydowskiej (uciekła z getta w Makowie) i 16 XII 1943 r. osadzona w KL Auschwitz*.

**Bibliography:** *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4435366, access 6 March 2016; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 6 March 2016.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

**Olszewska Janina**, born in 1913, farmer, wife of Henryk, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skórnice-Kopalnia, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Olszewska Krystyna**, born in 1935, daughter of Henryk and Janina, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skórnice-Kopalnia, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Olszewska Maria**, born in 1901, widow, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skórnice-Kopalnia, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Olszewska Zofia**, born in 1942, daughter of Henryk and Janina, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skórnice-Kopalnia, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Olszewski Bogdan**, born in 1941, son of Henryk and Janina, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skórnice-Kopalnia, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Olszewski Henryk**, born on 6 June 1910, farmer, husband of Janina, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skórnice-Kopalnia. Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Olszewski Jan**, born in 1939, son of Henryk and Janina, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skórnice-Kopalnia, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Olszewski Leon,** born on 13 January 1924, son of Maria, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skórnice-Kopalnia, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Olszewski Marian**, born in 1932, son of Maria, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skórnice-Kopalnia, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The Olszewski family lived in the village of Skórnice-Kopalnia, where they ran an eight-hectare farm. The following people lived in two adjacent houses: Henryk Olszewski with his family (wife Janina and children: Krystyna, Jan, Bogdan, Zofia) and his stepmother Maria with her stepson Władysław and sons Wojciech, Leon and Marian. In October 1942, the Olszewskis gave shelter to ten Jews in their houses: members of the Wajntraub family from Sulejów (mother Doba, son Józef with his wife, son Henryk with his son, son Ignacy and daughter Hanka with her husband) and their cousins, named Rosenthal, from Łódź (a woman with a teenage daughter). Initially, the Jews stayed in the Olszewski family's apartment, then they moved to a special hideout built for them by Henryk and Wojciech Olszewski. The Jews lived in the hideout until the spring of 1943, and throughout this period the Olszewskis also provided them with food. On 15 April 1943, the Polish farm was surrounded by German soldiers who probably had some information about the Jews in hiding. After finding the shelter, the Germans threw a few grenades into it, killing all the Jews who were inside (only Ignacy Wajntraub and the girl from the Rosenthal family, who were not there at that time, survived). Maria, Marian, Janina, Krystyna, Jan, Bogdan and Zofia Olszewski were shot dead near the entrance to the shelter. Władysław and Wojciech Olszewski, who had been away from home since morning, were the only survivors from the whole family. After murdering the Jews and the Poles, the Germans robbed their victims of all valuables and burned the buildings. The Germans took Henryk and Leon with them. On 3 June 1943, both were sent from Radom to KL Auschwitz. Henryk Olszewski (camp inmate number 123572) was transferred in 1944 to KL Natzweiler, where he died. Leon Olszewski (camp inmate number 123573) died at KL Auschwitz on 31 December 1943.

On 6 August 1996. Henryk, Janina, Maria and Leon Olszewski were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, OKŚZpNP, S. 106/05/Zn, *Akta główne śledztwa OKŚZpNP w Krakowie w sprawie zamordowania przez żandarmerię niemiecką w 1943 r. we wsi Skórnice-Kopalnia 7 osób z rodziny Olszewskich i 10 osób pochodzenia żydowskiego*, vol. 1–2; *ibid*, IPN Ki 53/25, *Relacja dotycząca zamordowania przez Niemców żydowskiej rodziny Wajntraub i ukrywającej ich Polskiej rodziny Olszewskich*; *ibid*, 53/4557, *Karna pomoc prawna – protokoły przesłuchań świadków w sprawach dotyczących zbrodni hitlerowskich (pomoc Żydom – Skórnice-Kopalnia)*; *ibid*, 53/4574, *Karna pomoc prawna – protokoły przesłuchań świadków w sprawach dotyczących zbrodni hitlerowskich (pomoc Żydom)*; YVIA, M.31.2/7210, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 3, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2006, pp. 1204; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 512; *Księgi zgonów z Auschwitz*: *fragmenty*. 3: *Index nazwisk M–Z. Aneks*, ed. J. Dębski, S. Goldman, H. Jastrzębska, S. Kreuzhage, J. Parcer, München 1995, pp. 883.

**Author:** Edyta Krężołek

**Onichimowski Zbigniew**, born on 23 January 1920 at Humań, son of Bronisława, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, merchant, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Debowski (Dębowski) Edward**, born on 22 April 1908 in Chełm Lubelski, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, butcher, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Zbigniew Onichimowski and Edward Debowski were arrested in March 1943 for giving shelter to Jewish people. On 29 March 1944, both were sentenced by the Special Court in Warsaw to three years in an increased security prison, one year of pre-trial detention recognised as part of the prison term. The end of the sentence was planned for 29 March 1946. Onichimowski was sent to the prison at Nowy Wiśnicz on 3 July 1944, Debowski was transferred to the Wolfenbüttel penal prison on 5 August 1944. Onichimowski was transferred to the same prison in January 1945.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Warschau*, R. 137/252.

**Author:** Marcin Urynowicz

---

**Osikowicz**[49] **Andrzej**, born on 16 November 1900 at Kobylanka (near Gorlice), son of Jan and Apolonia née Dusza, parish priest, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Borysław, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In 1941, as soon as the Soviets withdrew from Borysław, Fr Andrzej Osikowicz took over the seals and documents from the municipal council. After the Germans entered, he gave these up, but not before he profited from the temporary possession and prepared many blank documents. During the German occupation, he encouraged his parishioners to help the persecuted Jewish people and he too provided assistance. Using some previously prepared documents, he issued 'Aryan' papers to Jewish residents of Borysław. He also saved Jewish children (including Dani Brawer) by finding places for them in monasteries and in Catholic families. Just before his arrest, Fr Andrzej Osikowicz destroyed the parish books so that the Germans could not check the false records he had issued. Osikowicz was arrested by the Gestapo in January 1943 and a month later deported to KL Lublin concentration camp (Majdanek, camp inmate number 8928). He died of typhus there on 29 December 1943.

On 9 August 1995, Andrzej Osikowicz was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

On 17 March 2017, Andrzej Osikowicz was posthumously awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland.

---

[49] The name was spelled Osikiewicz in the *Księga Sprawiedliwych*….

**Sources:** Account of Natalia Osikowicz (in the author's collection); *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 21 December 2018.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 517; Pabis A., *Sprawiedliwy wśród Narodów Świata*, "Kwartalnik Gorlicki" 2003, no. 25.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Osojca née Mgłosiek Aniela**, born in 1914 at Okół, daughter of Michał and Marianna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Franciszek, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Okół, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Osojca Franciszek**, born in 1910 at Ignaców, son of Jan and Julianna née Poziomek, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Aniela née Mgłosiek, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Okół, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Osojca Zdzisław**, born ca. 1940, son of Franciszek and Aniela née Mgłosiek, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Okół, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Spouses Franciszek and Aniela Osojca helped Jewish people who had escaped from ghettos, who had been hiding since the autumn of 1942 in the forests adjacent to Okół (the form of help provided and personal details not known). They probably also sheltered a Jewish woman named Paterman, who had lived in the village of Łętkowice before the war. On 14 December 1942 in the morning, a group of German *gendarmes* from the station at Lipsko arrived at Okół. They surrounded the farm of the Osojca family, and then ordered two randomly arrested residents of the village to remove valuable equipment, food and grain from their house and the farm buildings. Franciszek and Aniela Osojca, whom they found on the farm, and their two-year-old son Zdzisław were shot on the spot, and the house was set on fire.

**Sources:** AIPN, *Sąd Okręgowy w Radomiu*, *Akta śledztwa w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez Alfonsa Himmla*; AIPN Ki, Ds. 7/69, *Zbrodnie niemieckie w powiecie lipskim*; USC Bałtów, *Akta metrykalne parafii Pętkowice*.

**Bibliography:** Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983; Piątkowski S., *Zbrodnie żandarmów z posterunku w Lipsku nad Wisłą na Polakach udzielających pomocy Żydom (1942–1943)* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?"... Polacy*

*niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

---

**Owczarek née Piechurska Karolina**, born on 14 January 1906 at Teklinów, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Konary, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Widera Stanisław**, born on 1 March 1882 at Janki, resident of Widzówek near Radomsko, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Kępa Walenty**, born in February 1884 at Zawodzie near Radomsko, resident of Widzówek near Radomsko, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Karolina Owczarek took a dozen or so Jewish people (names unknown) to a place of shelter at Stanisław Widera's and Walenty Kępa's at Widzówek. Stanisław Widera harboured seven Jews, while Walenty Kępa sheltered five. The hosts received payment from the Jews for staying there and for the food, both in cash and in grain. Karolina Owczarek also fed those in hiding. On 11 August 1943, one of the Jews who had previously been harboured by Stanisław Widera and Walenty Kępa was found by forest workers and handed over to the Germans. He probably revealed the people who had helped him during an interrogation. Stanisław Widera and Walenty Kępa were arrested. During the investigation, their testimonies incriminated Karolina Owczarek. All three were sentenced to death on 1 June 1944 by the Special Court in Częstochowa. Pending the execution, they were imprisoned in a prison in Częstochowa. By a decision of the Governor-General of 13 October 1944, the sentence for Stanisław Widera and Walenty Kępa was commuted to one year of imprisonment, and they were detained in a prison in Głogów. The request for pardon for Karolina Owczarek was rejected. She was executed on 2 November 1944 in Wrocław.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Tschenstochau*, R. 137/95.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

---

**Ożegalski Franciszek**, born on 6 June 1886 at Kamionna near Bochnia, son of Josef and Maria née Dylewska, religion: Roman Catholic, university education, major in the Austrian Army reserve, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Kędzierski Eugeniusz**, born on 2 January 1920 at Drohobycz, son of Marian and Angela née Doma, religion: Roman Catholic, student, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov.

**Seweryn (Severin) Władysława**, born on 18 October 1885 at Lubicza, ethnic origin: German, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Franciszek Ożegalski obtained forged documents for his friends from before the war: Siegmund, Ela and Leopold Manner, which allowed them to escape the Drohobycz ghetto. He also acted as an intermediary for Ela Manner in finding her a hiding place with Eugeniusz Kędzierski, who provided her shelter in a hideout under the stove in the kitchen, between 19 April and 10 May 1943. In March 1943, Ożegalski also helped Felicja Ebel and her child, and two months later her husband, to hide with Władysława Seweryn. Moreover, Ożegalski took part in finding shelter for Manner's father, Siegmund, with the *Volksdeutsche* Tarczyła. They all provided help for a very high fee. Kędzierski and Ożegalski were arrested on 13 May 1943, after Leopold Manner, arrested by the police, indicated the hiding place. On 16 August 1943, they were transported to a court prison, and four days later to the German prison in Lvov. In October, the prosecutor's office issued an indictment. Kędzierski was acquitted and released from prison on 20 February 1944. Lack of clear evidence that he had consciously given shelter was the reason for his acquittal. On the other hand, Ożegalski was charged with inspiring Kędzierski to commit a criminal act and with helping Jews to leave the ghetto by his own action independently (issuing forged documents). As a result of requests from Ożegalski's lawyer and his daughter Irena, by the decision of the Governor General of 15 December 1944, the death sentence was commuted to five years in an increased security prison. Władysława Seweryn was arrested in mid-May 1943. A special course of proceedings was undertaken against her, which meant that her criminal case was separated from the case of Ożegalski and Kędzierski. The Special Court in Lvov sentenced her to death on 10 September 1943. She was executed on 8 February 1944.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137-054.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

---

**Ożóg née Matejska Maria**, born on 16 November 1902, daughter of Andrzej and Zofia, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, no trade, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Głogów Małopolski, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Between July 1942 and 13 February 1943, Maria Ożóg harboured a Jewish family (Anna, Fajga and Mosze Binrfeld) in her house at Rzeszowska Street. Anna Binrfeld, however, failed to follow the rules of safety. In early February 1943, she left Ożóg's house and went to a neighbouring village, where she was arrested by the Germans. She probably revealed her hiding place during the interrogation. On the morning of 13 February 1943, members of the Gestapo from Rzeszów came to Głogów Małopolski and conducted a search in the house of Ożóg, looking for the hiding Jews, but failing to find them, as they had managed to escape in time. The house owner was not at home either. However, she was arrested the same day in Głogów

Małopolski. After a short interrogation, during which Maria Ożóg was brutally beaten, the Germans took her to Łańcut the same day, 13 February 1943, and shot her at a local cemetery.

On 9 February 2010, Maria Ożóg was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, IPN Rz 191/549, *Okręgowa Komisja Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Rzeszowie 1965–1984*, *Dokumenty dotyczące prześladowania Polaków za pomoc udzielaną osobom narodowości żydowskiej – województwo rzeszowskie;* AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/1238, *Sprawa Marii Ożóg*.

**Bibliography:** Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 198.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

## P

**Paduch Wiktoria**, born probably on 20 May 1896[50] at Wójtostwo Poduchowne, daughter of Stanisław and Marianna née Szczypior, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wójtostwo Poduchowne, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Gieruszka Jan**, born on 8 March 1895 in Kozienice, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident probably in Kozienice, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Wiktoria Paduch was arrested on 24 December 1942, probably by the *Gendarmerie* from Kozienice, and then detained in a prison in Radom. The reason for the arrest was that she had given shelter to Jewish people. No further information is available about that; all that is known is that Jan Gieruszka, a resident of Kozienice or one of the nearby villages, was arrested with her. On 23 March 1943 Wiktoria Paduch was sentenced to death by the Special Court in Radom. She was probably executed on 22 August 1943. There is no further information about the fate of Jan Gieruszka.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, P-573, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Wiktorii Paduch*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

[50] While providing her personal data to prison guards, Wiktoria Paduch stated the day and month of birth (20 May). However, the year of birth was not recorded. A note in the documents that she was 46 at the time of her arrest indicates that she was probably born in 1896.

**Pająk Kazimierz**, husband of Stefania, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Gaje Buczackie, Czortków Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Pająk Stefania**, born in 1904, wife of Kazimierz, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Gaje Buczackie, Czortków Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Pająk Izydora**, born on 5 June 1933, daughter of Kazimierz and Stefania, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Gaje Buczackie, Czortków Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Pająk Julian**, son of Kazimierz and Stefania, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Gaje Buczackie, Czortków Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Pająk Stanisława**, born in 1941, daughter of Kazimierz and Stefania, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Gaje Buczackie, Czortków Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The children, along with their parents, Kazimierz and Stefania, provided food and medicine for a large group of Jews (about 40 people, names unknown) who were hiding in the nearby forests. Kazimierz and Julian were shot dead during a German raid (the formation not known) along with the hiding Jewish people, about April 1944. Stefania Pająk and her daughters Stanisława and Izydora were arrested. They probably managed to escape during transport to a camp in unknown circumstances. They survived the war.

On 5 May 1998, the family were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/8067, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 524.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Pagacz Władysław**, born on 2 May 1896 in Cracow, ethnic origin: Polish, decorator, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Władysław Pagacz, and his sister Hermina Pagacz, harboured two Jewish people: a mother and a son, named Sztatter (Statter), in their apartment at 19 Długa Street, apt. 8a. In 1943, probably as a result of denunciation, the Gestapo arrested Pagacz and the Jews who were hiding at his place. Pagacz was imprisoned at KL Auschwitz, where he died on 2 March 1943.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/71, pp. 38–39.

**Bibliography:** *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 22 July 2018.

**Author:** Monika Taras

**Parczewska Stanisława**, born on 8 September 1869 at Nakło nad Notecią, wife of Eugeniusz, doctor of medicine, specialist in internal and paediatric medicine, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Poznań, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Parczewski Eugeniusz**, born on 30 December 1872 at Olszana, husband of Stanisława, doctor of medicine, surgeon, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Poznań, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisława and Eugeniusz Parczewski ran a medical practice at 3a Górna Wilda Street in Poznań, where they provided medical aid for Jewish people (names unknown) imprisoned in forced labour camps in Poznań, who were brought to their surgery by camp guards. The immediate reason for their arrest was probably the fact that food parcels for local Jews were delivered from Hamburg to their private address. Eugeniusz Parczewski was arrested by the Gestapo in Poznań in November 1942 and imprisoned in Fort VII, from where he was released, and then arrested again and imprisoned in a concentration camp (no information is available about the date and place of imprisonment). His further fate and date of death are not known. Stanisława Parczewska was arrested by the Gestapo in Poznań on 30 September 1943 and imprisoned in Fort VII, and then in the camp at Żabikowo. On 1 March 1944, she was transferred to KL Ravensbrück (camp inmate number 29648). In May 1944, she was sent to the Gross-Rosen concentration camp, then to labour camps in the Sudetes, and then in July 1944 again to KL Ravensbrück. She survived until the camp was liberated.

**Sources:** AMMwŻ, *Listy transportowe więźniów*; APP, *Sąd Grodzki w Poznaniu*, III. Zg. 688/47; *ibid*, *Relacja dr. Józefa Krzyżaniaka*, J/25.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilchowski C., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, pp. 51; Łuczak C., *Pod niemieckim jarzmem (Kraj Warty 1939–1945)*, Poznań 1996, pp. 182; Przychodzki M., *Płk Dr Eugeniusz Parczewski*, "Przegląd Lekarski" 1981, no. 1, pp. 177–179; Przychodzki M., *Dr Stanisława Parczewska*, "Przegląd Lekarski" 1981, no. 1, pp. 187–188; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 206; Ziółkowska A., *Obozy pracy przymusowej dla Żydów w Wielkopolsce w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej (1941–1943)*, Poznań 2005, pp. 220.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Patroński Wojciech**, born on 20 March 1892, son of Antoni and Katarzyna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Stefania née Pałys, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Szklary, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Patrońska née Pałys Stefania**, born on 5 October 1915, daughter of Jakub and Zofia, wife of Wojciech, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Szklary, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 1940, Stefania and Wojciech Patroński sheltered Aleksander Metz, a Jewish man. In the summer of 1942, they took in more Jewish people (two women whose names are not known and a Jewish family of three from Kańczuga). At that time, Aleksander Metz moved to Zofia and Walerian Bomba, relatives of Wojciech Patroński, who also lived at Szklary. The hiding women soon left the Patroński house and moved to another hiding place. The Jewish family of three mentioned above stayed in the Patroński house for six weeks. About 15 September 1942, a German *gendarme* with members of the 'navy blue' police (Maciaszek, Watrach, Szpaltensztajn and Ptaszewski) conducted a search at the Patroński house, most likely as a result of denunciation. A German *gendarme* shot dead the Jews hiding in the farm yard. The Patrońskis were left alive. Either that evening, or on 16 September 1942, a German (his formation is not known) came again to the Patrońskis with a member of the 'navy blue' police (Podolak). They interrogated Wojciech Patroński and then shot him at his home. Stefania Patrońska was deported for labour to Germany.

On 5 July 2004, Wojciech Patroński was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

On 9 February 2010, Wojciech Patroński was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland.

**Sources:** AAN, *Komitet dla Upamiętnienia Polaków Ratujących Żydów*, 460, *Relacja Michała Kryczko*; *ibid*, 600, *Relacja Irena Kozickiej*; BAL, B 162, 8734, p. 1–64; AIPN Rz, *OKŚZpNP w Rzeszowie*, S 71/02/Zn, *Akta śledztwa w sprawie zamordowania w Szklarach Wojciecha Patrońskiego i ukrywanych przez niego Żydów. Relacja Stanisława Patrońskiego*; YVIA, M.31.2/10297, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Bieda T., *Assistance to Jewish Population in South-Eastern Poland*, materials for the scientific session of GKBZH, Warsaw 14–17 April 1983, pp. 4; Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, GKBZH, Warsaw 1987, pp. 59 (555); Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, GKBZH, IV 416; Datner S., *Las sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1968, pp. 92, 114; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, pp. 413; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 2nd ed., Cracow 1969, pp. 834, 837.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Pazik Julia**, born on 10 February 1894 at Kłyżów, wife of Franciszek, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kłyżów, Kraśnik Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Pazik Franciszek**, born in 1883 at Kłyżów, husband of Julia, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kłyżów, Kraśnik Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In early October 1942, the Germans began searching for Jews who were hiding in the forests of Janów Lubelski. These included the Krantz family of eight brothers, two sisters, a mother, father, and grandmother. As a result of the raid, they split into three groups, one of which included Moritz (aged 16), and his two brothers, Hertz (26) and Izaak (5). The three siblings, while escaping, ended up at Kłyżów, where the Pazik family, whom Hertz knew, lived. Julia Pazik and her husband Franciszek Pazik helped the brothers and offered them shelter, asking nothing in return. Moritz left the hiding place because harbouring three people was too risky. His brothers Hertz and Izaak remained, hidden in the barn. The Pazik family was rejected by the local people, insulted and harassed by neighbours, as a result of which they would not leave their farm at Kłyżów until the end of the war. Probably one of their neighbours informed on them, as a result of which the Krantz brothers were arrested and brutally murdered. Moritz Krantz was the only survivor from the Jewish family. Julia Pazik and her eldest son (his name has not been established) were arrested, but they were released thanks to an intervention by a friendly police officer. The account of Moritz Krantz includes no information about the fate of Franciszek; he was probably arrested along with his wife and son.

On 16 April 1991, Julia and Franciszek Pazik were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/4781, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 543–544; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4035167, access 5 December 2014.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

---

**Paziuk Tadeusz**, born on 27 September 1894 at Kołomyja, son of Dymitr and Julia née Książek, diplomat and bailiff, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Tadeusz Paziuk came from a large family; he had seven siblings. During 1905–1912 he attended a secondary school in Kołomyja, and in 1917 he passed his school-leaving exams.

During World War I, he served in the Austro-Hungarian Army. During 1919–1921 he studied at the Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov. Immediately after World War I, he served in the Polish Army military police, and from 1 December 1919, in the State Police. In 1925, he was a *nadkomisarz* (a rank equivalent to major in the army), and administrative official and deputy commandant of the State Police of the Polesie Province (District XIV). He served in the police until 1926. After retirement from this service, he made several trips around Europe. During 1930–1931 he worked at the Polish diplomatic mission in Rio de Janeiro. After returning to Poland, he worked as a bailiff. In 1933 he was a bailiff of the Municipal Court at Niemirów, in 1936 he had the same service at Chodorów, and during 1937–1939 he was a bailiff of the Municipal Court at Tarnopol (2nd district). He also ran a law office in that town (Pasaż Adlera 2). After the outbreak of World War II, he moved to Cracow and lived at 6 Siemiradzkiego Street. For helping a woman of Jewish origin (not known by her first or family names), he was arrested by the Gestapo and detained in the prison at Montelupich Street. Paziuk had sheltered this woman, but there is no information on how long. The relationship between him and this woman before and during the war is also not known. It is not known, either, whether the arrest was a result of denunciation or of observation by members of the Gestapo. Due to the lack of additional material or reports, it cannot be confirmed or ruled out that this was the only Jewish person whom he helped. The exact date of Paziuk's arrest is not known, nor is it known what happened to the Jewish woman he helped. He was in prison until January 1944. He was shot dead on 29 January 1944 at Grębałów (then a village within the Wzgórza Krzesławickie, currently part of Nowa Huta, a district of Cracow). About 80 other people were executed together with him. It was a retaliation for an attack on members of the German railway guard: Wilhelm Weiser and Rudolf Wagner, and for attacks on two trains. The name of Tadeusz Paziuk appears on the death poster informing about this execution, number 36 ("Court bailiff Tadeusz Paziuk from Cracow for favouring a Jewish woman by providing shelter"). This fact is also confirmed by Stanisław Dąbrowa-Kostka and Tadeusz Wroński.

**Sources:** AMHK, Pomorska Street Department, *Afisz śmierci z 29 stycznia 1944 r.*; AAN, 2392, *Sprawozdanie statystyczne z działalności i gospodarki*, *ibid*, *Poselstwo Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej w Rio de Janeiro za rok budżetowy 1930/1931*, *ibid*, *Wykaz pracowników kontraktowych – akta dotyczące Tadeusza Paziuka*; ANKr, *Akta Urzędu Pracy w Krakowie 1939–1944*, *ibid*, *Karty pracy wg. zawodów: „urzędnicy" i „pracownicy administracji";* BJKr, "Gazeta Lwowska" (13 July 1933, 15 July 1936, 13 October 1937, 5 November 1937, 3 June 1939 issues); AIPN, IPN BU 2448/446, *Ankiety GKBZH w Polsce i OKBZH w Warszawie*, *zebrane w latach 1968–1972*, *ibid*, *Ankiety dotyczące województwa krakowskiego. Powiat i miasto Kraków*, p. 115, 335–336; AIPN, GK, 195/VII/7, p. 262, 299.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, pp. 51; Blicharski C., *Słownik Biograficzny Tarnopolan 1805–1945*, [Tadeusz Paziuk]; Dąbrowa-Kostka S., *Hitlerowskie afisze śmierci*, Cracow 1983; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, pp. 100.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

**Piaszyński Leonard**, born on 13 June 1924, no information is available about his parents or place of birth.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Leonard Piaszyński was arrested on 24 July 1942 in Sieradz for supplying food products to Jews (names unknown). Between 24 July 1942 and 14 August 1942, he was detained in the Gestapo jail in Sieradz. On 14 August 1942, he was handed over to the criminal police in Łódź. His further fate is not known.

**Sources:** APŁ, *Zakłady Karne w Łodzi*, 9, Piaszyński Leonard.

**Author:** Zofia Trębacz

---

**Pietrzykowski Józef**, born on 14 February 1899 at Grybów, son of Jan and Ludwika, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, doctor, resident of Bobowa, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Józef Pietrzykowski with his wife Helena and two children, Marian and Irena, lived at Bobowa during the German occupation. As a soldier of the AK underground resistance he helped Jews, to whom he provided forged documents and transported them to safe places. He provided help, among others, to a family of doctors and a mother with a child named Holender, who, when caught by the Germans, revealed that it was doctor Pietrzykowski who helped them escape from the Nowy Sącz ghetto. On 23 August 1942, Józef Pietrzykowski was arrested by the Gestapo and he was detained in a prison in Nowy Sącz. He was shot dead at Rdziostów on August 28 of that year. This crime was committed by Heinrich Hamann, the head of the Gestapo in Nowy Sącz. Pietrzykowski was buried in a mass grave, and they refused to return his body to his family.

**Sources:** Letter from Marian Pietrzykowski (son) to Michał Kalisz, Warsaw 6 August 2009; Notarised statement of Józef Laski, confirming the fact that Józef Pietrzykowski provided assistance to Jews – Zabrze, 12 November 1962.

**Bibliography:** Gliński J.B., *Słownik biograficzny lekarzy i farmaceutów – ofiar drugiej wojny światowej*, Wrocław 1997, pp. 328; Kalisz M., Rączy E., *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu gorlickiego podczas okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2015, pp. 102.

**Author:** Michał Kalisz

---

**Pinkus Jan**, born on 12 April 1919 at Brzózy, son of Józef, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Alfreda née Kępa, locksmith, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jan Pinkus was arrested, probably at the end of 1942, and then detained in a prison in Częstochowa, from where he was transferred to a prison in Radom on 19 January 1943. The reason for his arrest was "harbouring a Jewish woman" (no further information about this is available). The prison files include a letter from his wife, in which she wrote to her husband: "but you are not alone in this matter, apparently nine people [are involved]".

Jan Pinkus died in a prison cell on 9 May 1943. The cause of his death is not known.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, P-400, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Jana Pinkusa*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Podgajny Mieczysław**, born on 25 January 1916 at Chmielów, ethnic origin: Polish. During the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Mieczysław Podgajny and his sister Otylia Pracka provided selfless help for Jews who travelled to Warsaw from Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski. The siblings had lived in Ostrowiec before the war. The people who benefited from their help included: Wanda Zilberdrut, Marian Kargul, Stanisław Molański, Henryk Leszczyński, Stanisław Hollander (Holansky), Jenta and Jakier Czernikowski with two daughters, a woman named Kierblowa with a child and a woman named Warwejcłowa with a daughter. Mieczysław Podgajny helped Jews organise illegal border crossings to Slovakia and Hungary. His apartment served as a 'transit station'. Moreover, Mieczysław Podgajny and Otylia Pracka dealt with obtaining 'Aryan' documents, looking for work and housing for the fugitives in Warsaw and outside the city. At the end of the German occupation, Podgajny was arrested by the Germans on charges of helping Jews. He was imprisoned in Warsaw and Radom, from where he managed to escape and return to Warsaw, where he was staying when the Red Army entered.

On 19 September 1983 the Yad Vashem Institute awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations to Mieczysław Podgajny and his sister Otylia Pracka.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/146, *Sprawa Mieczysława Podgajnego, Oświadczenie Mieczysława Podgajnego Warszawa, 5 III 1982 r.*, p. 4–5; *ibid*, *Oświadczenie Stanisława Holansky'ego, Wiedeń, 24 II 1967*, p. 6; *ibid*, *Oświadczenie Marii Wierusz Kowalskiej, Tarnobrzeg, 2 III 1983 r.*, p. 13.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 571; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 4 July 2016.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

**Podyma Stefan**, born on 22 August 1905 at Dobra, son of Michał and Wiktoria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer. During the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Dobra, Opatów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
On 24 May 1943, Mortka Jaskółka, a timber merchant, came to Maria and Stefan Podym with his daughter and son-in-law, and asked for shelter. The Podymas agreed and hid them in the barn. According to some accounts there could have been six or seven Jews harboured. The next morning, *gendarmes* from Staszów arrested Stefan Podyma, and shot the Jews in Staszów on Kościelna Street. It is not known how the *gendarmes* found out about the harboured Jews. Zygmunt Bednarczyk, a resident of Dobra village, was arrested together with Podyma. Initially, Stefan Podyma was detained in a jail at Staszów, and then he was taken to KL Auschwitz in the transport of 3 June 1943 (camp inmate number 123639). There is no information about Stefan Podyma's fate beyond 1944. This prisoner was mentioned in a document from the Institute of Hygiene of 28 April 1944, in orders to perform a blood test, and his last letter to his wife Marianna was dated 13 April 1944. In the *Księga pamięci…. Transporty Polaków to KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, it is only indicated that he died. The date of Stefan Podyma's death was established in court as 9 May 1946.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, AOK, Ds. 10/72, vol. 1, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Kazimierza Podkowy, Staszów, 17 VIII 1977 r.*, p. 92–93; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Marii Podyma, Staszów, 17 VIII 1977 r.*, p. 94–95; *ibid*, *Wyciąg z protokołu przesłuchania świadka Antoniego Senderskiego, Kielce, 7 VI 1972 r.*, p. 76; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Feliksa Cyranowskiego, Kielce, 15 VIII 1977 r.*, p. 91–9; APMA-B, *Akta Instytutu Higieny SS*, D. Hyg. Inst./55, ref. no. 106140, seg. 34, pp. 982; AIPN Ki, 66/72, *Sąd Powiatowy w Staszowie 1955–1975*, *Protokół posiedzenia Sądu Powiatowego w Staszowie*, *Staszów, 10 VII 1957 r.*, pp. 14; *ibid*, *Postanowienie Sądu Powiatowego w Staszowie, Staszów, 27 XII 1957 r.*, pp. 27.

**Bibliography:** *Mężczyźni – transport z 3 czerwca 1943 roku. 528 osób i numerach od 123263 do 123790* [in:] *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 3, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw– Oświęcim 2006, pp. 1206, 1165–1213.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Pokropek Stefan**, born on 15 February 1906 at Milanówek, son of Antoni and Antonina, husband of Eleonora, craftsman, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stefan Pokropek was a member of the PPS. He also worked closely with the ŻOB. His apartment at Waszyngtona Street in Warsaw was used as a point of contact for the ŻOB.

Weapons were also stored there. Mordechaj, a Jewish boy aged 17, was hiding in this apartment for several months. The Pokropek family also took care of a Jewish girl (aged 1), the daughter of Rachela Zawoźnik from Łódź. In the spring of 1943, Stefan Pokropek rented a house at Pustelnik near Warsaw, where the Kosower siblings were then hiding. Stefan Pokropek also played an active role in delivering food and weapons to the Warsaw ghetto. He also helped Jewish people (names unknown) in escaping from the ghetto. He was involved in an attempt to evacuate fighters from the Warsaw ghetto. He died in his apartment on 23 June 1943, together with Tuwa Szejngut, a member of the ŻOB, in a firefight with the Gestapo.

On 12 December 2000, he was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2542, *Sprawa Stefana Pokropka, Kwestionariusz personalny wypełniony 8 lutego 2001 r. przez Jerzego Pokropka na potrzeby przyznania tytułu SwNŚ; Relacja Eleonory Pokropek z dnia 22 maja 1946 r.*; YVIA, M.31.2/9148, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Dunin-Wąsowicz K., *Socjaliści polscy wobec walki i zagłady Żydów* [in:] *Społeczeństwo polskie wobec martyrologii i walki Żydów w latach II wojny światowej: materiały z sesji w Instytucie Historii PAN w dniu 11 III 1993 r.*, ed. K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, Warsaw 1996, pp. 88; Iranek-Osmecki K., *Kto ratuje jedno życie. Polacy i Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 2009, pp. 341; Rotem S., *Memoirs of a Warsaw Ghetto Fighter. The past within me*, Yale 1994, pp. 80–81; Saks R., *Medale Yad Vashem dla szlachetnych Polaków*, "Słowo Żydowskie" 2001, no. 14, pp. 4; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 3rd ed., Warsaw 2007, pp. 65–66; Aleksiun N., *Rodzina Pokropków*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-pokropkow, access 21 March 2019.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Popowicz née Czapran Maria**, born on 24 December 1881 in Lvov, daughter of Katarzyna, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, religion: Roman Catholic, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
For about two and a half months, Maria Popowicz harboured in her apartment, for a high fee, four Jewish people, who used forged documents: Leopold Silber, Salomea Silber, Bronia Kleiner and Mathilde Flecker (under the name of Kätha Wachocka). She was arrested on 13 April 1943 having been denounced by Wladimir Repeta to the Ukrainian police in Lvov. One of the arrested Jewish women, Mathilde Flecker, testified that she knew where the secret Polish organisation with which Silber cooperated was based and where its members lived. She mentioned the brothers Emil and Władysław Kleiner, who conducted illegal political activity and forged documents for Jews. Popowicz ended up in the German prison in Lvov, and then in Cracow. The court hearing was postponed twice due to problems with bringing witnesses. On 1 August 1944, Popowicz was evacuated

from the prison in Cracow and transferred to an increased security prison for women at Jawor as temporarily arrested. It is not known, however, whether there was a court judgment in this case.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137/069; *ibid*, R. 137/180.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

---

**Postek Stanisław**, born on 15 October 1882, son of Jan and Franciszka, farmer, husband of Julianna, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stoczek Węgrowski, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Postek Julianna**, born in 1891, daughter of Michał and Franciszka, wife of Stanisław, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stoczek Węgrowski, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Postek Wacław**, son of Stanisław, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stoczek Węgrowski, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Postek Henryk**, son of Stanisław, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stoczek Węgrowski, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
On 5 September 1943, Julianna, Stanisław, Wacław and Henryk Postek were arrested at Stoczek Węgrowski for harbouring Jewish people. In the summer of 1942, they helped three Jewish friends who had escaped from the Warsaw ghetto. In August 1942, they were joined by Hajkiel, and then two more fugitives from the transport to the death camp at Treblinka. At the end of 1942, two brothers and a sister with a small child from the Majorek family also came to the Postek house. The Posteks probably helped three other Jews as well. The circumstances in which the Germans learned about their activities are not known. After his arrest, Stanisław Postek was detained for several days at Pawiak prison in Warsaw, and then he was taken to KL Auschwitz, where he died in March 1944. Julianna Postek died on 6 September 1943, as a result of torture at the German *Gendarmerie* station at Stoczek Węgrowski. Wacław and Henryk Postek were detained in Pawiak prison in Warsaw, from where they were released in November 1943. The files contain information about their re-arrest in June 1944 (no information about the reasons and circumstances of their arrest and about their further fate is available).

**Sources:** APMA-B, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *mat*. 15004, *ankieta z* 25 November 1989; AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1381, OKBZpNP – IPN w Białymstoku, *Stoczek Węgrowski Pomoc Żydom*, p. 8–13, 83; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1141, OKBZpNP – IPN w Białymstoku, *Stoczek Węgrowski Pomoc Żydom*, p. 10–36; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/1034, OKBZpNP – IPN w Białymstoku, *Akta w sprawie udzielania pomocy obywatelom polskim narodowości żydowskiej w czasie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, p. 202–226.

**Bibliography:** *Polacy ratujący Żydów w czasie Zagłady. Przywracanie pamięci*, Łódź 2009, pp. 117; *Sokołów Podlaski. Dzieje miasta i okolic*, ed. G. Ryżewski, Białystok–Sokołów Podlaski 2006.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet, Justyna Jaworska

**Postuła Julia**, born on 19 February 1889, daughter of Michał and Anna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Jan, seamstress, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, the spouses Julia and Jan Postuła lived in Lvov at Na Boisku Street, and from 1941 at Gródecka Street. For a while, a married couple named Ringler with a daughter aged 2 were Postułas' neighbours at Gródecka Street. In 1942, when the liquidation of the Jewish population began in Lvov, Julia Postuła gave shelter to the Ringlers' daughter in her apartment. She then hid her under the false name of Halina Lutecka with her sister Maria Guga, who lived at Akademicka Street in Lvov. From that moment on, Julia Postuła helped her sister in harbouring the child. At the same time, she helped other Jewish people (the nature of the help provided or the names unknown), for which she was arrested by the Germans (the date of arrest is not known). She left prison in unknown circumstances thanks to the efforts of her family.

On 20 October 1999, Julia Postuła was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2478, *Sprawa Julii Postuły*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 583.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Pośniak Władysław**, born on 30 July 1916 at Długowola, son of Jan and Zofia née Parszewska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Anna née Jabłońska, driver, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Władysław Pośniak worked as a driver for a Warsaw-based company. On 16 December 1942, he was arrested by members of the security police and detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. The reason for arresting Władysław Pośniak was "transporting Jews without the required permit". No further information is available on

the circumstances of this case. During his detention in the Radom prison, Władysław Pośniak was in its special unit, which was under the full control of the Sipo. The investigation of his case was closed after just three weeks with a court verdict that sentenced him to imprisonment in a concentration camp. He was sent to KL Lublin (Majdanek) in a prisoner transport that left Radom on 7 January 1943. His further fate remains unknown. According to the ITS Arolsen and KZ Gedenkstätte Flossenbürg databases, Pośniak was at KL Flossenbürg from 31 March or 1 April 1943. Then, on 23 September 1943, he was transferred to KL Buchenwald. Most probably he did not survive until the end of the war.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, P-905, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Władysława Pośniaka*.

**Bibliography:** Kiełboń J., Piątkowski S., *Z badań nad transportem radomskim*, "Zeszyty Majdanka" 2001, vol. 21; Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3; www.straty.pl, access 12 November 2018.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Powałkiewicz Antoni**, born on 13 February 1896 at Daleszyce, son of Franciszek and Katarzyna née Furmanek, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer-carter, resident of Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Antoni Powałkiewicz helped people of Jewish nationality (names unknown). He probably harboured them and co-organised their departure from Daleszyce, for which he was arrested on 26 September 1942, and sentenced on 6 May 1943, by the Special Court in Kielce to three years in prison. The seven months of pre-trial detention were recognised as part of the prison term. His horse and cart were confiscated. Initially, Powałkiewicz served his sentence in a prison in Kielce, and then on 5 November 1943 he was transferred to the prison in Strzelce Opolskie, from where on 11 November 1943 he was transported to the Blechhammer camp (camp inmate number 1748/43). Due to broken ribs, he was declared unfit for work and on 8 December 1943 he was transferred to the penal prison at Będzin (prisoner register number there: 240/43). There is no further information about his fate.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Kielce*, R. 137/22; APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 1138, *Powałkiewicz Antoni*, p. 91; *ibid*, 1146, p. 24.–242.

**Authors:** Edyta Krężołek, Tomasz Gonet

**Prasoł Władysław**, born on 18 June 1907 at Tryńcza, son of Jan and Zofia née Zalop, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Józefa née Nykiel, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Tryńcza, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From September 1942, Władysław Prasoł gave shelter to five Jewish people from Tarnów, Jarosław and Sieniawa (including Henryk Schmidt) on his farm in the village of Tryńcza. On 13 April 1943, the Germans searched the farm. The hiding Jews were shot on the spot, and Władysław Prasoł was arrested and detained in a prison at Przeworsk. He was held there until the end of April 1943. He died in unknown circumstances.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, IPN Rz 191/549, OKBZpNP in Rzeszów, *Prześladowanie ludności polskiej za pomoc Żydom*, *Relacja Józefy Prasoł*.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Pruchniewicz Józef**, born on 14 March 1887 at Biecz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation he lived at Biecz, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Józef Pruchniewicz, with his wife Maria and daughters Jadwiga and Helena, lived in Biecz during the German occupation. They sheltered a Jewish family of four: married couple, Jehuda and Tireana Lieb Bloum, with their daughter Reizel (later Shoshana Sheinman) and their relative Mosze Kuflik. The Jews were hiding with the Polish family between December 1942 and November 1943 in a stable, in a specially constructed hiding place in a haystack. In November 1943, Józef Pruchniewicz received a warning that the Germans were planning a search of his premises, so the Jews moved to another place. It was suggested that Józef move to nearby Turza and wait until the end of the war there. However, he chose not to do so as he did not want to endanger his family. On the morning of 14 March 1944, a friend came to the Pruchniewicz house with a warning that Józef should flee, because a warrant for his arrest had been issued in the town hall after the Gestapo had been informed by one of the neighbours that Jews were hiding at the Pruchniewicz farm. Józef decided to stay at home because he was aware that if the Germans did not find him there, this would expose his entire family to certain death. Later that same day, before noon, two Gestapo men arrived at Józef Pruchniewicz's house, beat him, and then took him, chained, to the Gestapo headquarters in Jasło. Some time after his arrest, the Germans displayed a list of those shot, which included Józef Pruchniewicz. He was probably taken to the wood at Warzyce on 17 March 1944, and murdered there along with other prisoners. His body rests in one of the mass graves.

On 26 October 2008, Maria and Józef Pruchniewicz were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, IPN Rz 191/549, OKBZpNP in Rzeszów, *Prześladowanie ludności polskiej za pomoc Żydom*; AIPN Rz, S 16/81, *Zbrodnie popełnione na terenie Biecza*, *Protokół przesłuchania Władysława Wójcikiewicza*, p. 4, *Protokół przesłuchania Franciszka Wójcikiewicza*, p. 10–11; Account of Helena Pruchniewicz from June 2006, typescript, in the collection of the Wędrychowicz family at Biecz; Survivors Of The Shoah Visual His-

tory Foundation, 40627-13, recording of the testimony of Mosze Kuflik from 5 February 1998 – a copy of the recording in the collection of in the collection of Michał Kalisz; USC Biecz, *Księgi zgonów*; *Muzeum Regionalne* (Regional Museum) in Biecz, A, typescript, *Spis wydarzeń martyrologicznych w latach II wojny światowej z terenu Biecza i okolic. Ludność Biecza przed i po okupacji*, no pagination

**Bibliography:** M. Kalisz, E. Rączy, *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu gorlickiego podczas okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2015, pp. 81–83.

**Author:** Michał Kalisz

**Prześlak Jan**, born on 16 June 1889 in Cracow, son of Julian and Wiktoria née Hemel, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Helena née Topor-Kamińska, head of a school, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Jaworzno, Chrzanów Landkreis, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province.

**Prześlak née Topor-Kamińska Helena**, born on 9 September 1884 at Darachów, daughter of Jan and Kamilla née Czechowicz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Jan Prześlak, teacher of Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Jaworzno, Chrzanów Landkreis, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In mid-July 1942, Jan and Helena Prześlak sheltered about a dozen Jews (including the Paruzel or Paryzel and Jungier family) who were looking for help during the final liquidation of the Jewish community in Jaworzno. The information about the harbouring of Jews in the school at Stara Huta soon reached the local Gestapo station, probably as a result of denunciation. The Prześlaks were arrested on the night of 12 July 1942. From the Gestapo headquarters at Jaworzno, they were first taken to Mysłowice[51], and then transported to KL Auschwitz. Helena Prześlak was brought to the camp on 26 August 1942 in a transport from Katowice (camp inmate number 18444). No such detailed information about Jan Prześlak has survived. The Prześlak couple died in the camp. The death certificate of Helena Prześlak quoted infection as the cause of death on 23 September 1942, stated by the camp doctor. According to camp documents, Jan Prześlak died on 10 September 1942 of a myocardial infarction.

**Sources:** AIPN Ka, S 58/02/Zn, *Akta śledztwa w sprawie zbrodni wojennej w lipcu 1942 r. w Jaworznie polegającej na bezprawnym pozbawieniu wolności Heleny i Jana Prześlaków. Akt zgonu Heleny Prześlak wystawiony 30 IX 1942 r.,* p. 8 (document from APMA-B); *ibid*, *Spis kobiet zmarłych w obozie*, p. 7 (document from APMA-B).

[51] The list of prisoners of the *Polizei Ersatz-Gefängnis* (Substitute Police Prison) at Mysłowice, in the documents concerning August 1942, includes the name of Johan Prześla, which may indicate that this was Jan Prześlak.

**Bibliography:** Namysło A., *Tak się po cichu szeptało. Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?”... Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło

**Psioda Jan**, born in 1868 at Dobrków, son of Wojciech and Agata née Święder, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Jaworze Dolne, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Psioda née Ryba Wiktoria**, born on 11 February 1871, daughter of Józef and Aniela, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Jaworze Dolne, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kałuża Maria**, born on 30 September 1916 at Jaworze Dolne, daughter of Jan and Józefa née Psioda, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, Jaworze Dolne, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Kałuża Jan**, born on 4 December 1886 at Jaworze Dolne, son of Józef and Aniela née Maduzia, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Jaworze Dolne, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The Kałuża family, parents and nine children, lived at Jaworze Dolne. During the war, five of the siblings were away from home. Daughter Maria lived with her grandparents Jan and Wiktoria Psioda in the vicinity of the family home. The mother stayed with the family at Jaworze Górne. Jan Kałuża was known for his friendly attitude towards Jews. He made a dugout in the barn, where Jews hiding in the surrounding forests found emergency help. The family, and in particular Jan Kałuża with his daughter Stefania, provided shelter and help for their neighbour Salomon Kampf, who survived the war. Apart from him, the following people were hiding with the Kałużas: Salomea Schönwetter (Szynfet) with her children Marian and Zofia (they originated from Brzostek); Fisch, a baker from Tarnów; a judge from Cracow; and a man named Zucker. The former four certainly survived the war. Józef Kałuża (son of Jan) arranged ‘Aryan’ papers for three siblings named Thau who had escaped from the ghetto in Pilzno. However, they were caught and murdered. Roman Thau was also hiding with Józef Kałuża from the winter of 1942 until the end of the war. On 19 or 23 February 1944, having been denounced by Wiktor Piekos, criminal policemen led by Jakub Pataląg, the station commandant, German *gendarmes*, and ‘navy blue’ policemen rounded up the houses of Jan and Józefa Kałuża, Józef Kałuża, and Jan and Wiktoria Psioda. The Germans searched all rooms, looking for Jews. They failed to find Salomon Kampf who was hiding at Kałużas or Roman Thau, hidden in the chimney of Józef Kałuża’s house. However, they found Mendel Eckstein from Strzegocice (Salomon Kampf’s brother-in-law) at the Psiodas’. He was shot together with the hosts and Maria Kałuża. The Poles were buried in the cemetery at Dobrków, and the body of the Jew

was buried in woods. After the war, he was exhumed by the family. After this incident, Salomon Kampf was hiding in the forest and used to come to the Kałużas for food. Jan Kałuża died in 1945, Józefa Kałuża in 1979.

On 12 February 1992, Jan Kałuża, Józefa Kałuża, Józef Kałuża, Maria Kałuża, Jan Psioda and Wiktoria Psioda were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** USC Pilzno, *Księgi zgonów*; APRz, *Urząd Wojewódzki, Biuro Informacji i Propagandy*, 61; AIPN Rz, II Ds. 4/70, *Akta w sprawie zastrzelenia w Jaworzu Dolnym małżeństwa Psiodów, Marii Kałuży i Józefa Ryby*; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/1427, *Sprawa rodziny Kałuża i Psioda*; *ibid*, 349/24/1131; BAL, *Kopia materiałów GKBZH*, B 162/7463.

**Bibliography:** Bieda T., *Assistance to Jewish Population in South-Eastern Poland*, materials for the scientific session of GKBZH, Warsaw 14–17 April 1983, pp. 5; Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1987, pp. 36, 50, 63, 67; "Biuletyn GKBZHwP", 1967, vol. 16, pp. 161; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 278; Datner S., *Las sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw, 1968, pp. 92; Iranek-Osmecki K., *Kto ratuje jedno życie. Polacy i Żydzi 1939–1945*, London 1968, pp. 277; Kałuski M., *Wypełniali przykazanie miłosierdzia*. *Polski Kościół i polscy katolicy wobec holocaustu*, Warsaw 2000, pp. 137, 142; *List of Poles Killed Helping Jews During the Holocaust*, http://www.holocaustforgotten.com/list.htm, access 20 December 2018; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 20 December 2018; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4043968, access 20 December 2018; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, pp. 415; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 159.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

## R

**Radulski Zygmunt**, born on 4 June 1923 at Wolanów, son of Marian and Marianna née Gregier, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wolanów, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Zygmunt Radulski was arrested on 6 January 1942, by the German *Gendarmerie* for helping to transport Jewish people (names unknown). He was detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. Probably one of the German courts sentenced him to a fine of 1,000 zlotys (converted to 100 days imprisonment if not collectable). He was released from prison on 25 April 1942. His further fate remains unknown.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, R-139, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Zygmunta Radulskiego*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

---

**Radziejowska**[52] **Lucyna Władysława**, born on 24 June 1899 at Popowo, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, teacher, resident of Kolonia Płatkownica, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Lucyna Radziejowska**, together with her daughter aged 12, harboured a Jewish woman (name unknown) from Warsaw and her son (aged 15) in her farm buildings. In the first days of July 1943, the German *Gendarmerie*, most probably as a result of denunciation, arrested Lucyna Władysława Radziejowska. Initially, she was detained at Sokołów Podlaski, and then transferred to Pawiak prison in Warsaw. On 5 October 1943, she was sent to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 64478), where she died of typhus on 20 March 1944. The Jews she had helped were probably murdered.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1031, OKBZpNP – IPN w Białymstoku, *Akta w sprawie udzielania pomocy obywatelom polskim narodowości żydowskiej w czasie okupacji hitlerowskiej*; APMA-B, RO/10, *Materiały Ruchu Oporu*, vol. 14, pp. 18, no. 31065.

**Bibliography:** Bartniczak M., *Grądy i Komorowo 1941–1944. Z dziejów Stalagu 324 i 333*, Warsaw 1978, pp. 265, 295; Bartoszewski W., *Warszawski pierścień śmierci*, Warsaw 1970, pp. 280—281; Kałuski M., *Wypełniali przykazanie miłosierdzia. Polski Kościół i polscy katolicy wobec holocaustu*, Warsaw 2000, pp. 142; Monkiewicz W., Kowalczyk J., *Pomoc Żydom w regionie białostockim podczas II wojny światowej*, "Studia Podlaskie" 1989, vol. 2, pp. 375; *Słownik uczestniczek walki o niepodległość Polski 1939–1945. Poległe i zmarłe w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, Warsaw 1988; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, pp. 109.

**Author:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk

---

**Radzik Stanisław**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, no trade, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łużna, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisław Radzik and his wife Maria sheltered Jewish people: three sisters from the Wymisner family and two men. In the interwar period, Radzik undertook seasonal jobs for the

[52] She is listed as Radziejewska Lucyna in the APMA-B documents.

Wymisner family. In the summer of 1943, a group of Gestapo members, accompanied by members of the 'navy blue' police from Łużna (including the commandant of the police station named Sztukowski and a *posterunkowy* named Januchowski). The Gestapo and police surrounded Radziks' house and then conducted a search. Two women managed to escape. Stanisław Radzik and the Jews remaining in the house were arrested. They were marched to the 'navy blue' police station at Łużna, and then taken to the Jewish cemetery at Gorlice. They were shot there by the Germans.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, IPN Rz 191/549, *Prześladowanie ludności polskiej za pomoc Żydom*.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Rak Helena**, born in 1922, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Rak Stefan**, born in 1910, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From June 1943, the Rak family harboured a Jewish couple in their own home: Salomon Markowicz and his wife Rozalia Markowicz-Kissin. The Raks also helped Helena Parnes and her brother. For a year and a half, these people could count on receiving food and other essential items from them. Moreover, Stefan Rak maintained good contact with numerous Jewish people he knew and assured them of his readiness to help. At an unspecified time, the apartment was searched by the Schutzpolizei. No hiding people were found during the search. Due to this fact, the Germans took Stefan and Helena for interrogation to the Gestapo. After one day, the Rak siblings returned from the interrogation with visible signs of a severe beating, but they did not turn in the people hiding in their apartment.

On 24 February 1988, members of the Rak family were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/3801, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 608; Altman T., *Przeciw antypolskiej kampanii*, "Życie Częstochowy" 27 April 1968, pp. 6; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4044109, access 4 December 2014.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

**Raszeja Franciszek**, born in 1896 at Chełmno, Doctor of Medicine, university professor, head of the orthopaedic ward at the Polish Red Cross Hospital at Smolna Street in Warsaw, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Franciszek Raszeja provided medical aid for Jewish people in the Warsaw ghetto. He was murdered on 21 July 1942 in the ghetto at Chłodna Street, while providing medical assistance to the sister of Dr Albert Szulberg (name unknown), who had come to Warsaw from Lvov. Dr Kazimierz Pollak was probably shot along with him.

On 11 April 2000, Franciszek Raszeja was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AAN, *Komitet Dla Upamiętnienia Polaków Ratujących Żydów*, 600, *Relacja Ireny Kozickiej*; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2432, *Sprawa Franciszka Raszei*; YVIA, M.31.2/8888, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, pp. 55–56; Datner S., *Las sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1968, pp. 88; Ernest S., *O wojnie wielkich Niemiec z Żydami Warszawy 1939–1943*, Warsaw 2003, pp. 189; Ciesielska M., *Raszeja Franciszek*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-raszeja-franciszek, access 17 December 2018; Kaczyńska A., *Obok piekła*, Gdańsk 1993, pp. 49; Kann M., *Niebo nieznane*, Warsaw 1964, pp. 60; Sakowska R., *Dwa etapy. Hitlerowska polityka eksterminacji Żydów w oczach ofiar. Szkic historyczny i dokumenty*, Wrocław 1986, pp. 20; Sakowska R., *Ludzie z dzielnicy zamkniętej. Z dziejów Żydów w Warszawie w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej: październik 1939 – marzec 1943*, Warsaw 1993, pp. 237; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 2nd ed., Cracow 1969, pp. 817; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, pp. 407.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Rembas Szczepan**, born on 24 December 1907 at Rusocice, carpenter, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Chodaków, Sochaczew Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Szczepan Rembas helped Jewish people (the names or the form of help provided are not known), for which he was arrested at Chodaków, and then on 27 January 1944, he was deported to KL Stutthof by the Białystok Sipo (camp inmate number 30759). He was transferred to KL Mauthausen on 14 March 1944. His further fate remains unknown.

**Sources:** AMS, *Konzentrationlager Stutthof*, I-III-53678. *Karta personalna*.

**Author:** Barbara Męczykowska

**Rębiś née Łukasik Anna**, born on 10 January 1886, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Józef, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Połomeja, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Rębiś Jan**, born on 13 February 1913, son of Józef and Anna née Łukasik, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Połomeja, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Rębiś Józef**, born on 8 February 1882, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Anna née Łukasik, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Połomeja, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Rębiś Karol**, born on 25 March 1924, son of Józef and Anna née Łukasik, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Połomeja, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Rębiś Władysław**, born on 15 June 1906, son of Józef and Anna née Łukasik, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Latoszyn, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Rębiś Wiktoria**, born on 10 September 1919, daughter of Józef and Anna née Łukasik, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, no trade, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Połomeja, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Rębiś Zofia**, born on 1 February 1916, daughter of Józef and Anna née Łukasik, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, no trade, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Połomeja Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Gawryś Feliks**, born on 1 January 1920, son of Karol and Maria née Dziurkowska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Połomeja, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Miela née Sroka Zofia**, born on 19 March 1880, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Połomeja, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 1942, the Rębiś family (together with Feliks Gawryś, Wiktoria's fiancé who lived with them) harboured at least ten Jewish people on their farm (the names are not known; the harboured Jews came from Cracow, Tarnów and Lvov). Moreover, they prepared

a shelter for twelve members of the Jewish Buchner family in farm buildings belonging to their neighbour Zofia Miela. From December 1942, only eight people were hiding on Miela's farm, as four family members had left the hiding place and departed in an unknown direction. In the early morning of 9 September 1943, a troop of *gendarmes* and Gestapo, accompanied by five members of the 'navy blue' police from the police station at Dębica, arrived at Połomeja. The Germans were probably brought in by a Jewish woman, who had been violently coerced to indicate the place where the Jews were harboured. The Germans shot Anna Rębiś and her children: Zofia, Wiktoria and Karol in the farm yard. Józef Rębiś and Feliks Gawryś were brutally beaten and then shot. The Jews who were hiding with the Rębiś were also murdered, except for one person who managed to escape. After the murder, the Germans plundered any movable property from the Rębiś buildings. On the same day, Władysław Rębiś, who lived outside the family home in nearby Latoszyn, was also arrested. He was detained in a jail at Dębica, located in the building of the local court. He was held in the jail for three months. During that time, he was questioned four times by the Gestapo regarding the harbouring of Jews by his parents. Władysław Rębiś was brutally beaten during the interrogations. After his release from detention, he spent several months under German surveillance. Of the Rębis family living at Połomeja, only Jan managed to survive because he was away from home at the time of the murder. Warned by the inhabitants of Połomeja, he remained in hiding from the Germans until the end of their occupation. On the day of the Rębiś murder, the Jews hiding at Miela's house left in an unknown direction. On 14 September 1943, the Germans returned to Połomeja. This time they went to the house of Zofia Miela, whom they shot.

On 9 February 2010, the Rębiś family were awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, S 37/06/Zn, *Akta główne w sprawie zabójstwa w Połomi Polaków dokonanego przez funkcjonariuszy państwa niemieckiego*. *Relacja Janiny Baryczy z d. Rębiś*; USC Pilzno, *Księgi zgonów z Połomi*.

**Bibliography:** *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 44–45, 62.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Rogińska Janina**, born on 27 January 1910, ethnic origin: Polish, seamstress, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Węgrów, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From mid-1942, Janina Rogińska with her daughter Barbara (aged 12), harboured over a dozen Jewish people at their place of residence at the then Rucheńska Street (including: Moszko Ptak from Węgrów, Józef Frydman from Wyszków, Rosenberg, and the Jęczmień family of three, with their son Chaim). The owner of the house named Kisieliński was aware that Janina Rogińska was harbouring Jewish people. Fearing the consequences in

case this ever came to light, he repeatedly asked her to stop her assistance. The harbouring of the Jews continued for almost a year, until 15 June 1943. According to the testimony of Rogińska's daughter made after the war, one of the town's residents denounced her. As a result of a search carried out on the farm where Janina Rogińska lived, the Jews harboured by her were found. Rogińska was arrested and tortured by German *gendarmes*, and then shot. The harboured Jews were also shot. The *gendarmes* also intended to shoot Barbara Rogińska, but thanks to the intercession of the inhabitants of Węgrów, who explained that the child had nothing to do with her mother's activities, the *gendarmes* gave in. The owner of the house in which Janina Rogińska lived was working outside the house on the day of the raid and, on hearing about what happened in its buildings, fled. Fearing for his life, he remained in hiding until the end of the German occupation.

On 13 September 1989, Janina Rogińska and her daughter Barbara Suchodolska née Rogińska were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/591, *Pismo Barbary Suchodolskiej skierowane do Urzędu Rady Ministrów w sprawie przyznania ww. i jej matce Medalu „Sprawiedliwy wśród Narodów Świata"*; AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/892, *Akta w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych na terenie pow. Węgrów w latach 1939–1944*; *ibid*, IPN Bi, 1/893, *Akta podręczne w sprawach dotyczących zbrodni popełnionych na terenie byłego pow. Węgrów w latach 1941–1944*; USC Wyszków.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 617; *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, vol. 1, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warsaw 2018, pp. 491.

**Author:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk

---

**Rosłaniec Stanisław**, born on 13 April 1887 at Czestuniewo, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisław Rosłaniec harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which he was arrested in Warsaw by the Sipo Warschau, and then on 24 May 1944, he was deported to KL Stutthof concentration camp (camp inmate number 35940). He died in the camp on 15 December 1944. Heart illness and general exhaustion of the body were quoted as the cause of his death.

**Sources:** AMS, *Konzentrationlager Stutthof*, I-III-53958. *Karta personalna*.

**Author:** Barbara Męczykowska

---

**Rówiński Franciszek**, born in 1888 at Łosie, son of Jan and Rozalia née Brońska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, resident of Łosie, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Franciszek Rówiński lived with his stepdaughter Karolina Cichońska at Łosie. Between February and April 1944, they harboured two Jews: Grosser, who originated from Łosie, and Dawid Mendel from Ropa. It was probably as a result of denunciation that the German *Gendarmerie* from Gorlice found out about their presence. On 6 April 1944 at 5.00 a.m., the Germans, together with four 'navy blue' policemen from the police station at Ropa, and a member of the so-called village watch, came to the Polish family. The *gendarmes* beat Karolina Cichońska and then began searching the premises. The moment the Germans found the Jews in the hideout in the barn, Karolina, unattended by anyone, jumped out of the window. Despite a chase, the woman managed to escape. Franciszek Rówiński, whom the Germans also arrested, was taken to Gorlice. He was probably shot as a hostage at Ulaszowice (now a part of the town of Jasło) in July or August 1944.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, IPN Rz 354/104, *Sąd Okręgowy w Jaśle*, *Akta w sprawie Franciszka Wencla*, *Protokół przesłuchania Augustyn Karoliny*, p. 87–88; *ibid*, IPN Rz, 354/103, *Akta w sprawie Franciszka Wencla*, *Protokół rozprawy głównej z dnia 12 X 1949 r.*, p. 10–11; Manuscript of Idzi Kulka, no date, no pagination, manuscript, copy in the author's collection; *ibid*, IPN Rz 191/252, OKŚZpNP, *Ankiety GKBZH w Polsce*, *Represje na ludności żydowskiej przed utworzeniem getta – pow. Gorlice*, p. 3–4; *ibid*, 191/241, *Ankiety GKBZH w Polsce*, *Arrest pow. Gorlice*, p. 71–72; Kowalski T., *Polityka eksterminacyjna okupanta hitlerowskiego wobec ludności powiatu gorlickiego w latach 1939–1945*, typescript in the collection of AIPN in Rzeszów, pp. 16; USC Ropa, *Księga zgonów*; Account of Tadeusz Dwojak of 8 November 2011, in the author's collection; Account of Kazimierz Data of 20 March 2012, in the author's collection.

**Bibliography:** Kalisz M., Rączy E., *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu gorlickiego podczas okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2015, pp. 84–85; Dusza L., *Kryptonim „Nadleśnictwo 14". Z dziejów konspiracji w Gorlickiem*, Warsaw 1981, pp. 116.

**Author:** Michał Kalisz

---

**Rogozińska née Leśniak Maria**, resident of Wierbka, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Rogoziński Piotr**, born ca. 1940, son of Maria, resident of Wierbka, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Maria Rogozińska harboured two Jewish people at her place of residence (a woman named Berlicka aka Berlińska aka Perlińska and a young man, whose name is not known), and also members of an underground resistance organisation. As a result of a search carried out on the farm by the German *Gendarmerie*, the Jewish people were arrested and shot near the house. Two Poles, Piotr Sandra and Piotr Podgórski, were also shot. The circumstanc-

es in which the Germans found out about the hiding Jews remain unknown. During the search, Maria Rogozińska and her children (Piotr, Maria and Helena) were not at home. Then, alerted about the events that had taken place on her farm, she tried unsuccessfully to find a hiding place for herself and her children. She left her daughters at a nearby factory and then probably went to her home. On the same day in the evening she was arrested together with her minor son Piotr and detained in the house of the village headman. The next day, about 12 January 1943, she was taken from there to the castle in Pilica, where a Gendarmerie unit was stationed. There is no detailed information available about the circumstances in which the arrest took place. Maria Rogozińska and her son Piotr were shot at the castle in Pilica.

On 23 May 2004, Maria Rogozińska was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** BAL, B 162, 8735, p. 1–200; AIPN Kr, *Akta OKBZH w Krakowie*, Ds. 32/69, AAP, *Rozstrzelanie Marii Rogozińskiej w Pilicy zamku*, p. 182–184, 196–202, 206–207; YVIA, M.31.2/10255, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, pp. 56; Datner S., *Las sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1968, pp. 92; Datner S., *Niektóre dane o zbrodniach hitlerowskich na Polakach ratujących Żydów*, "Biuletyn GKBZHwP", vol. 16, pp. 161; "Biuletyn Wojewódzkiej Komisji Historycznej ZBOWiD w Katowicach" 1986, no. 6, pp. 69; Kałuski M., *Wypełniali przykazanie miłosierdzia*. *Polski Kościół i polscy katolicy wobec holocaustu*, Warsaw 2000, pp. 142; Samsonowska K., *Dramat we wsi Wierbka i jego dalszy ciąg na zamku w Pilicy* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?"... Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009, pp. 125–132; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 2nd ed., Cracow 1969, pp. 833, 837; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, pp. 413; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 201; Placha A., *Rodzina Rogozińskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-rogozinskich, access 23 March 2019.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Roguska Helena**, born on 3 July 1918 at Jaczew, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, daughter of Stanisław and Zofia, during the period of Nazi German occupation housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Leśniki, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Helena and her husband Marian Roguski helped their friends, the Rotstein family, whom they gave food. In early 1943, during the liquidation of the ghetto, the Rotsteins escaped and found shelter with Helena and Marian. The latter hid their friends in one of the farm buildings. The Rotsteins stayed there until August 1944.

During the German occupation, the Roguski family also harboured another Jewish family: Adam, Jadwiga and Henryk Rajner, and also Szymon Palma and his parents. The Germans, informed about the people in hiding, arrested Helena, who, despite being tortured, did not turn anyone in. All the Jews managed to escape and survive, and after the war they emigrated to the United States and Argentina.

On 16 June 1992, Helena and Marian Roguski were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/5305, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4035242, access 17 December 2015.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

---

**Rusiński Zbigniew**, born on 16 February 1930 at Brzeżany, son of Antoni and Kazimiery, ethnic origin: Polish, pupil, member of the *Związek Harcerstwa Polskiego*[53], during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Brzeżany, Brzeżany Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Between July 1941 and June 1944, he was a member of the Brzeżany Troop of the *ZHP*, which reported organisationally to the Brzeżany Battalion of the AK underground resistance. Zbigniew Rusiński acted as a liaison: he delivered letters, newsletters, reports to the HQ, to points of contact, and to designated persons. As a member of the *Szare Szeregi*, he took part in minor sabotage operations and in organising food for the ghetto people. Thanks to his good knowledge of his town and the surrounding villages, he was able to deliver the smuggled food quickly and safely. His mission was facilitated by a good command of the Ukrainian language. In June 1943, Zbigniew Rusiński participated in delivering food into the ghetto. The pre-arranged transfer point was located in a dairy and in the 'Kona' photo shop split by the ghetto wall. During the fourth delivery of food products, a Ukrainian policeman shot Rusiński in the head. The seriously injured young scout fell on the side of the ghetto, where the Jews cooperating with him, Dr Feld and Robinek, took care of him. He was given first aid, his wound was dressed and he was hidden in the basement of a local synagogue. After three or four days, he was smuggled out of the ghetto because the Gestapo and the *Gendarmerie* began searching for him. Until his recovery, he lived in Lvov with Korański at Krawiecka Street. After two months he returned to Brzeżany.

[53] *Związek Harcerstwa Polskiego* (ZHP; Polish Scouting and Guiding Association) was illegal according to the German occupation laws. It continued to operate as part of the underground resistance organisation, loyal to the exiled Polish Government in London, codenamed *Szare Szeregi* (literally *Grey Ranks*). (Translator's note)

On 22 October 1981, Zbigniew Rusiński was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/2145, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 628.

**Author:** Paweł Niewiński

---

**Ryba Józef**, born on 25 January 1921, son of Kajetan and Katarzyna née Świątek, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Jaworze Dolne, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 1942, Józef Ryba fed about 30 Jewish people hiding in the forest in the vicinity of Jaworze Dolne and Jaworze Górne (including: Salomon Schleim, Sura and Anna Kampf, Mendel Ekstern, Roman Hau, Moniek Wulweg and the Szynfert family, and also the Schönwetter couple with their children, and the Bochner and Łan family). Moreover, from the summer of 1942, he sheltered four Jews (a woman named Szynfert with her children Zofia and Marian, and a woman named Reichow). The Szynfert family was brought to Józef Ryba by a resident of Brzostek named Piłat. This family used Ryba's help until February 1944. The Jewish woman named Reichow was harboured for a short time, because she had 'Aryan' documents and using these she left to work in Germany. On 19 February 1944, members of the criminal police from Dębica, led by the station commander Jakub Pataląg, along with the German *Gendarmerie* from Dębica, Brzostek, Jodłowa and Pilzno, as well as members of the 'navy blue' police from the stations at Jodłowa and Pilzno, carried out a manhunt in the villages of Jaworze Dolne, Jaworze Górne and Gorzejowa. The aim of the manhunt was to catch the Jews hiding in that area and the Poles who were helping them. In the morning of 19 February 1944[54], three Germans and three members of the 'navy blue' police entered Ryba's house. They conducted a search, which was unsuccessful because the Jews were hiding in a nearby forest at the time. Nevertheless, Józef Ryba was arrested, tortured, and then shot at the chapel at Jaworze Górne and buried there. The Jews he was harbouring survived the German occupation.

On 9 February 2010, Józef Ryba was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, II Ds. 4/70, *Akta w sprawie rozstrzelania w Jaworzu Dolnym Żydów i ukrywających ich Polaków*.

---

[54] Quoted from: USC Pilzno and the decision to discontinue the investigation of the OKBZH of 20 September 1971. Another date of death: 23 February 1943 [in:] *The Encyclopedia of the Righteous Among the Nations. Rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust. Poland*, ed. S. Bender, S. Krakowski, Jerusalem 2004.

**Bibliography:** *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warsaw 2006, pp. 901, 937; Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 85; *The Encyclopedia of the Righteous Among the Nations. Rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust. Poland*, ed. S. Bender, S. Krakowski, Jerusalem 2004; *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydow w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, vol. 2, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warsaw 2018, pp. 440.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Rybka Wacław**, born on 18 March 1910, son of Jan and Katarzyna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Chełm, Chełm Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the autumn of 1942, the Germans marched a group of about 100 Jewish people through the village of Bukowa Mała towards Włodawa. Two women who had previously lived in the village of Wólka Okopska escaped from this group. One of them was Irena (Ita, according to some records) Finkel, and the other was her sister (name unknown). They were helped by the Kędzierawski family, who decided to harbour the fugitives. In the winter of 1942/1943, Wacław Rybka, an acquaintance of Władysław Kędzierawski, decided to take Irena Finkel to his home in Chełm "for greater safety". The woman stayed with him until the spring of 1943, when she moved to a miller in Włodawa. Shortly thereafter, Wacław Rybka was arrested by the Germans and imprisoned in Chełm. His arrest was probably caused by denunciation by one of the neighbours, who accused Rybka of helping Jews. Rybka was imprisoned in Chełm for several months; he escaped in June or July 1944 during the bombing of the building by the Soviet Air Force. The Finkel sisters survived the war and emigrated to Israel. Wacław Rybka continued to live in Chełm until his death on 22 July 1984.

**Sources:** AIPN Lublin OKL/S. 2/00/Zn, vol. 9, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Danuty Rybki z d. Kędzierawskiej, 16 II 1990 r.*; *Kopia protokołu dotycząca uwięzienia Wacława Rybki, sporządzonego w Zarządzie Gminnym w Sawinie, 5 XII 1949 r.*, pp. 1625; USC Chełm, *Księga zgonów za 1984 r., Akt zgonu Wacława Rybki*.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

---

**Rydel Tadeusz Piotr**, born on 4 November 1924 at Jeziorowce, son of Jan, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, forestry worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Rudy, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Zawodnik Jan Stanisław**, born in 1876 at Śmietanki, son of Grzegorz and Marianna née Lenarczyk, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Śmietanki, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Drąg Władysław**, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Janów, Kozienice County, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Tadeusz Piotr Rydel, Jan Stanisław Zawodnik and Władysław Drąg were arrested by members of the German *Gendarmerie* from the Kozienice station and brought to the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom on 11 August 1943. Their arrest was due to fact that they sheltered Jewish people (including Joel Littman). Tadeusz Piotr Rydel was sentenced to death by the Special Court in Radom, probably in September 1943. General Governor Hans Frank applied the right of pardon to the convict, changing the sentence into one year of imprisonment. Rydel was released from prison on 20 June 1944. Jan Stanisław Zawodnik, however, died of myocarditis in the prison in Radom. There is no information about the fate of Władysław Drąg.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, R-115; *ibid*, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Tadeusza Rydla*; *ibid*, Z-324, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Jana Zawodnika*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

---

**Rydzewski Antoni**, born ca. 1904, ethnic origin: Polish, single, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Budy Stawiskie, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Antoni Rydzewski, with his brother Józef and his family, harboured eleven Jewish people from nearby Stawiska (including: Fajwel Chankiewicz, Fajwel Kadisz with two sons, and the Melczak family – Abram, Mendel, Szifra, Socher, Fajba) at their farm. In 1943 (exact date unknown), German *gendarmes* from the station at Stawiska raided Rydzewskis' buildings. It was probably one of the local peasants who indicated the place where the Jews were sheltered. Apart from the harboured Jews, only Antoni Rydzewski and his brother's children were on the farm that day, but the children escaped in time. Józef Rydzewski and his wife were at the market in Łomża. Antoni Rydzewski was brutally beaten by German gendarmes and then shot. The Jews he harboured were also killed.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/771, *Akta główne w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez żandarmów z posterunku w Stawiskach k. Kolna* – vol. 1; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/773, *Akta podręczne w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez żandarmów z posterunku w Stawiskach k. Kolna*; AŻIH, 301/1997, *Relacje z czasów Zagłady*, *relacja Szymona Datnera* (also in the collection of OBEP IPN w Białymstoku).

**Bibliography:** Engelking B., *Jest taki piękny słoneczny dzień… Losy Żydów szukających ratunku na wsi polskiej 1942–1945*, Warsaw 2011, pp. 173; Krysiak M.P., *Oni częstowali nas macą, a my ich chlebem*, "Zeszyty Kolneńskie" 2009, no. 4, pp. 109–114; *Mogli powiedzieć nie*, "Kontakty" 1987, no. 39 (363), pp. 6; Monkiewicz W., *Za cenę życia. O ratowaniu Żydów w Białostockiem w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Białostoccy Żydzi*, ed. A. Dobroński, W. Monkiewicz, vol. 2, Białystok 1997, pp. 170; Monkiewicz W., Kowalczyk J., *Pomoc Żydom w regionie białostockim podczas II wojny światowej*, "Studia Podlaskie" 1989, vol. 2, pp. 368; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo łomżyńskie*, Warsaw 1985, pp. 24.

**Authors:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk, Tomasz Gonet

**Rydzyński Ignacy**, born on 14 October 1909, no information is available about his parents or place of birth.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Ignacy Rydzyński was arrested on 24 July 1942 in Sieradz for supplying Jews (names unknown) with food products. Between 24 July and 14 August 1942, he was held in the Gestapo jail in Sieradz. On 14 August 1942, he was handed over to the criminal police in Łódź. His further fate is not known.

**Sources:** APŁ, *Zakłady Karne w Łodzi* (no. 198), 9.

**Author:** Zofia Trębacz

## S

**Samojedny Jan**, born in 1880, religion: Roman Catholic, ethnic origin: Polish, husband of Maria, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Głogów Małopolski, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Samojedna Maria**, born on 14 May 1893, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Jan, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Głogów Małopolski, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 1942, Maria and Jan Samojedny harboured Mojżesz Wachtel, a Jewish man from Przewrotne, in a specially prepared hiding place in their house at Polna Street in Głogów Małopolski. A group of thirteen Germans from Rzeszów, including several German policemen, came to Głogów Małopolski on 18 February 1943. Antoni Nowacki, a member of the 'navy blue' police from Głogów Małopolski also took part in the operation at the behest of

the Germans. On the night of 18 February 1943, the Germans surrounded the Samojedny house, and then conducted a search, which resulted in discovering the prepared hiding place. However, they failed to find Mojżesz Wachtel, who had managed to escape (he was later murdered by the Germans at Raniżów). Jan Samojedny was shot dead by one of the German policemen during the search. Maria was subjected to interrogation, during which she was brutally beaten by the Germans in order to obtain information about the whereabouts of the person she was sheltering. She did not reveal any information and was shot.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, II Ds. 15/70, *Akta śledztwa w sprawie zamordowania Jana i Marii Samojednych za ukrywanie Żydów*; Account of Teofil Miazga (in the author's collection); USC Głogów Małopolski, *Księgi zgonów*.

**Bibliography:** Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 45.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Sergot Antoni**, born on 18 August 1890 at Nowy Dwór, guardsman, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Poznań, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Antoni Sergot, employed as a guard at the Posener Wach- und Schliessgesellschaft at the forced labour camp in Poznań-Junikowo, fed Jewish people imprisoned there. He was arrested for this by the Gestapo in November 1941 and imprisoned in the Fort VII camp in Poznań, where he died on 25 January 1942.

**Sources:** AMMwŻ, *Akt zgonu nr P/328/1942*, *Informacje rodziny Antoniego Sergota*; AIPN Po, OKBZH, S. 2/93/H, *Zeznanie Kazimiery Sergot złożone w dniu 24 X 1995 r.*

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

---

**Skłodowska Aleksandra**, born ca. 1862, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skłody Piotrowice, Ostrów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Skłodowska Amelia**, born in 1909, wife of Hieronim, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skłody Piotrowice, Ostrów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Skłodowska Apolonia**, daughter of Aleksandra, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skłody Piotrowice, Ostrów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Skłodowska Cecylia**, daughter of Hieronim and Amelia, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skłody Piotrowice, Ostrów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Skłodowska Irena**, daughter of Hieronim and Amelia, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skłody Piotrowice, Ostrów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Skłodowska Natalia**, daughter of Hieronim and Amelia, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skłody Piotrowice, Ostrów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Skłodowski Hieronim**, born ca. 1906, son of Aleksandra, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Amelia, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skłody Piotrowice, Ostrów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Skłodowski Leonard**, son of Hieronim and Amelia, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skłody Piotrowice, Ostrów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Skłodowski Włodzimierz**, son of Hieronim and Amelia, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skłody Piotrowice, Ostrów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The Skłodowskis harboured Jewish people (names unknown) on their farm. On 20 January 1944, *gendarmes* from the stations at Andrzejewo, Jasienica and Zaręby Kościelne conducted a search of the Skłodowskis' buildings, during which they found a hiding place that could accommodate several people. It was empty on the day of the raid. After discovering it, the gendarmes shot Hieronim Skłodowski dead. The bedridden Aleksandra Skłodowska was also shot. The remaining family members were arrested and detained in a jail at Jasienica, where they were held for about a week. After they were released from detention, they were not allowed to return to their farm. They were forced to live in the village of Skłody Średnie until the end of the German occupation.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1033, *Poczery, Pomoc Żydom*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/4, *Akta podręczne w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez żandarmów z posterunku w Andrzejewie*; *ibid*, IPN Bi 1/3 (S 2/80), *Akta w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych przez żandarmów z posterunku w Andrzejewie i Augustowie*.

**Bibliography:** Monkiewicz W., *Za cenę życia. O ratowaniu Żydów w Białostockiem w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Białostoccy Żydzi*, vol. 2, ed. A. Dobroński, W. Monkiewicz, Białystok 1997; Skłodowski D.E., *Losy mieszkańców gminy Zaremby Kościelne w latach wojny 1939–1945*, Warsaw 2004.

**Author:** Magdalena Dzienis-Todorczuk

---

**Skwira Marianna**, born in 1902, farmer, ethnic origin: Polish. During the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Świesielice, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the autumn and winter of 1942, the married couple, Franciszek and Marianna Skwir, provided help, usually on an ad hoc basis, for people hiding in the forests, including Jews who had escaped from ghettos. On 8 December 1942, the buildings of the Skwiras were surrounded by a troop of several German *gendarmes* from Górki Ciepielowskie, presumably led by a non-commissioned officer named Bierner. At the time of the police raid, Marianna was in the house with her two children, Wanda (aged 16) and a son (13), while Franciszek and their teenage daughter were outside the house. As the Germans waited in the Skwira house for the whole family to gather, at some point the Skwira children managed to run away and hide in a nearby wood. This undoubtedly saved them from death. At the end of the day, Marianna Skwira was shot, after her unsuccessful attempts to summon the children (which she was forced to do). A few days later, Wanda Skwira was captured in Pcinolas by the *gendarmes* from Górki. However, at the request of the village headman she was not executed.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN GK, 163/4, *Kwestionariusz o egzekucjach masowych i grobach masowych, Lipsko, 1 X 1945 r.*, p. 85.

**Bibliography:** Młynarczyk J.A., Piątkowski S., *Cena poświęcenia. Zbrodnie na Polakach za pomoc udzielaną Żydom w rejonie Ciepielowa*, Cracow 2007, pp. 106–108; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo radomskie*, Warsaw 1980, pp. 180; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 233.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Słapa Aleksander**, born on 5 January 1895 in Cracow, PhD, bookseller, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Aleksander Słapa was arrested by the Gestapo in Cracow on 10 November 1942 for helping Jewish people (no information about their personal details or the form of help provided is available). He was detained in the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow, and on 14 November 1942 he was taken from there to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 75700). He worked in the camp printing shop. He used this to prepare printed matter for the leaders of the camp underground resistance. In November 1944 he was transferred to the Arbeitslager Leonberg near Stuttgart, where he was held until the camp was liberated.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *mat*. 18578, *ankieta z* 3 December 2002; *Numerowy wykaz mężczyzn*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Krakowa i innych miejscowości Polski południowej 1940–1944*, vol. 2, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka,

Warsaw– Oświęcim 2002, pp. 1441; Seweryn J., *Byłem fryzjerem katów*, Warsaw 2008, pp. 173, 341.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Smugarzewska Zofia**, born on 20 November 1911, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, activist of the PPS and *Polska Armia Ludowa* (Polish People's Army), during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Zofia Smugarzewska helped Maria Rozenberg get out of the ghetto, and then obtained documents for her with the name of Maria Janowska. She rented a flat for her and directed her to a friend, an aesthetician, who gave Maria an 'Aryan' look. She also provided her with necessary products. In addition, she organised documents for people hiding at Bagno Street. She helped in escapes from the ghetto and kept in touch with the Jews who were there. Thanks to Zofia's help, Maria Rozenberg survived the war. Zofia was arrested for helping Jews. She was locked in a cellar with other people. Three days later she was recaptured by the ŻOB.

On 7 July 1983, Zofia Smugarzewska was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 668; Sacharewicz J., *Wspomnienie o Zofii Smugarzewskiej „Sprawiedliwej wśród Narodów Świata"*, "Słowo Żydowskie" 2001, no. 4, pp. 27; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4017552, access 6 March 2016.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

**Socha Rozalia**, born on 22 August 1886, daughter of Maciej and Gertruda née Nazimek, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wola Rafałowiecka (or Rafałowska), Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Rozalia Socha harboured seven Jewish people in the attic of her house (including: an unknown woman, a family of four from Albigowa, and siblings named Efroim and Rojza from Zabratówka). On the morning of 13 September 1942, in unknown circumstances, four German *gendarmes*, probably from the Łańcut and Błażowa stations, arrived at Rozalia Socha's buildings. They found the hiding Jews and shot six of them. One woman managed to escape. The owner was not at home at the time. Despite their attempts, the *gendarmes* did not manage to find her at home for the next few months. However, on 19 December

1942, they found Rozalia Socha, who was then staying with her neighbours. They arrested her, took her to her property and shot her there.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, II Ds. 13/70, *Akta w sprawie zastrzelenia w Woli Rafałowskiej kilku Żydów i Polki*; USC Wola Rafałowska, *Księgi zgonów*.

**Bibliography:** Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 45.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

**Sokołowska née Zeremba Anna**, born on 17 May 1878 at Żytomierz, daughter of Hipolit and Wilhelmina, pedagogue, teacher of Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Nowy Sącz, Nowy Sącz Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Anna Sokołowska, a widow with three children, moved to Poland in 1918, after the Russian Revolution. Initially she lived in Warsaw, then in Miechów, and from 1928 in Nowy Sącz. She was a pedagogue and teacher of Polish by education. Until 1939, she taught this subject at the *II Męskie Gimnazjum* (a secondary school for boys), the *Zawodowa Szkoła Żeńska* (vocational school for girls) and the *Gimnazjum Sióstr Niepokalanek* (a secondary school for girls). Almost from the beginning of the German occupation, Anna Sokołowska used her numerous contacts with various communities in Nowy Sącz to help Jews. With time, she became involved in underground resistance activities, first in the structures of the Polish Underground State in Nowy Sącz, and later also in the local cell of the 'Żegota' Council of Assistance to the Jews. First of all, her help was directed towards her former pupils and their families. A few days before the liquidation of the Nowy Sącz ghetto, she warned Regina Riegelhaupt-Kempińska, eight months pregnant, about the imminent danger. After the liquidation of the ghetto in Nowy Sącz, Anna Sokołowska helped the hiding Jews by finding places for them to live and hide. Her apartment at 10 Szujskiego Street became a place where Jews could find temporary shelter, until they got 'Aryan' papers or were taken illegally across the border, usually towards Hungary. Moreover, Sokołowska organised food, clothes and medicines for them. She looked after the sick and injured, and found shelter for children. Her broad and multilateral activity could not have gone unnoticed. The Gestapo arrested two young Jewish women who had been hiding in Sokołowska's apartment for a while. Following an investigation, the Germans identified Sokołowska and arrested her. However, she testified, falsely, that she did not know the women were Jewish. Due to lack of evidence, she was released. She continued her activities aimed at helping the hiding Jews. She was arrested again in 1943. This time, after the interrogation, the Germans did not release her, but sent her to KL Ravensbrück. Sokołowska fell ill due to the harsh conditions that prevailed there, her age, and work beyond her strength. The camp staff announced, as was the case in other German camps, that ill people were to report in order to be accommodated in a separate hut. She signed up on the list, unsuspectingly. The separate hut was a kind of a ruse to gather as many ill,

old and exhausted people (thus not very productive from the German point of view) in one place as possible. According to one account, she was murdered with an intracardiac injection of phenol, according to another, she was executed in a gas chamber, most likely on 23 February 1945.

On 8 September 1989, Anna Sokołowska was posthumously awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/1253, *Sprawa Anny Sokołowskiej i Anny Skotnickiej*; YVIA, M.31.2/4355, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AIPN, IPN GK, 135/67/1; *Listy transportowe więźniarek przybyłych w okresie 1–14 VI 1944 r.*

**Bibliography:** Duda T., *Eksterminacja ludności żydowskiej w Nowym Sączu w okresie II wojny światowej*, "Rocznik Sądecki" 1988–1990, no. 19, pp. 209–249; *Dzieje miasta Nowego Sącza*, vol. 1–2, ed. F. Kiryk, Cracow 1993; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 675; Samsonowska K., *Wyznaniowe gminy żydowskie i ich społeczności w województwie krakowskim (1918–1939)*, Cracow 2005; Skotnicka B., *Odnaleziona*, "Słowo Żydowskie" 2004, no. 7–8, pp. 27; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 21 December 2018; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw, 1971, pp. 348; Grądzka M., *Sokołowska Anna*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-sokolowska-anna, access 12 April 2019.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

---

**Sokół Władysław**, born on 1 March 1892 at Jarczew, son of Łukasz and Marianna née Kajda, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wilczyska, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Władysław Sokół was a farmer living in the village of Wilczyska (no information about his family status is available). At an unknown time, he decided to shelter a group of Jewish people in hiding, who included a woman named Popowska with her daughters Maria, Hanka and Danka, a married couple named Wajnberg with their children, and members of the Borochowicz family. Initially, the Jews were harboured in a shelter under the floor of the house. After some time, the Wajnberg and Borochowicz families decided to leave the hideout and move somewhere else. As a result, only Popowska and her three daughters remained with Sokół, harboured in a shelter under the barn. At an unspecified time, Danka Popowska left this group and decided to go into hiding with her fiancé Heniek. From that moment on, Sokół harboured Popowska and her two daughters. German *gendarmes* from the Żelechów station found out about this in unknown circumstances, probably by denunciation. On 10 July 1944, Władysław Sokół, Popowska, and her two daughters were arrested. After the end of the war, their common

grave was found in the manor park at Żelechów. It can be guessed that they were shot on the day of their arrest. At least one member of the Wajnberg family survived the war from among the people harboured by Sokół.

**Sources:** AIPN Lublin, OKL/Ko./Kpp. 173/70; USC Wola Mysłowska, *Księga aktów zgonu za 1948 r., Akt zgonu Władysława Sokoła nr 30/1948*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1987, pp. 71; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, Warsaw 1997, pt. 3, pp. 117.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

---

**Sot Józefa**, born on 25 April 1901, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Cudnów, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 1943 until the arrival of the Soviet Army, the Sot family from Cudnów, Michał and Józefa, and their children: Edward, Stefan, Anna and Krystyna, harboured Jacek Baum in their farm, along with Dudek Łachaman, Suchany, and four other Jews aged 20–30, whose names are not known and who originated from Kielce, Cudnów, Jedlnia Letnisko and Łódź. The Sot family selflessly gave them food and material help. The Jews were hidden in the attic of the house and in the farm buildings. The food was usually brought to the attic by the Sot children. One of the Jews, Jacek Baum, provided tailoring services in return for food and board. Medical aid was also given to another Jew, who was injured when he arrived at the Sot home. On an unspecified date, some Germans, not known by name or their police formation, came to the buildings of the Sot family in search of the harboured Jews. During this, they threatened to shoot the farmer and they severely beat Józefa Sot. Eventually, they abandoned the execution after Józefa Sot's assurances that the family was not helping Jews.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/648, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Michała i Józefę Sotów siedmiu Żydów, w tym Jacka Bayma w Cudnowie, pow. Radom w l. 1943–1945*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Józefy Sot, Radom, 17 IX 1970 r.*, p. 2–3; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Stefana Sota, Radom, 17 IX 1970 r.*, p. 8; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Anny Baran, Radom, 17 IX 1970 r.*, p. 10; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Edwarda Sota, Radom, 17 IX 1970 r.*, p. 13–14; USC Jedlnia Letnisko, *Skrócony odpis aktu zgonu nr 2/1981 (Sot Józefa)*; *ibid*, *Skrócony odpis aktu zgonu nr 51/1969 (Sot Michał)*.

**Bibliography:** Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983, pp. 457.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

**Stanisławski Zbigniew**, born on 12 June 1925 at Wągrowiec, son of Czesław, worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Poznań, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Zbigniew Stanisławski was employed by a private company located in Poznań-Antoninek, where Jews from a camp also worked as helpers. He established closer contact with a Jew, Kurt Kraus, there. At Kraus's request, he agreed for parcels to be sent from the Czech city of Prague to his private address, containing food and underwear for the Jews. Upon receipt, he secretly passed them on to Kraus (he probably delivered six food parcels this way). At a session on 10 December 1942, the Regional Court in Poznań sentenced Stanisławski to one year of imprisonment. He served his sentence in the so-called parent prison in Poznań, and then in the prison at Rawicz. After serving his sentence, he was placed at the disposal of the Poznań Gestapo. On 4 February 1944, he was transferred to KL Gross-Rosen, where he was held until February 1945, and was then transferred to KL Mittelbau.

**Sources:** APP, *Zakład Karny w Rawiczu*, 1477, pp. 1–21; AMMwŻ, *akta więzienne Z. Stanisławskiego (odpis)*; AIPN Po, OKBZH, S. 2/93/H, *zeznanie Z. Stanisławskiego złożone 27 XI 1995 r.*.

**Bibliography:** Ziółkowska A., *Obozy pracy przymusowej dla Żydów w Wielkopolsce w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej (1941–1943)*, Poznań 2005, pp. 220; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 12 July 2018.

**Author:** Marcin Podemski

---

**Stawarski Mateusz Bronisław**, born on 21 September 1903 at Sieniawa, son of Michał and Filomena née Zygmunt, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Sieniawa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Stawarska née Ordon Wiktoria Franciszka**, born in 1909 in the USA, daughter of Jan and Antonina née Lepich, ethnic origin: Polish, US citizen, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Sieniawa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Wiktoria and Mateusz Stawarski and their three children: Stanisław Bohdan (born 1929), Jerzy (1932) and Krystyna Wanda (1941) lived in Sieniawa at 20 Kopernika Street. During the German occupation, they harboured a family of five of Jewish textile merchants from Sieniawa, named Singer. According to the account of the Stawarski daughter (Krystyna Grzęda), the hiding place where the Poles harboured the Singers was located in an unfinished room, divided into two parts by a wall. The entrance to the hiding part was from

the attic. Food was served through an opening in the kitchen and masked with a special movable beam. After some time, the Stawarski family moved out and lived nearby. In this way, they tried to ensure maximum safety for themselves and those in their care, because this made the house where the Jews were hiding look uninhabited. From that moment on, Stanisław, the eldest son of Franciszka and Mateusz, brought the Singers food every morning. At an unspecified time, Mrs Singer and her youngest son were shot dead. Mateusz Stawarski was arrested for helping Jews and he was shot in the Sienawa wood known as Głażyna. According to the information from Krystyna, when Wiktoria Stawarska learned about her husband's arrest, she went to the Gestapo to save him. She never returned home. She was arrested on the same charges as Mateusz Stawarski. Initially, she was imprisoned in the buildings of the former convent of the Benedictine Sisters in Jarosław, and then at the Castle in Rzeszów. She was sentenced to death by a German court in June 1943, for helping Jews. Her further fate is not known. Relatives took care of the Stawarski children, who were left without any means of living after their parents' arrest.

On 9 February 2010, the Stawarskis were awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland.

**Sources:** Documents (German court sentence, secret messages from the prison of Wiktoria Stawarska) in the family collection; Accounts of: Zofia Gąsiorowska of 20 November 2006, Krystyna Grzęda née Stawarska of 7 January 2008 (the author's collection).

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1987, pp. 72; Kałuski M., *Wypełniali przykazanie miłosierdzia. Polski Kościół i polscy katolicy wobec holocaustu*, Warsaw 2000, pp. 143; Rączy E., Witowicz I., *Polacy ratujący Żydów na Rzeszowszczyźnie w latach 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2011, pp. 242–243; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo przemyskie*, Warsaw 1983, pp. 55, 56, 107; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, pp. 441; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 221–222.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy, Monika Taras

---

**Stępień Władysław**, born on 16 June 1908 at Będzin, son of Andrzej and Gertruda, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Pacanów, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Cieślak Wojciech**, born on 19 April 1894, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Łęka Szczucińska, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During 1942 and 1943, Władysław Stępień, a clerk in the Pacanów community office, sheltered Jadwiga Noyman, a Jewish woman from Pacanów. Stępień was active in the AK underground resistance. Initially, Jadwiga Noyman stayed in the house of Stępień,

but from December 1942 she hid with his parents, Gertruda and Andrzej Stępień, who lived in the village of Orzelec Mały. Then she moved to the house of Stępień's sister, Zofia Domagała. While at Orzelec, Noyman was arrested by the Germans, but released quite quickly thanks to efforts of Władysław Stępień. For reasons of safety, Stępień introduced Jadwiga Noyman as his wife, and referred to her as Cecylia Stępień. The woman was harboured in turn by Wojciech and Katarzyna Cieślak from the village of Łęka near Szczucin. Ultimately, Władysław Stępień intended to take Jadwiga Noyman to Lvov and employ her in a factory belonging to his cousin there. On 21 March 1943, the buildings of the Cieślak family were surrounded by an unknown branch of the German police. The circumstances in which the police found out about the hiding woman are not known. The policemen, who had precise data on Jadwiga Noyman, shot her; the same fate befell Władysław Stępień, and also Wojciech Cieślak, who was beaten first. The officers also attempted to shoot the entire Cieślak family, but they eventually abandoned this. The bodies of Władysław Stępień and Jadwiga Noyman were buried in the Jewish cemetery in Szczucin.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU, 392/1108, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Władysława i Cecylię Stępień, rodzinę Poniewierskich, Cieślaków Jadwigi Noyman w Pacanowie, Orzelcu i Szczucinie*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Cecylii Wleciał, Tarnobrzeg, 13 VII 1992 r.*, pp. 11–14; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Stanisławy Niezgody, Tarnobrzeg, 13 VII 1992 r.*, pp. 2124; *ibid*, *Zaświadczenie Urzędu Gminy Pacanów, Pacanów, 26 II 1992 r.*, pp. 33; *ibid*, *Odpis z księgi zmarłych parafii Szczucin, Szczucin, 28 II 1992 r.*, pp. 35; *ibid*, *Odpis skrócony aktu zgonu nr 8/1943 (Władysław Stępień)*, *ibid*, *Pismo referatu odznaczeń Yad Vashem przy Żydowskim Instytucie Historycznym do GKBZpNP, Warszawa, 6 V 1992 r.*, pp. 50; USC Szczucin, *Skrócony odpis aktu zgonu nr 4/1943/ŁS (Cieślak Wojciech)*.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

**Stradomski Feliks**, born on 9 September 1894, husband of Zofia, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Ciecierze, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Stradomska Zofia**, wife of Feliks, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Ciecierze, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Zofia and Feliks Stradomski, a married couple, and their three children (daughters aged 17 and 15, and a son aged 12) ran a farm in the village of Ciecierze near Chmielnik. In September 1942, they gave shelter in their home to a Jewish woman named Caol (aged about 45) with her daughter named Siwca (about 18), who had been hiding after the Germans had deported the Jews from Chmielnik. The women stayed in the Stradomskis' house until December 1942. In unknown circumstances, about 7.00 p.m. on 24 December 1942, three *gendarmes* from the station in Chmielnik arrived at the Stradomskis' house after they had just finished their Christmas Eve supper. At their sight, the harboured mother and daughter ran out of the house and began to escape. The older woman was shot by the

Germans while the younger one managed to escape (her fate remains unknown). The entire Stradomski family (including the children) were then brutally beaten by the Germans: they were kicked, beaten with pistol handles and clubs, and dogs were set on them. The *gendarmes* searched the house, but they did not loot anything, because the Stradomskis were not wealthy. That day Feliks Stradomski was taken to the jail at Chmielnik, from where he was sent to KL Auschwitz. He died there on 8 March 1943.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, Ds. 29/67, *Zbrodnie popełnione przez hitlerowskich żandarmów (Hass, Orłowski, Wreide i inni) z posterunku Chmielnik w latach* 1939–1945, vol. 1.

**Bibliography:** Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983; *Księgi zgonów z Auschwitz*: *fragmenty*. 3: *Index nazwisk M–Z. Aneks*, ed. J. Dębski, S. Goldman, H. Jastrzębska, S. Kreuzhage, J. Parcer, München et al. 1995, pp. 1186; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971; www.auschwitz.org.pl.

**Author:** Edyta Krężołek

---

**Stradowska née Piotrowska Maria**, born in 1900, daughter of Jan and Franciszka née Stachowicz, wife of Adam, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Chmielnik, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Stradowski Wacław**, born on 14 August 1921 at Chmielnik, son of Adam and Maria, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Chmielnik, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Between the autumn of 1942 and February 1943, Maria Stradowska, her son Wacław, and daughters Kazimiera and Matylda, harboured five Jews (the Pasternak brothers and a married couple with a boy aged 10, name unknown) in their house at 19 Szydłowska Street in Chmielnik. The hiding place was an unfinished room in the family's house, previously used to store agricultural equipment. In February 1943, the German *Gendarmerie* searched their house in unknown circumstances. As a result, the hiding Jews were shot. The Stradowski family managed to escape before the search was carried out. Maria Stradowska and her daughters returned home, Wacław remained in hiding. After a few days, when the man came home and decided to stay there for the night, the Germans arrested him. Two days after her son's arrest, Maria Stradowska was called to the gendarmerie station in Chmielnik, where she was arrested on charges of providing shelter for Jews. She was transferred to a prison in Pińczów on 11 February 1943, together with Wacław. On 24 March, the Stradowskis were transported to a prison in Kielce, and the next day the main hearing in their case was held before the *Sondergericht* Kielce. Maria and her son Wacław were sentenced to death. The Governor General, whom they asked for pardon, refused it. Maria and Wacław Stradowski were executed in a prison in Kielce on 23 December 1943.

On 16 July 2001, Maria and Wacław Stradowski were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, OKŚZpNP, S. 67/02/Zn, *Akta główne prokuratora w sprawie zbrodni zabójstw Polaków w więzieniu kieleckim w latach 1939–1945*, vol. 3, 4; APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 984, 1138, 1146; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2533, *Sprawa Marii Stradowskiej i Wacława Stradowskiego*; YVIA, M.31.2/7432, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Authors:** Edyta Krężołek, Tomasz Gonet

---

**Stroszczyński Leon**, born on 26 September 1893, worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Krzyżowniki (now a part of Poznań), Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Kopydłowski Wacław**, born on 28 August 1908 at Otorowo, guardsman, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Krzyżowniki (now a part of Poznań), Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Leon Stroszczyński, employed at Posener Wach- und Schliessgesellschaft, delivered bread, baked and supplied by a local baker, Wacław Kopydłowski, to Jewish prisoners held in the forced labour camp at Krzyżowniki near Poznań. He was arrested for this by the Poznań Gestapo in May 1942, and sentenced to death by the Special Court in Poznań. He was executed by guillotine on 14 December 1942, in the prison at Młyńska Street in Poznań. Wacław Kopydłowski was also arrested by the Poznań Gestapo in May 1942 and sentenced to six years in prison by the Special Court in Poznań for helping Jewish people. He served his sentence in the Fort VII camp in Poznań, and then in prisons at Wronki and Sieradz.

**Sources:** AMMwŻ, *Akt zgonu nr P/158*; AIPN Po, OKBZH, III. Ds. 45./68, *Zeznanie złożone 2 IV 1969 przez W. Kopydłowskiego*; *ibid*, *Zeznanie złożone 1 IV 1969 przez Leona Paluszkiewicza*; *ibid*, *Zeznanie złożone 15 III 1968 przez Walentego Prentkiego*.

**Bibliography:** Łuczak C., *Pod niemieckim jarzmem (Kraj Warty 1939–1945)*, Poznań 1996, pp. 182; Ziółkowska A., *Obozy pracy przymusowej dla Żydów w Wielkopolsce w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej (1941–1943)*, Poznań 2005, pp. 225.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

---

**Stokowska née Luty Janina**, born on 2 March 1915, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Before the war, Janina Luty met Jakub Haubenstock, and after some time this relationship turned into a friendship. A few months later, in September 1939, Jakub was drafted into

the Polish Army. During the campaign, he was captured by the Germans as a prisoner of war. In October 1939, he escaped while being transported into the German Reich and returned to Cracow. After returning, he asked Janina for help. She rented a room for him and supported him financially. In 1941, when Jakub was forced to move with his family to the ghetto, Janina provided them with food and other necessary supplies. During the liquidation of the ghetto in 1943, the entire Haubenstock family ended up in the ZAL Plaszow camp. Thanks to her contacts with the AK underground resistance, Janina managed to provide her friend with forged documents (with the name of Jan Stokowski), thanks to which he managed to escape from the liquidated ghetto. After this, she again rented a flat for the man and provided him with food and medicines. Employees of the shop where Janina did her shopping suspected her of helping to harbour Jews. They informed the residents of the tenement in which she rented the apartment for Jakub, and they reported the matter to the Gestapo. From December 1944, the house of Janina and her parents was repeatedly searched, and she was called in for interrogations, which were tough for her due to mental and physical violence against her. It is probable that before the end of the German occupation of Cracow, which took place in January 1945, Janina left her family home and was hiding with Jakub in an unspecified place.

On 9 September 1982, Janina Stokowska was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/105, *Sprawa Janiny Stokowskiej*, p. 5–8.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 415; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4044153, access 24 February 2015.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

---

**Stolarz Jan**, born ca. 1880, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Biadoliny Radłowskie, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Stolarz Antoni**, born ca. 1909, son of Jan, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Biadoliny Radłowskie, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jan Stolarz maintained good-neighbourly contacts with Jews in the interwar period. During the war, his son Antoni sold weapons to Jewish friends (fugitives from the Tarnów ghetto), with which they shot a German forester in November 1942. After this, some of them hid on the farm of the Stolarz family. Then they all returned to the ghetto in Tarnów. In September 1943, during the final liquidation of the Tarnów ghetto, Dawid Fromowicz with

his wife, three brothers, Mojżesz Hebr, and a woman with a girl aged 7, went to Biadoliny Radłowskie, where they stayed partly on the Stolarz farm, and partly in the forest. Jan Stolarz selflessly provided them with food and shelter, and warned them of the imminent danger. In March 1944, having received a tip-off, the German police (or the Gestapo from Cracow) arrived at the Stolarz farm, and found a lawyer from Wojnicz named Dr Gries. He was shot in front of the house together with Antoni, the son of Stolarz. Despite the loss of his son, Jan Stolarz continued to help the Jews in hiding, showing courage and determination. With exception of two brothers (Samuel and Leon Fromowicz), all of them (that is Dawid Fromowicz, Chaja Fromowicz, Roman Fromowicz, Regina Fromowicz, Bronisława Fromowicz, and Mojżesz Heber) survived the war. Jan Stolarz also helped Poles who were in hiding. In 1948, Jan Stolarz was held in the prison of the Regional Court in Tarnów on charges of cooperation with the Germans.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Zbiór relacji z czasów Zagłady*, 301/4055, *Relacja Dawida Fromowicza*.

**Bibliography:** *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Monika Taras

---

**Strutyńska-Sidorow Kazimiera**, born on 20 September 1923, daughter of Klaudiusz and Maria, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Drohobycz, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Strutyńska née Gajewska Maria**, born on 2 February 1888 at Bobowa, daughter of Tadeusz and Władysława, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, teacher, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Drohobycz, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Maria Strutyńska, together with her children (two daughters and two sons), sheltered 13 Jews from Drohobycz and its environs. Widow Mina Hennefeld with her daughter Lidia and cousin Szanka Kluberg moved into the Strutyński house in the spring of 1942. After some time, Mina Hennefeld asked Maria Strutyńska to also take care of her elderly parents, the Krepl couple from Truskawiec. They were also joined by the daughter of the Krepl family, Sabina Zussmanowa, along with her two children: Maniek and Seweryn. Later Maria agreed to harbour more the Krepl couple's children: Lolek and Fryda, in her house. She has also decided to help her friend Gustawa Liberman and her sister Sabina Herman as well as her husband. Maria and the children organised food and the essential everyday items for the hiding Jews. The people in hiding, in order to support their benefactors, gave them valuable items for exchange, the value of which probably covered the cost of food but only for a while. Maria also helped Harry Zaimer: she gave him the baptism certificate of her son Antoni, thanks to which Harry managed to obtain a passport and go to Switzerland. In June 1943, the Strutyński family

was denounced by a Ukrainian neighbour. In the evening their house was searched by the Gestapo and by Ukrainian policemen. The residents failed to get to the basement and were found in the room and in the attic. The Gestapo arrested Maria Strutyńska with her daughter Kazimiera and twelve Jews who were hiding there. Lidia Hennefeld managed to escape, but she was later murdered by the Gestapo in the local brick factory where she worked.[55] During the Gestapo search, Stanisław and Lech were absent, while Teresa managed to get out through the window. The apartment was plundered and Maria's children were forced to hide away from their home. The twelve captured were probably executed, and Maria Strutyńska was initially detained in a prison in Drohobycz. Then she was transported to a prison in Lvov, where, most likely in March 1944, she was sentenced to death. Kazimiera Strutyńska was released after an interrogation, during which she managed to convince the police that she knew nothing about the help she was given, and that at that time she was bedridden and her family did not tell her anything.

On 29 March 1990, Teresa Strutyńska and her daughter Teresa Jadwiga Strutyńska-Christow were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M. 31.2/4482, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department.*

**Bibliography:** *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4044156, access 5 December 2014; *Rodzina Strutyńskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/wiecej-o-rodzinie-strutynskich, access 11 April 2019.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

**Suchecki Józef**, born in 1890 at Chechły, son of Michał and Katarzyna, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Zwola, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Wolski Jan**, born on 9 June 1905 at Chechły, son of Franciszek and Marianna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Zwola, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Before the war and during the German occupation, Józef Suchecki lived in the village of Zwola, a short distance (approx. 4 km) from the town of Gniewoszów, where the German occupation authorities established a ghetto in December 1941. About 7,000 Jewish people lived there. Ultimately, the ghetto was liquidated in the autumn of 1942. During the ghetto's existence, the Jews attempted to escape and were helped by local Polish people, including Maria and Bolesław Paciorek and Andrzej Bociański. Between the spring of

[55] Such circumstances of the death of Lidia Hennefeld were quoted in a letter sent by the GKBZpNP to Yad Vashem on 6 November 1992. On the other hand, the Internet database of the Righteous Among the Nations provides information about the arrest of Lidia and her deportation to KL Auschwitz, where she apparently died.

1943 and August 1943, Suchecki and Wolski harboured about a dozen Jews in their farm buildings. One of the Jews hidden by Wolski was apparently called Moszek Holchendler. Those in hiding frequently came and went; some left, and others replaced them. In unknown circumstances, on 17 August 1943, German *gendarmes*, most probably from Zwoleń, came to Suchecki's farm. The man was shot for helping Jews, while his wife was badly beaten. The Jews staying with them managed to escape. Before the execution, the Germans forced Suchecki to dig a grave for himself behind Adam Gąsior's barn. Then the policemen robbed Suchecki's farm and ordered Józef Rębiś, a resident of Zwola, to deliver the looted items to Zwoleń. On the same day, the *gendarmes* came to Wolski's farm, and shot him while he was trying to escape. His wife was beaten by them. Jan Wolski's body was buried at Zwola, behind Adam Gąsior's barn.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/685, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Józefa Sucheckiego i Jana Wolskiego N.N. Żydów w m. Zwola, dystrykt radomski w latach 1939–1943*, vol. 1, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Janiny Gizy przez Sąd Powiatowy w Radomiu, Radom, 16 IX 1970 r.*, pp. 1; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Józefa Rębisia przez Sąd Powiatowy w Radomiu*, *Radom, 16 IX 1970 r.*, pp. 9; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Władysława Bąka przez b. OKBZH w Kielcach, Kielce, 28 V 1987 r.*, pp. 13–15; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Jana Czapki przez b. OKBZH w Kielcach, Kielce, 28 V 1987 r.*, pp. 16–17; *ibid*, vol. 2, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Andrzeja Bociańskiego przez Sąd Powiatowy w Radomiu, Radom, 8 IV 1970 r.*, pp. 2; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Marii Paciorek przez Sąd Powiatowy w Radomiu, Radom, 8 IV 1970 r.*, pp. 3; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Bolesława Paciorka przez Sąd Powiatowy w Radomiu, Radom, 8 IV 1970 r.*, pp. 7; USC Gniewoszów, *Odpis skrócony aktu zgonu: Suchecki Józef*.

**Bibliography:** Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw, 1983, pp. 456–457; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 151.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Sygizman née Sowińska Antonina**, born on 4 June 1882 in Radomsko, daughter of Stefan and Marianna née Skibalska, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Antonina Sygizman harboured two Jewish people (Bugajska and Goldberg, first names unknown), for which she was arrested on 8 June 1943 in Radomsko. On 9 July 1943, she was detained in a prison in Częstochowa. She died in prison of degeneration of the heart muscle on 2 August 1943.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 3257, p. 1–17.

**Bibliography:** Urbański K., *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie radomskim*, Cracow 2004, pp. 224.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Szczepańska Florentyna**, born on 10 May 1920 at Kock, daughter of Piotr and Julianna née Kisielska, religion: Roman Catholic, primary education.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Florentyna Szczepańska helped a Jewish person (the name and nature of the help provided are not known). She was arrested for this reason on 12 May 1943, in Częstochowa by members of the Sipo, and then from 2 June 1943, she was detained in a prison in Częstochowa. There is no further information about her fate.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 3059, p. 1–3.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Szczurek née Madura Karolina**, born on 18 November 1896, daughter of Andrzej and Ewa, wife of Florian, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Janowiec, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Szczurek Florian**, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, husband of Karolina née Madura, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Janowiec, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Karolina and Florian Szczurek, together with their four children, harboured three men of Jewish origin on their farm: Uryś Szyja, Szwara Szyja and a man whose name is not known. In March 1944 (exact date unknown), having received a tip-off, the Gestapo and the gendarmerie searched the Szczurek farm. As a result, Florian Szczurek was shot, along with two harboured Jewish men (Uryś Szyja was absent from the farm at the time). The day after the described events, Karolina Szczurek was brutally beaten by the Gestapo during interrogation.

On 7 July 2004, Florian Szczurek was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, OKŚZpNP, OKBZH, II Ds 23/67, Śledztwo w sprawie zabójstwa ludności cywilnej w gromadzie Żarówka w latach 1943–1944; *ibid*, II Ds 23/67, *Akta w sprawie zbrodni funkcjonariuszy żandarmerii w Mielcu w latach 1942–1944 na Polakach i Żydach*; YVIA, M.31.2/9988, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981, pp. 63; Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 44, 154; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, pp. 411; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 157.

**Authors:** Elżbieta Rączy, Tomasz Gonet

**Szczygieł Zygmunt**, born on 6 January 1923 in Białystok, son of Bronisława née Sakowicz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Białystok, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Zygmunt Szczygieł helped a Jewish person (the name and the form of help provided are not known). Arrested in Białystok for "maintaining relations with Jews", he was deported by the Białystok Sipo to KL Stutthof on 27 January 1944 (camp inmate number 30787). He was transferred to KL Mauthausen on 14 March 1944.

**Sources:** AMS, *Konzentrationlager Stutthof*, I-III-56047, *Karta personalna*.

**Author:** Barbara Męczykowska

**Szczyrba Mikołaj**, born on 4 December 1914. ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Agata, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Grabowiec, Tarnopol Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In June 1943, the Jewish ghetto in Borszczów was liquidated. Shortly before the liquidation, some Jews escaped. After regaining their freedom, they hid in the nearby forests and, using weapons they had captured, started partisan struggle against the German occupiers. Mikołaj Szczyrba and his family were involved in helping this group, which probably counted 26 people. Mikołaj and his wife Agata arranged food for the partisans, which was then delivered by Piotr and Helena Głód. The latter's home was on the edge of the forest, which made it much easier to provide this assistance. In August 1943, Mikołaj Szczyrba was denounced and was arrested by the Germans. He was detained in a prison, where he was tortured. Eventually he regained his freedom thanks to a bribe. The assistance to the Jewish partisans continued until the Red Army entered the area. The family was not receiving any remuneration for the assistance provided.

On 12 September 1990, Mikołaj and Agata Szczyrba, and the Głód couple were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, 301/3684, *Relacja Mikołaja Szczyrby*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 712–713; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4035345, access 7 February 2015.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

**Szmaciarska née Sobkiewicz Józefa**, born at Przyrów, daughter of Michał and Antonina née Radecka, religion: Roman Catholic, labourer, wife of Jakub, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Szmaciarski Jakub**, born on 14 July 1893.[56] at Janów, son of Piotr and Anna née Janikowska, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Józefa née Sobkiewicz, worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Józefa and Jakub Szmaciarski harboured Jewish people (names unknown), for which they were arrested on 17 August 1943, and then detained in a prison in Częstochowa. Józefa Szmaciarska was sent to KL Auschwitz on 22 August 1943 (camp inmate number 55098), where she was murdered on 10 January 1944. Jakub Szmaciarski was also taken to KL Auschwitz on 22 August 1943 (camp inmate number 138174), where he probably died on 18 October 1943.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 3308, p. 1–3; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 12 June 2018.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

**Szostakiewicz née Nachmann Jadwiga**, born on 13 April 1894 at Monasterzyska, wife of Kazimierz, six children, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the summer of 1942, a woman who introduced herself as Zofia Marciszyn came to the Szostakiewicz apartment and wanted to rent a room. After a short time it turned out that Ms Marciniszyn was a Jewish lawyer and her real name was Kamila Kroch née Mildwurn. Despite the risk of harbouring Jews, Jadwiga Szostakiewicz decided to help the woman by sheltering her in her own apartment. In the summer of 1943 it turned out that Kamila Kroch had a daughter, Janina, who was hiding in another part of Lvov under the name of Alicja Marciniszyn. Having been denounced, she was threatened with arrest. Janina Szostakiewicz decided to help her, too. The woman managed to get Janina Kroch out of the unsafe apartment and to a safe place. Soon, thanks to the help of Władysława Choms, associated with the Lvov branch of 'Żegota', a Jewish woman from Brody named Maria Lustig, hiding under the name of Maria Gawlicka, together with her little son dressed up as a girl, Inka Gawlicka, were also brought to the apartment at Kochanowskiego Street. Janina, Jadwiga's eldest daughter, took care of providing 'Aryan' documents, *Kennkarte* and food ration coupons for Jews hiding in Lvov. The help provided by the Szostakiewicz family

[56] Another date of birth is also quoted: 13 July 1893 [in:] www.straty.pl.

was selfless and purely humanitarian. In May 1944, the apartment at 52 Kochanowskiego Street was searched by members of the Gestapo, who were looking for a Jewish family whose name is not known, also harboured by the Szostakiewiczs. However, the family had previously been moved to another location. Through brutal beatings, they wanted to force Jadwiga Szostakiewicz to reveal the address where the Jews were hiding, but to no avail. The Polish woman did not reveal that the apartment was inhabited by two Jewish families, the Krochs and Lustigs, who then managed to safely survive until the end of the German occupation.

On 5 August 1992, Jadwiga and Janina Szostakiewicz were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/5379, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 720; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4044169, access 6 January 2016.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

---

**Szramek Michał**, born on 3 June 1895 at Dolina near Drohobycz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, train driver, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Drohobycz, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Between 12 June 1942 and August 1943, Michał Szramek rented an apartment in his house at Ogrodowa Street in Drohobycz to fugitives from the ghetto: Salomon Herzig (under the name of Białowąs) and his wife. He charged very high rent for this. For several days in November 1942, he also sheltered their daughter and her husband Marceli Ruhrberg, deputy chairman of the Judenrat in Drohobycz, and their son. Moreover, he acted as an intermediary in handing over correspondence, money and parcels to the Jews he was hiding. This he also did for a fee. Szramek was arrested on 6 August 1943 and from 2 September 1943 he was detained in a prison in Lvov. On 15 March 1944, he was transported to a prison in Rzeszów, then to an increased security prison at Hameln, from where he was transferred to Görlitz on 30 September1944. The date of the hearing was originally scheduled for 30 October 1944, then 2 December 1944, but due to the lack of the key witness, the hearing was adjourned to 27 January 1945. It is not known whether the hearing took place. Szramek's further fate remains unknown.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137/66; R. 137/174.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

**Sztark Adam**[57], born on 30 July 1907 at Zbiersk, son of Władysław and Teresa née Gałęcka, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, from 6 September 1924 a Jesuit at Stara Wieś, administrator of the Virgin Mary Shrine at Żyrowicze, and at the same time the parish priest of the Roman Catholic Parish there, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Żyrowicze near Słonim, Słonim Kreisgebiet, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 1939, Father Adam Sztark was the administrator of the Roman Catholic Parish at Żyrowicze, he was also the chaplain of the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Słonim. During his sermons he called for help for Jews, collected money and valuables for them from his parishioners, and issued false baptism certificates. When the Germans established a ghetto in Słonim in July 1941, he smuggled food for its inhabitants. On 29 June 1942, the Germans began the action of liquidating the Jewish quarter. At that time, Fr Adam Sztark was searching the streets and taking orphaned children to the parish house, to put them under the care of the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary from the nearby monastery. The Germans found out about his endeavours, but he managed to escape the manhunt. In mid-December 1942, Fr Sztark was included in the list of people to be shot that had been compiled by the Belarusian Committee collaborating with the Nazis. One of the Belarusians warned Fr Sztark and advised him to escape, but the priest decided to stay in the town despite the warnings. On 18 December 1942, he was imprisoned together with two nuns: Ewa Noiszewska and Marta Wołowska. They were all shot on 19 December 1942 on Góra Pietralewicka, 2 km from Słonim, but Fr Sztark did not die from his wounds until the next day.

On 8 March 2001, Father Adam Sztark was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Bibliography:** *Biografie sławnych kaliszan*, http://www.info.kalisz.pl/biograf/2sztark.htm, access 22 June 2017; Galiński A., *Martyrologia duchowieństwa katolickiego w latach 1939–1945 w świetle dokumentów IPN – Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciw Narodowi Polskiemu*, *"Przegląd Zachodni" October–December* 2003, R. 59, no. 4, pp. 142; Opawska E., *Historia księdza Adama Sztarka*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-sztark-adam, access 22 December 2018; Kałuski M., *Wypełniali przykazanie miłosierdzia. Polski Kościół i polscy katolicy wobec holocaustu*, Warsaw 2000, pp. 166; Krahel T., *Ksiądz Adam Sztark (19 XII 1942)*, "Czas Miłosierdzia" 2000, no. 12, pp. 11; Krahel T., *Księża archidiecezji wileńskiej jako „Sprawiedliwi wśród Narodów Świata"* [in:] *idem*, *Archidiecezja wileńska w latach II wojny światowej. Studia i szkice*, Białystok 2014, pp. 121–126; *Ojciec Adam Sztark (1907–1942)*, http://www.spotkania-na-wschodzie.pl/teksty/25/all/ludzie/38/1/ojciec-adam-sztark-(1907–1942), access 22 June 2017; Sokołowski L., *Ksiądz Adam Sztark odznaczony medalem Sprawiedliwego wśród Narodów Świata*, "Słowo Żydowskie" 2001, no. 20, pp. 5, 15; *Świat NIEpożegnany. Żydzi na dawnych ziemiach wschodnich Rzeczypospolitej w XVIII–XX wieku*, ed. K. Jasiewicz, Warsaw 2004, pp. 737; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.

[57] The name is alternatively spelled Stark in some sources and publications.

org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4035167, access 5 December 2014; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 283–284.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

---

**Szupin Bruno**, born ca. 1893, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, forester, resident of the village of Ropa, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Bruno Szupin lived with his wife Jadwiga in the hamlet of Smolówki, which was part of the village of Ropa during the German occupation. The Polish family provided temporary shelter for several Jews in their house, including: Grosser from Łosie, Dawid Bodenstein and Dawid Mendel from Ropa, Erbstein from Łoś, the Sommerfeld couple from Warsaw who had 'Aryan' documents with the name of Lipiński, the Szpet family and Icek Sroka. According to Jadwiga Szupin, thanks to the warnings of Franciszek Wencel, the commandant of the 'navy blue' police at Ropa, they avoided an earlier arrest with a group of Jews hiding there. In October 1943, during a search in their home, Wencel and a group of 'navy blue' policemen arrested Sommerfeld, but released him after checking his identity documents. The Jew showed the forged documents with the name of Stanisław Lipiński. In December 1943, Icek Sroka was arrested, and he confessed that he had been harboured by Jadwiga Szupin for some time. Wencel was ordered to conduct a search, about which he informed the Szupins. However, he conducted no search, but wrote to the German authorities that he had found no Jews there. The Jews were also hiding with other farmers in the area. Grosser, for example, found refuge in the neighbouring village of Łoś, at the house of Karolina Cichońska and her stepfather Franciszek Rówiński, where he was arrested by the Germans on 6 April 1944, probably as a result of denunciation. Grosser pointed out that Bruno Szupin had helped him escape from the Plaszow camp and accused him of illegal possession of weapons. The Germans, along with 'navy blue' policemen, arrested Szupin and took him to Gorlice. To have her husband released, Jadwiga Szupin intervened with a *gendarmerie* officer, from whom she learned what charges had been brought against him. Bruno Szupin was shot as a hostage at Ulaszowice (now a part of Jasło), probably in July or August 1944.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, IPN Rz 354/105, SOJ, *Akta w sprawie Franciszka Wencla, Protokół rozprawy głównej z dnia 22 II 1949 r.*, p. 137–141, 139–140; *ibid*, *Wyrok i uzasadnienie SOJ z dnia 22 II 1949 r.*, p. 162–165; Manuscript of Idzi Kulka, no date, no pagination, manuscript, copy in the collection of Michał Kalisz; *ibid*, OKŚZpNP, IPN Rz 191/241, *Ankiety GKBZH w Polsce*, *arrest, pow. Gorlice*, p. 71–72; Kowalski T., *Polityka eksterminacyjna okupanta hitlerowskiego wobec ludności powiatu gorlickiego w latach 1939–1945*, typescript in the collection of AIPN in Rzeszów, pp. 16; Account of Tadeusz Dwojak of 8 November 2011 (in the author's collection); Account of Kazimierz Data of 20 March 2012 (in the author's collection); USC Ropa, *Księga zgonów*.

**Bibliography:** Dusza L., *Kryptonim „Nadleśnictwo 14". Z dziejów konspiracji w Gorlickiem*, Warsaw 1981, pp. 116; Kalisz M., Rączy E., *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu*

*gorlickiego podczas okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2015, pp. 84–85; Leosz C., *Ofiary zbrodni hitleryzmu* [in:] *Jasło oskarża. Zbrodnie hitlerowskie w regionie jasielskim 1939–1945*, ed. S. Cynarski, J. Garbacik, Warsaw 1985, pp. 215.

**Author:** Michał Kalisz

**Szwaja Stanisław**, born on 28 April 1892 at Niedźwiedź, son of Sebastian, religion: Roman Catholic, priest, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisław Szwaja was arrested in Cracow on 12 November 1942 for helping Jewish people (no information about their personal details or the form of help provided is available, all that is known is that he helped a woman and a professor from Cracow). He was detained in the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow, and on 18 November 1942, he was taken to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 75913). He was transferred to KL Gross-Rosen on 1 March 1943, and then to KL Sachsenhausen on 12 April 1943. He was then held at KL Dachau from 20 May 1943 until the camp was liberated.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *mat. 6004, ankieta z 3 II 1967 r.*

**Bibliography:** Chrobaczyński J., *Polacy i Żydzi w Krakowie w latach 1939–1945. Stereotypy i rzeczywistość. Próba rekonstrukcji postaw i zachowań* [in:] *Żydzi w Małopolsce. Studia z dziejów osadnictwa i życia społecznego*, ed. F. Kiryk, Przemyśl 1991, pp. 341; *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Krakowa i innych miejscowości Polski południowej 1940–1944*, vol. 2, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2002, pp. 1443, 1451; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 12 July 2018.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Szymańska née Jacuńska Janina**, wife of Franciszek, daughters Barbara, Halina and Hanna, ethnic origin: Polish, seamstress, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Mokrzyszów, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation Janina Szymańska helped Jews. First, Małka (aged 10), the daughter of Sara Glass, found shelter in her apartment. The mother and daughter managed to escape from the Sandomierz ghetto during its liquidation in the autumn of 1942. Sara Glass had known Janina Szymańska since before the war. Both Janina and her daughter Barbara looked after Małka, pretending she was their relative. However, when rumours began in the village that a Jewish woman was staying with the Szymański family, Barbara took her to a convent in Lvov. The girl survived there until the end of

the German occupation (until July 1944). Wolf Jakubczyk, a boy she met by chance, an fugitive from the Lvov ghetto, was another person whom Janina Szymańska helped. She arranged false documents for him and found him a place in a dormitory of the agricultural school where she worked. He also survived the German occupation. Zofia Preiss, a Jewish woman, also stayed at Szymańska's home for several days. For reasons of safety, she then went to Szymańska's relatives in Lvov. In the spring of 1943, most probably having been denounced, Janina Szymańska was arrested by the Gestapo. She was charged with being a member of the underground resistance organisation and actively helping Jews. After searching the house, the Germans failed to find any Jews hiding there, but collected evidence of document forgery, among others. After brutal interrogation, Szymańska was taken to KL Ravensbrück. After the war, Szymańska emigrated to Canada.

On 28 June 1979, Janina Szymańska and her daughter Barbara Makuch née Szymańska were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/1654, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2337, *Sprawa Janiny Szymańskiej i Barbary Makuch*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1 [A–M], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 731–732; Krzak A., Benesz Z., *Rodzina Szymańskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-szymanskich-0, access 11 April 2019.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

## Ś

**Śliżewski Stanisław**, born on 20 December 1912 at Lubawa, son of Franciszek and Helena, ethnic origin: Polish, single, before the war a contract employee of the State Police, during the period of Nazi German occupation a member of the *Polnische Polizei im General Government*, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During 1941–1942, Stanisław Śliżewski sheltered three Jewish people in the apartment at 21 Zielona Street in Cracow: Zofia Korngold, whom he had known before the war, and Adolf and Roman Żabner. Roman Żabner was sneaked out of the Rzeszów ghetto at an unspecified time thanks to Śliżewski's help. Apart from them, the Sznajder couple were also hiding there. Śliżewski supported them and provided them with food. His roommate Oswald Bosko, an Austrian who was an SS-Schutzpolizei employee in the Cracow ghetto, also took part in helping the Jewish people. In the spring of 1943, as a result of denunciation by a former servant of the Korngold family, Stanisław Śliżewski and Zofia Korngold

were arrested. Oswald Bosko, along with Adolf and Roman Żabner, managed to escape. The Jewish woman was sent back to the ghetto initially, and from there she was taken to the German death camp at Bełżec, where she was murdered. Śliżewski was imprisoned by the Gestapo in the prison at Montelupich Street in Cracow. Between 7 March and 25 April 1944, he was held in the prison branch at 3 Czarnieckiego Street. According to some sources, he was released later that year, thanks to the intervention of Oswald Bosko. However, Śliżewski's name appears on the transport lists to KL Mauthausen (camp inmate number 85781), where he was sent on 13 August 1944.

On 22 December 2008, Stanisław Śliżewski was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/9845, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2208, *Sprawa Stanisława Śliżewskiego*; AIPN, IPN GK 131/12, *Konzentrationlager Mauthausen--Gusen, Wykazy imienne więźniów przybyłych do obozu w okresie 1 VII – 31 VIII 1944 r.*; *ibid*, IPN GK 131/19, *Wykazy imienne więźniów przybyłych do obozu w okresie lipiec–sierpień 1944 r.*

**Bibliography:** http://www.wadowita24.pl/bezwzgledna-wladza-budowana-na-ludzkiej-litosci-czesc-i/, access 18 July 2018.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

**Śnieżek née Kamińska Danuta**, born on 20 February 1929 in Cracow, daughter of Jan and Natalia, pupil, resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Danuta Śnieżek, together with her father Jan, mother Natalia, brothers Karol and Mieczysław, and sisters Janina and Władysława, helped Jewish people (including: Alicja Siegel, Schreibtaffel, Bachman, Steger, Jan Łazęga, Henia Łazęga, Szijek Łazęga, Mendel Rappaport, Fryda Rappaport). The woman fed those in hiding and gave shelter to Henia Łazęga and Fryda Rappaport in the apartment at 46 Topolowa Street. Moreover, she acted as liaison between the *Związek Ociemniałych Żołnierzy Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* (Association of the Blind Soldiers of the Republic of Poland), associated with the ZWZ-AK underground resistance, which was chaired by her father, and the ghetto in Cracow-Podgórze. In December 1942, she was brutally beaten while trying to enter the Cracow-Podgórze ghetto, as a result of which she suffered permanent health damage.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2090, *Sprawa Danuty Śnieżek*; YVIA, M.31.2/6988, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

**Tarasewicz Polina (Apolonia)**, born 1905 at Predteczenka (now Bierżyszki), ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, she ran a household, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Predteczenka, Lithuania Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During World War II, Apolonia Tarasewicz, called Polina, harboured in her home Anatolij Kasiński, a Jewish boy (his name was Kazriel Bernan until the war). He had two brothers. One of them, Samuel (with the new name of Michał Kasiński) went to the family of Monika and Ludwika Koszyc, while Szolem stayed with his mother, Brocha Bernan. Polina's niece, Zofia Wasiliewa née Korwin-Pietrowska, also lived with her and her husband. In the late autumn of 1943, as a result of denunciation, the Germans came to Polina's house. Her husband and niece were not home that day. Polina managed to warn Anatolij, but she was arrested, as were probably Anatolij's mother and brother (they disappeared without a trace). Polina Tarasewicz was shot in 1943 in a forest near Jaszuny. The house and property were burned down. Polina's body was exhumed and laid to rest in the cemetery at Porudomino.

In 2009, Polina Tarasewicz was awarded the Žūvančiųjų gelbėjimo kryžius (Cross for Rescuing Life, a Lithuanian state decoration awarded to people who saved the lives of others), along with Zofia Wasiliewa. In 2013, she was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/12655, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** http://tygodnik.lt/201447/bliska2.html, access 23 July 2018.

**Author:** Alina Zavadzka

**Tarłowski Jan**, born on 10 March 1904 at Daleszyce, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jan Tarłowski helped Jewish people (names and the form of help provided not known), for which he was arrested on 26 September 1942, and on 6 May 1943 he was sentenced to three years in prison by the Special Court in Kielce for the crime under article 4b of the ordinance of 13 September 1940, the seven months of pre-trial detention were recognized as part of the prison term. Initially he was serving his sentence in a prison in Kielce, and then on 5 November 1943, he was transferred to a prison at Strzelce Opolskie, from

where he was transported to the Blechhammer camp (camp inmate number 1777/43) on 11 November 1943. There is no further information about his fate.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Kielce*, R. 137/22.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

---

**Tchorzewska (Tchórzewska) née Posuchowska Emilia**, born in November 1898 at Petryków, daughter of Julian and Karolina née Jaworska, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Petryków near Tarnopol, Tarnopol Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Posuchowska née Kowalik Antonina**, born on 28 April 1912 at Mogilno near Cracow, daughter of Izydor and Agnieszka née Balicka, religion: Roman Catholic, housewife, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Petryków near Tarnopol, Tarnopol Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Between end of May and November 1943, Emilia Tchorzewska with her daughters Emma (born on 28 January 1924) and Janina (born on 25 June 1926), gave shelter to ten Jewish people from Tarnopol (Herman Bomberbaum[58], Siegfried Jäger-Fuchs, Fanny Jäger-Fuchs née Achselrad with a son and other persons whose names are not known), for which they were arrested on 9 November 1943. Emilia Tchorzewska was paid by the people she harboured. Moreover, she was going to receive payment from the Jews after the end of the war. Antonina Posuchowska, probably the owner of the house where the Tchorzewskis lived, and their relative, received small sums of money from those in hiding. During the investigation, Emilia Tchorzewska was also charged with storing weapons and, on 9 December 1943, she was sentenced to death by the Special Court in Tarnopol. Pending the execution, she was detained in a court prison in Tarnopol. Her request for pardon was rejected. She was probably released on 8 March 1944 in connection with the evacuation of the prison. Antonina Posuchowska was sentenced to one year and six months in prison by the Special Court in Tarnopol on 9 December 1943. She was serving her sentence in a prison in Tarnopol.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Tarnopol*, R. 137/4.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

---

**Tokarz Jakub**, born on 23 July 1896 at Giedlarowa, son of Jan and Maria, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, resident of Biedaczów, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

[58] A typographical error is visible in the archival documents, the name may have been spelled different.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Jakub Tokarz with his wife Maria (née Chrzan) and six children (Franciszek, Józef, Jan, Agnieszka, Aniela and Katarzyna) lived in Biedaczów at no. 161, where he ran a farm. The house and farm buildings of the Tokarz family were located near a forest. In May 1941, five Jewish people (three men and two women) from Żołynia hid in the Tokarz house. The women soon departed to seek shelter elsewhere, and only the men: Hersz Meilech, Rümler and Landbaum, stayed with the Poles. Jakub Tokarz harboured them in the barn, where they stayed until June 1942. On 11 June 1942, two *gendarmes* from Leżajsk came to the home of Jakub Tokarz. One of them searched the house and the other the farm buildings. There, in the barn, he found the hiding Jews. The *gendarmes* arrested Jakub and the three men he harboured and took them on a cart to the police station at Giedlarowa. The Jews were killed the same day, by the road at Giedlarowa, while the Pole was taken to a prison in Leżajsk. After a week's detention in the prison, Jakub Tokarz, together with several other prisoners, was marched to the cemetery in Leżajsk and shot there. The bodies were buried in a mass grave.

In 1988, Jakub Tokarz was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/842, *Relacja Jana Tokarza i Józefa Tokarza.*

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy

---

**Trojan Stanisław**, born in 1887, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer. During the period of Nazi German occupation he lived in the village of Chmielnik-Andrzejówka, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Trojan Stefania (wife of Stanisław)**, born on 6 August 1901, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer. During the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Chmielnik-Andrzejówka, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stanisław and Stefania Trojan lived in the village of Chmielnik-Andrzejówka, where they ran a small farm. The couple harboured two Jews in the attic of their house. Information as to the latter's names is contradictory. According to some sources, the Jews were named Cael and Belman aka Welman. Other sources claim one of them was named Bugajski. For unknown reasons, but they had most likely been denounced, in the morning hours of 24 December 1942, *gendarmes* Orłowski and Świątek from the Chmielnik station and a member of the 'navy blue' police named Witkowski came to the farm of the Trojans. They conducted a search and found those in hiding. The Jews were shot on the spot by *gendarme* Orłowski. Stanisław Trojan was not there during the action of the German police or he managed to escape before it. Therefore, the Germans took his wife with them and went with her to the village of Szyszczyce, where the Jews were also supposed to be hiding with Trojan's cousins. However, they found no one there. Trojan's wife, Stefania, was detained in jail at Chmielnik and was to remain there until her husband reported to

the Germans. Members of the police robbed various clothes from the farmers. After a few days, Trojan was captured by the *gendarmes*, and his wife was released from custody, but not before she was severely beaten. Stanisław Trojan was taken to KL Auschwitz, where he died, most probably in March 1943.

**Sources:** AOK, Ds. 29/67, vol. 1, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Krystyny Podsiedlik, Kielce, 30 I 1969 r.*, p. 131–133; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania Stanisława Prucnela, Kielce, 23 VI 1969 r.*, p. 328–329; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Stanisławy Ślusarskiej, Kielce, 23 VI 1969 r.*, p. 334–335; AIPN Ki, IPN Ki 127/193, SO Kielce, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Stefana Trojana, Chmielnik, 6 V 1947 r.*, pp. 49–50; *ibid*, *zeznania Stefana Trojana na rozprawie głównej przeciwko Leonowi Orłowskiemu, Busko-Zdrój, 2 III 1948 r.*, pp. 152.

**Bibliography:** Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983, pp. 486–487; *Księgi zgonów z Auschwitz*, vol. 3, ed. J. Dębski, S. Goldmann, H. Jastrzębska, S. Kreuzhage, J. Parcer, [no location] 1995, pp. 1256; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 121; Zajdler-Żarski W., *Martyrologia ludności żydowskiej i pomoc społeczeństwa polskiego*, Warsaw 1968, pp. 411.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Trzcińska Jadwiga**, born on 3 February 1898 in Tarnów, daughter of Teresa and Jana, wife of Tadeusz, post office worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Frühling née Trzcińska Irena**, born on 18 February 1923 in Cracow, daughter of Jadwiga and of Tadeusz, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Cracow, Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jadwiga lived in Cracow with their daughter Irena, both before the war and during the German occupation. Before the outbreak of World War II, Jadwiga worked at the post office, and Irena was a pupil of a secondary school in Cracow. Jadwiga was separated from her husband Tadeusz, who was employed by the Polish railways and stayed in Lvov. During the German occupation, Jadwiga Trzcińska and her daughter Irena helped the Jewish Fenyo family, who lived near their apartment, at 26 Krasińskiego Avenue. The Fenyo family originated from Hungary and this nationality was entered in their registration documents in Cracow. For a long time, the Fenyo family lived in Cracow as Hungarian citizens and were therefore not subject to anti-Jewish laws. Anna Mordchelewicz, Janos Fenyo's fiancée, married him in 1941 to avoid moving to the ghetto. Elżbieta and Ida Fenyo, the mother and sister of Janos, respectively, secretly tutored English, while he worked in a German shop. Imre, the father of Janos, was not working due to partial paralysis. The Trzcińskas also helped Helena Riegelhaupt, a Jewish woman from Cracow and Jadwiga's friend. After the German occupation began, Jadwiga Trzcińska managed a small perfume and jewellery

store owned by Helena. The women shared the profits, and Jadwiga made a room in her apartment available to Helena for a while, until she found more suitable shelter. Trzcińska also sold small but valuable items (cigarette holders, earrings, rings, necklaces, watches, etc.), brought for this purpose by Jews who were hiding, and provided them with the money obtained in this way. At the end of 1941, the Germans expelled the Fenyo family from their house at Krasińskiego Avenue and confiscated it for their own needs. The Trzcińskas helped them find a new apartment. However, the shelter in the basement of a building near the ghetto that they had found was not safe. Many German patrols circled around the ghetto, and this threatened to expose the whole family should they drop their guard. Jadwiga Trzcińska once again helped find a new place of refuge. This time it was a house in the village of Łagiewniki, at 463 Krakowska Street. However, the whole family could not stay in this apartment with farmer Wojciech Róg, so Elżbieta and Ida often spent the night in Trzcińska's three-room apartment. There they also continued their secret English tutoring for a fee. Despite many efforts and precautions, on 14 April 1944, the Fenyo family was arrested as a result of denunciation and deported to KL Bergen-Belsen, and from there to KL Auschwitz. In December 1944, Jadwiga was also arrested, charged with helping Jews, and sent to KL Bergen-Belsen. Despite the difficult conditions in the camp and typhus that she suffered there, Jadwiga Trzcińska survived the war and returned to Cracow in October 1945. Irena Trzcińska was interrogated and then released. She stayed in Cracow until the end of the German occupation. Of the entire Fenyo family, Ida and Anna survived, but Elżbieta, Imre and Janos Fenyo died in KL Auschwitz in 1944.

On 25 May 1994, Jadwiga and Irena Frühling were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/183, *Sprawa Jadwigi i Ireny Trzcińskich*; YVIA, M.31.2/4852, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Biberstein A., *Zagłada Żydów w Krakowie*, Cracow 2001; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 766; Grądzka M., *Rodzina Trzcińskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-trzcinskich, access 14 December 2018.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

**Trzcińska Stanisława**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skwary, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Trzciński Jan**, born on 16 March 1924 at Skwary, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, son of Stanisława, brother of Stefan, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skwary, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Trzciński Stefan,** born in 1921, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, son of Stanisława, brother of Jan, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skwary, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
After the liquidation of the ghetto in Płońsk (Warsaw District), the Trzcińskis were asked for help by their former friends, the Klin family (father Lejzor, sons Szmul, Moszek and Abram), who had run a butcher shop in Płońsk before the war. The Jews were accepted by Stanisława Trzcińska, who hid them in the barn and provided them with food. After a few days, they left the hiding place and found shelter with other inhabitants of the village, but they would return regularly to the Trzciński farm. They used to spend most of the day hiding in the woods. The Trzciński family helped not only the Klins, but also the tailor Bombolewicz, who was hiding with his wife. On 23 August 1943, the Trzciński farm was surrounded by *gendarmes* from Naruszewo, who had a list of people supposedly harbouring Jews. Jan Trzciński suggested in one of his testimonies that they had been turned in by the Klins, who had been arrested in the village of Radzymin near Płońsk, where they had hidden for some time with the Piotrowski family. The Germans did not find the hiding people, but noticed their belongings. Jan, Stanisława and Stefan Trzciński were severely beaten during the search. Jan managed to escape the manhunt and had to go into hiding until the end of the German occupation. His brother and mother were arrested and taken to the *Gendarmerie* station at Naruszewo, and from there to the penal-investigative prison at Pomiechówek. At the end of October 1943, village headmen from the Naruszewo community were notified by the German authorities that on 21 November 1943, residents of the neighbouring villages should report on the edge of the forest at Złotopolice (between the villages of Złotopolice and Wygoda, Załuski community), where a show execution of people helping Jews was to take place. Stefan Trzciński was among the executed Poles. Jan's mother, Stanisława, was taken from the prison at Pomiechówek to Modlin, where all trace of her was lost. She did not return to Skwary after the end of the war.

On 4 July 1991 Jan, Stanisława, and Stefan Trzciński were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/4957, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1028, *Pomoc Żydom*, p. 316–353.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 766–767; Pietrzak E., *Historia i tradycja Żydów płońskich: wymiar edukacyjny*, Warsaw 2003, Biblioteka Główna UKSW, 144332, pp. 75–78; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, db.yadvashem.org/righteous/righteousName.html?language=en&itemId=4044186, access 6 January 2016; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, pp. 138.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

**Trzciński Paweł**, born ca. 1899, husband of Wiesława, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Biłgoraj, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Trzcińska Wiesława**, born ca. 1905, wife of Paweł, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Biłgoraj, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Before the war, Paweł Trzciński was a tax clerk in Biłgoraj. During the German occupation he was engaged in trade, and later he ran a business purchasing raw hide. Trzciński's purchasing shop was on 3 Maja Street in Biłgoraj, in a wooden building. Trzciński employed Jews whom he considered specialists in the business. The Trzcińskis were unaware that a special hiding place had been prepared in the purchasing shop building, between the walls of two rooms. Two Jewish families were hiding there, including the family of Kandel, who had previously asked the Trzcińskis to harbour his son. Trzciński refused because he was already involved in the underground resistance (he was a member of the AK), clandestine teaching, and listening to the radio illegally in the company of a large group of friends. Trzciński, who had asthma, was periodically relieved of his duties by his wife. In unknown circumstances, she discovered the presence of Jews at the purchasing shop. The teenage daughter of the Trzcińskis, Gabriela, heard her parents' conversation, which revealed that her mother used to bring food to the hiding Jews. There are different versions of the events that had tragic consequences for the hiding Jews and for the owners of the purchasing shop. According to one, a Gestapo member overheard crying from the hideout during his visit to the purchasing shop, while another claimed that the discovery of the hideout was due to denunciation by a person interested in taking over the hide purchasing business. The Biłgoraj Gestapo arrested the Trzciński family on 17 February 1943. Their daughter was able to sneak out of the house. For nearly two weeks, the Gestapo men tortured mainly Wiesława Trzcińska. Witnesses who testified in the post-war investigation against the Biłgoraj Gestapo members focused on the cruelty with which the Trzcińskis were tortured. Paweł and Wiesława Trzciński were shot on 2 March 1943. Their bodies were buried in the Biłgoraj cemetery.

**Sources:** AIPN Lu, Ds. 4/73, *Akta główne OKBZH w Lublinie w sprawie funkcjonowania Gestapo w Biłgoraju*, vol. 1.

**Bibliography:** *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo zamojskie*, Warsaw 1994, pp. 18; *Relacja Gabrieli Gorzandt* [in:] *Światła w ciemności. Sprawiedliwi wśród Narodów Świata. Relacje*, Lublin 2008, pp. 34–39; Jaskółowski J., *Historia rodziny Trzcińskich*, http://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/family/393,rodzina-trzcinskich, access 20 December 2018.

**Author:** Tomasz Osiński

---

**Tur Felicja (later Sikorska)**, born on 1 April 1927, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Sieśki, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Tur Karol**, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Sieński, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Tur Wacław**, born on 25 February 1928, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Sieński, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Tur née Grygorczuk Teofila**, born on 20 November 1889 at Sieński, daughter of Aleksander and Zofia, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Sieński, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Teofila and Karol Tur lived with their children: Edward (born in 1922), Felicja, and Wacław. One day a young Jewish doctor, Julian Charin, came to them. He was brought to the Turs either by nurse Maria Kuzin (as she and Edward Tur claimed) or by Fr Feliks Zalewski (according to Teofila and Wacław), who had been a patient of Julian Charin. The doctor, previously harboured, among others, by Antoni Falkowski at Zalesie in the Wyszki community, started to live with the Tur family in their two-room house. When anyone visited the hosts, he hid behind a wardrobe in the room. Julian's brother and sister were also hiding in the area. After several (or over a dozen) weeks, Charin was accidentally spotted by *gendarmes* from the Topczew police station. The Turs, who usually kept watch at night, forgot about it this time. The *gendarmes* came in the morning. Charin did not have the time to hide. He was shot on 19 March 1943, while the Turs (with the exception of Edward, who managed to escape) were detained at Topczew. They were held there for several days, after which they were released. Fr Zalewski intervened in their case. Waldemar Monkiewicz recalls that the Tur family was also fined 300 marks, which, however, is not confirmed by the testimony of witnesses.

**Sources:** AIPN Bi, IPN Bi 1/1032, *Pomoc Żydom*, *Protokoły przesłuchań świadków: Marii Kuzin (12 VII 1988 r.), Felicji Sikorskiej (20 VI 1988 r.), Wacława Tura (20 VII 1988 r.), Edwarda Tura (18 VI 1988 r.)*; *List Felicji Sikorskiej z 7 XII 1988 r.; Notatki sierż. Stefana Gramackiego z MO w Wyszkach z 24 III 1988 r.*, *16 V 1988 r., 11 XI 1988 r.*

**Bibliography:** Dobroński A.C., *To był wspaniały doktor*, "Kurier Poranny", 12 December 2009; Monkiewicz W., *Za cenę życia. O ratowaniu Żydów w Białostockiem w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Białostoccy Żydzi*, vol. 2, ed. A. Dobroński, W. Monkiewicz, Białystok 1997.

**Author:** Anna Pyżewska

---

**Tyczyński Władysław**, born on 24 October 1916 at Dobrut, son of Jan Piotr and Józefa née Pączek, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, locksmith, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Radom, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
After the liquidation of the so-called large ghetto in Radom by the German authorities, Władysław Tyczyński gave shelter in his apartment to Jakub Silberstajn (before the war the owner of Stella iron foundry, where Władysław Tyczyński worked) and his son aged 12 (name unknown). He was arrested on 5 August 1943 and detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. The investigation into his case was probably closed in September 1943, when he was sentenced to death by the Special Court in Radom. Governor General Hans Frank exercised his right of pardon and commuted the sentence to a year in prison. Władysław Tyczyński served this sentence in a prison in Radom. He was released from prison on 28 July 1944. His further fate remains unknown.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, T-43, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Władysława Tyczyńskiego*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

---

**Tylawska née Prygnar Anastazja**, born on 6 January 1908 at Rozdziele, daughter of Grzegorz and Maria née Murianka, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Greek Catholic, farmer, resident of Rozdziele, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Anastazja Tylawska, together with her husband Dionizy and four children: Mikołaj, Lena, Maria and Jan, lived in Rozdziele during the German occupation. She helped Lejba Josek from Męcina Wielka, who from time to time came to her for food. The man was probably hiding in nearby forests for about two years. On 26 January 1944, Josek came to Anastazja's house. Except for the woman, no other members of the household were there. While Josek was having a meal at her place, two Ukrainian policemen from the Ropica Dolna station, Michał Armeluk and one named Gunia, arrived there, having followed Josek for some time. Fresh snow fell that day, making it easier for them to find the place where he received help. Armeluk arrested the Jew and, as they were leaving Tylawska's house, he shot him on the threshold. Then, having brought Anastazja, who was five months pregnant, in front of the building, the Ukrainian policeman shot her in the back of the head. The woman died on the spot, survived by four children. Her husband, Dionizy, escaped death because he was not at home at the time. He had to go into hiding for a long time, while his children were looked after by neighbours.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, S 17/81, *Zbrodnie na terenie gminy zbiorowej w Lipinach (pow. gorlicki)*, *Wyciąg z akt zgonu*, p. 7, *Protokół przesłuchania Stefana Tylawskiego*, p. 43; *Muzeum Regionalne* (Regional Museum) in Biecz, A, typescript, *Spis wydarzeń martyrologicznych w latach II wojny światowej z terenu Biecza i okolic. Ludność Biecza przed*

*i po okupacji*, no date, no pagination; Account of Anna Rydzewska of 8 May 2013 (in the author's collection); Account of Mikołaj Tylawski of 20 August 2012 (in the author's collection); *ibid*, IPN Rz 191/549, *Pismo Komendanta Milicji Obywatelskiej powiatu gorlickiego, mjr. Stanisława Pietrzyckiego do Okręgowej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Rzeszowie z 7 V 1968 r.*, p. 10; *ibid*, IPN Rz 191/191, OKŚZpNP, *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni hitlerowskich z powiatu Gorlice 1939–1945*, p. 58.

**Bibliography:** Kalisz M., Rączy E., *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu gorlickiego podczas okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2015, pp. 89–90; Dusza L., *Kryptonim „Nadleśnictwo 14". Z dziejów konspiracji w Gorlickiem*, Warsaw 1981, pp. 198.

**Author:** Michał Kalisz

**Tyryłło Grzegorz**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, construction helper, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Vilna.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the war, the Tyryłło family lived at Rudnicka Street in Vilna. After the liquidation of the ghetto there in 1943, many Jewish people (probably 12) hid in the attic of the building adjacent to the Tyryłło apartment. Grzegorz Tyryłło took bricks out of the wall and through this wall he supplied the Jews with food. Later, he harboured Jews in the basement. His wife Stefania and four children: Jan, Janina, Genowefa and Stanisława, helped them by bringing food to the hideout every day. The location of the hideout was revealed by Tyryłło's neighbours. The Germans discovered it and murdered most of the people hiding there. Only a few managed to survive, including: Rebeka and Fani Feldman, Eugenia Friedman, Jola Friedman Kovarska, and Lena Burststein. The Germans arrested Grzegorz Tyryłło and sent him to the concentration camp at Dachau. He died in Vilna shortly after returning from the camp.

In 1978, Grzegorz Tyryłła, his wife, son and daughter were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/1330, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Bibliography:** Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 627.

**Author:** Alina Zavadzka

## U

**Ulma Józef**, born on 2 March 1900, son of Marcin and Franciszka née Kluz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, fruit farmer, photographer, resident of Markowa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Ulma née Niemczak Wiktoria**, born on 10 December 1912, daughter of Jan and Franciszka née Homa, wife of Józef, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, resident of Markowa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Ulma Stanisława**, born on 18 July 1936, daughter of Józef and Wiktoria, resident of Markowa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Ulma Barbara**, born on 6 October 1937, daughter of Józef and Wiktoria, resident of Markowa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Ulma Władysław**, born on 5 December 1938, son of Józef and Wiktoria, resident of Markowa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Ulma Franciszek**, born on 3 April 1940, son of Józef and Wiktoria, resident of Markowa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Ulma Antoni**, born on 6 June 1941, son of Józef and Wiktoria, resident of Markowa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Ulma Maria**, born on 16 September 1942, daughter of Józef and Wiktoria, resident of Markowa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Probably at the end of 1942, several Jewish people came to the house of the Ulmas at Markowa: Saul Goldman with four sons whose first names could not be determined, all from Łańcut, and two sisters: Leja (or Lea, the spelling varies in sources) Didner (with a daughter whose name and age is not known) and Gołda (who also used the name Genia) Grünfeld from Markowa, neighbours of the Ulma family. The women were daughters of Chaim Goldman, most probably the brother of Saul Goldman mentioned above. The Ulmas hid them in the attic of their house. The Jews participated in the everyday life of the Polish family, including tanning hides. Józef Ulma was involved in this illegal activity. Only in times of danger or at night did the Jews go to the hideout. In the morning of 24 March 1944, after the hiding Jews had been denounced, five German *gendarmes* from the Łańcut station came to the Ulma house: Eilert Dieken (head of the German *Gendarmerie* in Łańcut), Józef Kokot, Michael Dziewulski, Erich Wilde and Gustaw Unbehedenda, and four 'navy blue' policemen, including Włodzimierz Leś and Eustachy Kolman. The 'navy blue' policemen surrounded the Ulma house, and the German gendarmes took the victims out of it one by one and shot them in front of the house. The Jews were the first to be murdered, followed by Józef and Wiktoria, who was heavily pregnant, and finally their children. The bodies of the victims were buried in two pits on the farm: Jews in one, the Poles in the other. A few days after the murder, the villagers secretly moved the bodies of the Ulmas to four makeshift coffins and re-buried them. On 17 January 1945, the bodies of the Ulma family were transferred to the parish cemetery at Markowa. In the autumn of 1947, the bodies of the murdered Jews were exhumed and moved to the Cemetery of the Victims of Hitlerism at Jagiełła-Niechciałki. According to

the files of the *Ludowa Straż Bezpieczeństwa* (People's Security Guard, an underground resistance organisation), it was Włodzimierz Leś, the 'navy-blue' policeman from the Łańcut police station mentioned above, who was responsible for informing the Germans about the harbouring of Jews by the Ulma family. He was shot on 10 September 1944 under the judgment of the Polish Underground State. However, the judgment or its grounds have not survived.

In 1995, Józef and Wiktoria Ulma were posthumously awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations. In September 2003, the beatification process of the Ulma family began in the Roman Catholic Church. Its diocesan stage was completed in April 2008. In 2010, Józef and Wiktoria Ulma were awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order by the President of the Republic of Poland. In 2016, the Markowa Ulma-Family Museum of Poles Who Saved Jews in World War II, named after the entire family, was opened at Markowa.

**Sources:** AIPN Rz, IPN Rz 107/1608, vol.1–4, *Sąd Wojewódzki w Rzeszowie*, *Akta w sprawie Józefa Kokota*.

**Bibliography:** Szpytma M., *Sprawiedliwi i ich świat. Markowa w fotografii Józefa Ulmy*, 2nd ed., Cracow 2015; Szpytma M., *The Risk of Survival. The Rescue of the Jews by the Poles and the Tragic Consequences for the Ulma Family from Markowa*, Warsaw 2009; Szpytma M., Szarek J., *Rodzina Ulmów. Przejmująca historia polskiej rodziny, która poświęciła swoje życie ratując Żydów – oddali życie za ratowanie Żydów*, 4th ed., Cracow 2016; Szulikowska M.E., *Markowskie bociany. Opowieść o bohaterskiej Rodzinie Wiktorii i Józefa Ulmów*, Przemyśl 2017.

**Author:** Elżbieta Rączy, Mateusz Szpytma

## W

**Wachłaczenko Paweł**, born on 28 May 1910 in Kozienice, son of Paweł and Julianna née Formińska, hairdresser, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kozienice, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Burghardt Jerzy**, born on 26 July 1919 in Radom, son of Stanisław and Zofia née Pęczalska, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Irena née Zawadzka, clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kozienice, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Kostrzeba Ludwika**, born ca. 1897.[59] at Wola Życka, daughter of Andrzej and Marianna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, labourer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kozienice, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

[59] The date of birth of Ludwika Kostrzeba was not recorded in the prison documents, it was only noted that she was 46 at the time of her arrest.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In January 1943, the German *Gendarmerie* arrested three residents of Kozienice: Paweł Wachłaczenko (on 14 or 16 January[60]), Jerzy Burghardt (15 January), and Ludwika Kostrzeba (16 January). From 16 January 1943, they were detained in a prison in Radom. They were arrested for harbouring Jewish people (names unknown). Moreover, Wachłaczenko facilitated the escape of Jews from the ghetto and directed them to Szydłowiec, where they received help from other people. Wachłaczenko and Burghardt probably belonged to the *Organizacja Wojskowa* (Military Organisation) underground resistance, but it is not known whether they acted on their own or followed organisational orders. The circumstances of helping the Jews and the sources from which the Germans learned about it remain unknown. Paweł Wachłaczenko was deported to KL Auschwitz on 15 April 1943, arriving there the following day (camp inmate number 115545). From the end of May 1943, he was in KL Auschwitz III Monowitz sub-camp, and then on 14 September 1944, he was transported to KL Flossenbürg sub-camp at Litomierzyce (camp inmate number 30633), where he survived until the camp was liberated. Jerzy Burghardt was taken to KL Auschwitz on 24 June 1943 (camp inmate number 125708). Records show that in 1944 he was transferred, with a large group of prisoners, to KL Mauthausen. His further fate remains unknown; there is no indication, however, that he managed to survive until the end of the war. According to the documentation of the Radom prison, Ludwika Kostrzeba was released on 15 April 1943. Her further fate remains unknown.

**Sources:** APMA-B, *Ankiety byłych więźniów*, *mat. 3939, ankieta z 11 II 1963 r.*; *ibid*, *Numerowe wykazy mężczyzn*; APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, W-825, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Pawła Wachłaczenko*; *ibid*, K-877. *Arkusz ewidencyjny Ludwiki Kostrzeby*; *ibid*, B-979. *Arkusz ewidencyjny Jerzego Burghardta*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 2, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2006, pp. 1105, 1114; Piątkowski S., *Kozienice w latach wojny i okupacji (1939–1945)* [in:] *Kozienice. Monografia miasta*, ed. S. Piątkowski, Kozienice 2004; Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3, pp. 42; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 12 July 2018.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Wajcman Antoni**, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Zofia, father of four children: Jadwiga, Stefan, Cecylia, Helena, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

[60] His questionnaire of a former prisoner of KL Auschwitz shows the date of his arrest as 14 January 1943, while the files of the Radom prison quote the date of 16 January 1943.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the autumn of 1941, Antoni Wajcman, living with his wife Zofia and their children in apartment 9 at 158 Grochowska Street in Warsaw, decided to take care of Krystyna Kurc, aged 4, a daughter of Raj and Zalman Kurc from Łódź. After Łódź was incorporated into the Third Reich, the Kurc family moved to Warsaw. When the liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto began, the Jewish family asked the Wajcmans for help. The Wajcmans' apartment was repeatedly offered as a temporary residence for many people in need. Due to the growing danger, the son-in-law of the Wajcmans, Lucjan Janiszewski, the husband of their daughter Cecylia, decided to obtain false documents certifying that Krystyna Kurc was their child. Zofia Wajcman actively participated in these activities. Later, the Janiszewski family moved to Rembertów, where Lucjan started working as a hairdresser with the German army. However, just before the end of the German occupation of the town, the couple had to flee to Warsaw. This was due to Krystyna's origin being exposed. The Wajcman family's assistance for Jews encountered resistance in their neighbourhood. Their Warsaw apartment was repeatedly raided by the Gestapo and the military police. As a consequence of these searches, the residents were robbed. Antoni Wajcman was also beaten several times.

On 13 September 1979, Antoni and Zofia Wajcman, Lucjan and Cecylia Janiszewski were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, 301/472, *Zbiór relacji z czasów Zagłady, Relacja Antoniego Wajcmana*, p. 1–3.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 785; *The Righteous Among The Nations database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4035398, access 8 February 2015.

**Author:** Kamil Bielas

**Walerowicz Konstanty**[61], born on 9 April 1902 at Ćmielów, son of Jan and Michalina née Dolinkiewicz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, locksmith[62], during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Skarżysko-Kamienna, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Konstanty Walerowicz was arrested by members of the Sipo security police on 3 November 1942, and was detained in the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. The reason for his arrest was "facilitating escape" of Jewish people (names unknown). After

[61] The name is recorded as Konstanty in the records of the prison in Radom, but as Konstantyn in the records of KL Auschwitz concentration camp.
[62] Konstanty Walerowicz was registered as a locksmith in the records of the Radom prison, but as a worker in the records of KL Auschwitz concentration camp.

several days of investigation, he was sentenced to imprisonment in a concentration camp by a court sentence. On 19 November 1942, he was transported to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 77029), and in 1944 he was transferred to KL Buchenwald (camp inmate number 90251). There is no further information about his fate.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, W-854, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Konstantego Walerowicza*.

**Bibliography:** *Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 2, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2006; Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 22 July 2018.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Waściński Bolesław**, born on 23 September 1912 at Rogożewo, son of Michał, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, member of the 'navy blue' police, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Grabów nad Wisłą, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Probably arrested by German *gendarmes* from the Zwoleń station and brought on 9 February 1943 to the prison on Malczewskiego Street in Radom. He was arrested for harbouring a Jewish woman (name unknown). On 30 June 1943, after an investigation of nearly five months, he was transferred to a prison in Dębica. His further fate remains unknown.

**Sources:** APR, *Więzienie w Radomiu*, W-741, *Arkusz ewidencyjny Bolesława Waścińskiego*.

**Bibliography:** Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009; Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Wernej Nikolaus**, born on 30 November 1900 at Markowice, son of Michał and Anna née Berezowska, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, religion: Greek Catholic, plant manager, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Obidniak Miron**, born on 14 August 1895 (records quote his birth place as Zagwóźdź, Stanisławów Province), son of Fedor and Maria née Stolarczuk, ethnic origin: Ukraini-

an, he signed the German *Volksliste*, religion: Greek Catholic, tanner, porter, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Chalupinski (Chałupiński) Julian**, born on 2 May 1905 at Stanisławów, son of Semen and Maria née Skorecka, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, religion: Greek Catholic, carpenter, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From May 1943, three Jewish women (names unknown) were hiding in the attic of the Badhauser und Co. company, and in September 1943 they were joined there by 10 Jewish men (including Aron Wasser and Abraham Eisler, the names of the others are unknown). Nikolaus Wernej, the manager at the time, knew that the Jews were hiding in the factory, and he received a one-time payment from the hiding persons for his consent. Miron Obidniak, the porter, also knew about the hideout in the factory, and he regularly received money from Jews for food supplies. Julian Chalupinski also provided food several times, and was paid for it by the hiding Jews. The Germans discovered the hideout on the premises of the plant, having been informed by Rudolf Schwarz. On 13 December 1943, Nikolaus Wernej, Miron Obidniak and Julian Chalupinski were arrested and imprisoned in Stanisławów, and then on 26 January 1944, they were sentenced by the Special Court in Stanisławów. Stanisław Chalupinski was sentenced to five years in prison, Nikolaus Wernej was sentenced to death, which was subsequently commuted to five years in prison. No information about is available about Miron Obidniak's sentence.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Stanislau*, R. 137/11.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Joanna Beszczyńska)

---

**Wężowska née Berger Maria**, born on 13 January 1896 at Salisfeld near Freiwaldau (Opava region, Sudetes), daughter of Józef and Maria née Losse, ethnic origin: German, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Heinrich, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Lvov, Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Before the war, Maria Wężowska worked as a servant for a Jewish family of Dawid Selzer, a merchant. In the summer of 1943, Marie Selzer, David Selzer's daughter aged 14 or 15, came to her asking for help. Wężowska harboured her from August until December 1943. She accepted no payment for the help and provided support from her own funds throughout the entire period when she harboured the Jewish girl. Wężowska's husband, fearing persecution, opposed the Jewish girl's stay in their house and ordered her to move out. However, a few days before Christmas 1943, Marie Selzer came to Wężowska again, and was invited in by her, in secret from her husband. The husband only found out about Marie Selzer's presence after a few days. Wężowska was arrested,

together with the harboured Jewish girl, in unknown circumstances on 29 December 1943, and then detained in a German prison in Cracow. On 1 August 1944, she was transported to a women's camp at Jawor, for pre-trial detention. The date of the hearing was scheduled for 10 March 1945, but the hearing was not held due to the evacuation of institutions. In July 1944, documents related to Wężowska's case were sent from the prosecutor's office in Cracow to a neurological and psychological clinic to examine the mental state of the defendant. However, these failed to return to the prosecutor's office, which made it impossible to restart the trial. There is no further information about the fate of Wężowska.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137/154; APG Gdynia branch, *Sąd Grodzki w Gdyni*, 1433, *Akta uznania za zmarłą Wężowska Maria*.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

---

**Węglarz Stanisław**, born on 9 December 1912 at Sławniów, son of Jan and Józefa née Mach, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation he lived at Sławniów, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In the late summer of 1942, a Jew named Tarnawski came to the house where Stanisław Węglarz lived with his four siblings, and asked for shelter for himself and his family. At that time, the Germans were carrying out a deportation operation in Pilica, where the Tarnawskis lived permanently. Stanisław Węglarz agreed. Jews from the Tarnawski family: the father (about 50), his wife and three children: a boy (about 10), a girl (about 14), and another boy (about 18), hid in Węglarz's barn for about two weeks. After this time, they returned to their home in Pilica. However, less than a month later, they came back under the cover of night and asked for further help. It was not safe in their home town, so they were looking for shelter for a longer period. Stanisław Węglarz agreed to this; initially the Jews hid in the barn, and then, after a shelter was dug out, in the stable. In addition to the Tarnowskis, six more Jewish people came to Węglarz, asking for help: two men aged 30 and 35, and four women. Węglarz harboured them too for over a year, until December 1943. Initially, the Jews did not leave the buildings, but after a few months the men started to leave Węglarz's premises at night and go to their friends for money. On the night of 21 or 22 December 1943, two of the Jews were shot: Tarnowski's son aged 18 and a Jew aged 25 whose name is not known. Weglarz and his four siblings, realising that this could spell trouble for everyone, ran away from the house and hid in nearby woods. The other Jews who were hiding with them did the same. In the morning, some Germans arrived at the house. The operation was led by the commander of the 'Motzug' special unit, Leutnant Herbert Kreske. They conducted a search, but apart from the bodies of the dead, which were still in the yard, they found no people in hiding. Before they left, they set fire to Węglarz's house and the farm buildings, as persecution for helping Jews. According to Stanisław's neighbours, one Jewish woman named Tarnowska died in the fire. The Węglarz family did not return to the farm until the end of the German

occupation. They stayed with partisans. It is not known what happened to the other Jews who had been harboured by them.

**Sources:** AIPN OKŚZpNP Kr, Ds. 34/69, *Akta w sprawie zamordowania Zofii Wójcik w Radgoszczy*; AIPN OKŚZpNP Kr, S 1/72, *Akta w sprawie funkcjonariuszy żandarmerii plutonu zwanego „Motzugiem" w Pilicy i jego dowódcy H. Kreske*.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

---

**Wiaderek Jan**, born on 2 April 1911 at Gidle, son of Piotr and Maria née Kucharska, railway clerk, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Jan Wiaderek harboured two Jewish persons (names unknown), for which he was arrested on 4 October 1942, and then he was detained in a prison in Częstochowa from 5 November 1942. He was released on 28 November 1942.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 2371, pp. 1–5.

**Author:** Grzegorz Onyszko

---

**Wierzba Jan Kanty**, born on 20 October 1899 at Młodzawy Duże, son of Michał and Agnieszka, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer. During the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Pawłowice, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During 1940–1942, Jan Wierzba harboured the family of a baker from Pińczów named Kopel, consisting of five people (including a son of about 30 and daughters aged 19 and 24), in his farm buildings located in the village of Pawłowice in the Pińczów county. The Jewish family lived in a specially walled-up room between the pigsty and the house. The other members of the Wierzba family were also involved in harbouring the Jews. In February 1942, a member of the 'navy blue' police named Palimąka and several German *gendarmes* came to Jan Wierzba's farm. Two Jewish women managed to escape. During the arrest, one of the harboured men was shot and wounded. Jan Wierzba was arrested along with two Jews and taken to Busko-Zdrój. From there he was transported to KL Lublin (Majdanek), and then on 31 March 1943, to KL Flossenbürg, where he died, most probably in April 1943. The date of death of Jan Kanty Wierzba was established in court as 30 April 1943.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU, 392/899, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Jana Wierzbę rodziny Kopelów we wsi Pawłowice, dystrykt radomski w latach 1940–1942*, *Akta dotyczące*

*ukrywania przez Juliana Laskowskiego rodziny Nowarskich we wsi Pawłowice*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Jana Wierzby, Katowice, 11 X 1988 r.*, pp. 6–7; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Stanisławy Blaut, Katowice, 11 X 1988 r.*, pp. 10–11; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Juliana Laskowskiego, Kielce, 21 XI 1988 r.*, pp. 16–18; AIPN Ki, IPN Ki 59/129, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Tomasz Mazura, Kielce, 11 II 1950 r.*, pp. 21; *ibid*, *Postanowienie Sądu Grodzkiego w Pińczowie, Pińczów, 29 III 1950 r.*, pp. 27; ZMM, XIX-110/I, *Zbiór fotokopii i kserokopii. Lista transportowa z KL Lublin do KL Flossenbürg*, p. 35.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Witkoś Jan**, born on 10 October 1912, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Chotel, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
In 1943, Jan Witkoś harboured a Jewish family of four (a married couple with a son and daughter, whose names remain unknown) at his farm. On the morning of 24 March 1943, the Germans came to Chotel, surrounded the entire village, searched houses and deported some of the residents for forced labour in Germany. In one of the barns the Germans found some Jews hiding, who tried to escape. The woman was shot near the hideout, while her husband and son were caught about 4 km away. The man and the boy were taken to the building of the local school, where, under torture, they were asked who had helped them. The name of Jan Witkoś was given by the boy, who was then taken with his father by the gendarmes to their hiding place. There, the Germans found a little girl hidden, whom they shot together with her brother and father in front of the barn. Local people buried the Jews at the crime scene. Jan Witkoś was taken by the gendarmes to the police station at Busko-Zdrój, from where he was sent to a prison in Kielce on the same day. He was sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out on 20 July 1943 at 4.30 in the prison in Kielce.

**Sources:** AIPN Ki, Ds. 29/67, *Zbrodnie popełnione przez hitlerowskich żandarmów (Hass, Orłowski, Wreide i inni) z posterunku Chmielnik w latach* 1939–1945, vol. 1; APKi, *Więzienie w Kielcach*, 1146, 1138.

**Bibliography:** Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983; Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1975, GKBZHwP, pp. 370, 429.

**Author:** Edyta Krężołek

---

**Wojciukiewicz (father)**, first name unknown, before the war employed as a caretaker, during the war resident of Vilna.

**Wojciukiewicz Jarosław (son)**, during the war resident of Vilna.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The Wojciukiewicz family lived in Vilna before the war, in a house that belonged to the Jewish Kac family, at 27 Chocimska Street, apartment 2. According to the account of Franciszek, the youngest son of the Wojciukiewicz family, it was probably in October 1941, during the liquidation of the Vilna ghetto, that Mrs Kac came to their apartment first, and a few days later her son. The Wojciukiewicz family, fearing the penalty for helping Jews, refused to let any of them stay longer in the apartment. But they helped both fugitives: they let themselves wash and provided them with food. Most probably, their neighbour, a Lithuanian woman (name unknown), found out about the second Kac visit to the Wojciukiewicz family and reported this to the police. According to Wojciukiewicz's account, the denunciation was due to her personal dislike of the Kac family. As a consequence, the father and the eldest son were arrested by the Lithuanian police. The Wojciukiewiczs asked the neighbour to withdraw her testimony. She did so, but only the son was released the next day. The father was transferred to the Łukiszki prison, where he was held for about three months.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Zbiór relacji z czasów Zagłady*, 301/7074, *Relacja Franciszka Wojciukiewicza*, p. 2–3.

**Author:** Zofia Trębacz

---

**Wojnar Jan**, born on 3 May 1905 at Ostrusz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the war employed as a driver at the Food Office at Drohobycz, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Moroz Maria**, born on 26 December 1914 in Vienna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Drohobycz, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Gryszko Władysław**, born on 9 September 1898 at Germans, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Płużańska (Pluzanska, Puzainska) née Malinowska Anna**, born on 20 July 1889 in Warsaw, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG.

**Pachowski Jakub**, born on 26 July 1885 at Drohobycz, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, office worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation employed at the Labour Office at Drohobycz, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Pachowska Janina**, born on 26 April 1914 at Drohobycz, daughter of Jakub, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, office worker, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Drohobycz, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Pachowska Bogumiła**, born on 19 June 1909 at Drohobycz, daughter of Jakub, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From November 1942, Anna Płużańska rented an apartment to fugitives from the Drohobycz ghetto: a daughter of Rosenblatt, the chairman of the local Judenrat, who used false documents with the name of Zofia Sankowska or Zofia Różańska, and the wife of his deputy Marceli Ruhrberg, Renata. Both had managed to get to Lvov thanks to Jan Wojnar. Maria Moroz informed Ruhrberg about the success of this action, and she also delivered correspondence to him. Marceli Ruhrberg, who escaped from Drohobycz at the beginning of December 1942, soon went to Warsaw. He arrived there, hiring Władysław Gryszka as a carrier. He initially lived with his wife at 27 Kawcza Street at Jan Pioruński's. Anna Płużańska acted as an intermediary in delivering correspondence from and to the Ruhrbergs. The mail was addressed in her name. Płużańska also sent letters which – via Jakub Pachowski's wife and, after her death, via Jakub Pachowski himself and his daughters Bogumiła and Janina, an activist of the *Polski Komitet Opiekuńczy* (Polish Welfare Committee) – were transferred with help of more intermediaries to the shelter where Jews were hiding, including Rosenblatt, who was a friend of Pachowski from the pre-war period. Rosenblatt supported him financially at the time. On 22 June 1943, the Ruhrbergs, together with the woman (name unknown) who owned the apartment where they were hiding at the time, were arrested and detained by the police in Drohobycz. Then Ruhrberg and his wife Renata were shot dead. Płużańska was arrested in unknown circumstances and was still in jail at the end of July 1943, after which she was sent to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 55863). Jan Wojnar was arrested on 15 June 1943, but was released due to illness, and transported to the county hospital. Maria Moroz was also arrested and released from prison two days later because she was breastfeeding a child. On 7 July 1943, Gryszka was arrested and detained in the Sipo jail in Warsaw. Jakub Pachowski and his daughters Janina and Bogumiła were arrested on 17 June 1943, and released a few days later. On 13 August, the Sipo commandant in Drohobycz ordered them to be arrested again. There is no further information about the fate of Pachowskis.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137/1; R. 137/162.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

---

**Wojnarowicz Zygmunt**, born on 17 January 1890 in the village of Tursko Wielkie, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, husband of Elżbieta, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Wawrzeńczyce, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Zygmunt Wojnarowicz and his wife Elżbieta owned a large farm at Wawrzeńczyce. They had social contacts with Marian and Regina Rozmaryn, to whom they offered shelter in a prepared hiding place above the stable. When rumours of the impending deportation came, Marian and Regina Rozmaryn pretended to move to Cracow, and in fact they re-

mained in the village with their previous hosts. For a short period, the Wojnarowicz family also harboured a girl whose first name was Gerta, who in 1943 was handed over to Mrs Hanasiewicz, the sister of Zygmunt Wojnarowicz who lived in Cracow, with whom she survived the war. The same house also sheltered the Kiclinger family of four, who had presumably escaped from a transport to a camp in late 1942 or early 1943, and to Felicja Seifert, a girl aged 12, whom the neighbours' children considered a distant relative of the hosts, and therefore her presence was not hidden. The Rozmaryn couple was exposed on 23 June 1943, during a search of the farm by the 'navy blue' police. They were shot on the spot and buried in the yard of the house. Felicja Seifert managed to escape and hide in bushes. Zygmunt Wojnarowicz was taken to the police station at Nowe Brzesko, from where he was released thanks to a large bribe paid by an unknown person. Elżbieta Wojnarowicz handed Felicja over to Zofia Myczkowska from Cracow, thanks to which the girl survived the war. Zygmunt Wojnarowicz was arrested again on 8 July 1943, this time on charges of having a radio set and helping Jews. Initially, he was imprisoned in the Cracow prison at Montelupich Street, and then on 17 September 1943, he was transferred to KL Auschwitz (inmate no. 151255). From there he was sent after some time to KL Mittelbau-Dora (inmate number 62330), where he died on 1 February 1945.

On 8 November 1999, Zygmunt and Elżbieta Wojnarowicz were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/8687, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AIPN, IPN GK, 132/3, *Wykazy więźniów KL Mittelbau-Dora wg stanu na dzień 1 XI 1944 r.: spis więźniów obozu Mittelbau-Dora, którzy w okresie 28 X – 1 XI 1944 r. zostali przeniesieni w obrębie Mittelbau I, II, III i Kommando Rossla, lista 13 więźniów, którzy przybyli w okresie 28 X – 1 XI 1944 r. do KL Mittelbau-Dora-Kommando Mittelbau II-Ellrich, lista 64 więźniów (głównie Polacy, Francuzi i Belgowie), którzy w okresie 28 X – 1 XI 1944 r. opuścili KL Mittelbau-Dora-Kommando Mittelbau II-Ellrich, alfabetyczny spis 7819 więźniów KL Mittelbau-Dora-Kommando Mittelbau II-Ellrich (w większości Polacy, obywatele radzieccy, Francuzi, Belgowie i Żydzi), alfabetyczny wykaz 132 włoskich jeńców wojennych (więźniów Kommando Mittelbau II-Ellrich), alfabetyczny spis więźniów Kommando Mittelbau III-Harzungen (głównie Polacy, obywatele radzieccy, Belgowie, Francuzi i Cyganie)*.

**Bibliography:** *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, vol. 2, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warsaw 2018, pp. 155; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 822–823; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 22 July 2018.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

**Wojton Dorota**, born on 29 December 1897 at Haczów, labourer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Haczów, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Dorota Wojton sheltered Jewish people (names are not known), for which she was sentenced to death on 9 July 1943, by the Special Court in Rzeszów, the sentence then commuted to three years in prison. She served her sentence in the penal camp for political prisoners at Rodgau-Dieburg.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Reichshof*, R. 137/54.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet (translation of source material: Mirosław Sikora)

---

**Wolkotrup**[63] Katarzyna, born in 1888, ethnic origin: Polish, during the war resident of Baranowicze, Baranowicze Regierungsbezirk, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat.

**Wolkotrup (husband)**, first name unknown, during the war resident of Baranowicze, Baranowicze Regierungsbezirk, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat.

**Wolkotrup (daughter)**, first name unknown, during the war resident of Baranowicze, Baranowicze Regierungsbezirk, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat.

**Wolkotrup (son) first name unknown**, during the war resident of Baranowicze, Baranowicze Regierungsbezirk, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat.

**Wolkotrup (son) first name unknown**, during the war resident of Baranowicze, Baranowicze Regierungsbezirk, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat.

**Wolkotrup (daughter-in-law)**, first name unknown, during the war resident of Baranowicze, Baranowicze Regierungsbezirk, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From 1941, the Wolkotrup family harboured their Jewish neighbours, Michał, Chana and their daughter (name unknown) in the basement of their house in Baranowicze. Having been denounced by one of the neighbours, the Germans found the Jews in hiding. Both the Poles and Jews were murdered on the spot. Only Katarzyna Wolkotrup and the daughter of the hiding Jews managed to survive, as they were not at home at the time of the arrest. When Katarzyna Wolkotrup returned to the apartment, she found the murdered Jews and members of her family: daughter, two sons, daughter-in-law and her eight-month-old child. For fear of arrest, she lived in hiding with the Jewish child in the countryside until the end of the war.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Zbiór relacji z czasów Zagłady*, 301/1959, *Relacja Katarzyny Wolkotrup*, p. 1.

---

[63] The surname is spelled "Wołkotrup" in T. Snyder's work *Czarna ziemia. Holocaust jako ostrzeżenie*, Cracow 2015, pp. 391–392.

**Bibliography:** T. Snyder, *Czarna ziemia. Holocaust jako ostrzeżenie*, Cracow 2015, pp. 391–392.

**Author:** Zofia Trębacz, Aleksandra Namysło

**Wołosewicz née Barbachowska Stefania**, born on 16 June 1905 at Kosów Lacki, daughter of Stanisław and Stanisława, religion: Roman Catholic, wife of Władysław, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kosów Lacki, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Wołosewicz Władysław**, born on 26 April 1897 in Białystok, son of Michał and Antonina née Drozdowska, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Stefania née Barbachowska, postman, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kosów Lacki, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Barbachowska Stanisława**, born ca. 1885 at Kosów Lacki, daughter of Jan and Marianna née Szerszeń, religion: Roman Catholic, widow, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kosów Lacki, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Stafania and Władysław Wołosewicz, and Stanisława Barbachowska sheltered Estera Kuper, a Jewish girl aged 12, for which they were arrested on 31 December 1942. During the trial, they were incriminated by the testimony of Estera Kuper, who was turned in to the Germans by their neighbours on 1 January 1943. During the interrogation, the girl indicated people who had helped her. By a judgment of the German Special Court in Warsaw, Stefania and Władysław Wołosewicz, who pleaded not guilty, were sentenced to six months in prison, while Stanisława Barbachowska, who pleaded guilty during the proceedings, was sentenced to death. No information about the execution of the sentence is available.

**Sources:** APW, *Sondergericht Warschau*, 1050.

**Author:** Marcin Urynowicz

**Wołowiec Stanisława**, ethnic origin: Polish, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zajączków, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Wołowiec Janina**, aged about 12 at the time of death, daughter of Stanisława, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zajączków, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Wołowiec Leokadia**, aged about 10 at the time of death, daughter of Stanisława, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zajączków, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Wołowiec Bronisława**, aged about 3 at the time of death, daughter of Stanisława, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zajączków, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Wołowiec Kazimiera**, aged about 6 months at the time of death, daughter of Stanisława, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Zajączków, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
The Wołowiec family lived in Zajączków. The father of the family, Gabriel, was imprisoned at KL Auschwitz for unknown reasons and he died there in February 1942. In the autumn of 1942, Stanisława Wołowiec provided material help and shelter for Jewish people, including three Jewish children camping out in a nearby forest. However, these children were captured by German policemen and then shot at the Jewish cemetery in Ciepielów. The circumstances in which their hideout was found by the Germans are not known. It is not impossible that the children disclosed the name of the person who had helped them before they were executed. In unspecified circumstances, probably as a result of denunciation, the farm of the Wołowiec family was surrounded by a group of several German *gendarmes* from the station at Ciepielów on 11 January 1942. At that time, Franciszek Zaborski from the village of Ranachów, who worked for them, was still in the house. Józef Jelonek, Maria Wołowiec's relative, was also brought by a horse-cart from a nearby village to the house of the Wołowiec family. It is not known whether he helped Jewish people. About 12.00, after the arrival of the cart with Józef Jelonek, the policemen shot all these people in the barn belonging to Stanisława Wołowiec. Then, just like in Ciepielów and Rekówka, they robbed the farm of valuable items and farm animals, and set fire to the barn where the bodies of the victims lay.

**Bibliography:** Fajkowski J., Religa J., *Zbrodnie hitlerowskie na wsi polskiej 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1981, pp. 306; *List of Poles Killed Helping Jews During the Holocaust*, http://www.holocaustforgotten.com/list.htm, access 21 December 2018; Młynarczyk J.A., Piątkowski S., *Cena poświęcenia. Zbrodnie na Polakach za pomoc udzielaną Żydom w rejonie Ciepielowa*, Cracow 2007, pp. 108–110. Wroński S., Zwolakowa M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971, pp. 415; Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of charity*, Washington D.C. 1988, pp. 279.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

**Wójcik Władysław**, son of Franciszek and Marianna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Śladków Mały, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, the Wójcik family, consisting of Franciszek and Marianna, and their children: Emilia, Jan and Władysław, from the village of Śladków Mały

in the Chmielnik community, harboured and fed ten Jewish fugitives from the ghetto at Chmielnik: Abram and Icek Rajzman, and members of the Wiślicki and Sluzinger families. The Jews were harboured from December 1942 until 16 March 1943 in a shelter specially built by the Wójcik brothers. On the latter day, several dozen *gendarmes*, some of whom formed the crew of the Chmielnik station (Świątek, Orłowski, Cieślik), came to the farm buildings of the Wójciks. The police was most probably informed by Jerzy Ochlast, a neighbour, the owner of the Grzybów estate and at the same time the administrator of Jewish estates at Chmielnik. He assumed that the shelter was used by partisans. After arriving, the *gendarmes* shot the Jews present there. Two Jewish girls who were hiding in the shelter were killed by police dogs. The policemen intended to shoot the Wójcik family but Ochlast, mentioned above, stood up for them. At that point, Władysław Wójcik stated that he was the only one who harboured the Jews and the rest of the family knew nothing about it. As a consequence, he was taken to Busko-Zdrój, and then detained in a prison in Pińczów, from where he returned after a few months. However, he did not survive the war, murdered in unknown circumstances, most probably in 1944.

In 1949, Jerzy Ochlast was tried before the Court of Appeal in Kielce. He was accused of collaborating with the Germans. The trial ended with his acquittal.

**Sources:** AOK, Ds. 29/69, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Emilii Szczerby, Kielce, 21 VI 1969 r.*, p. 316–317; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Jana Wójcika, Kielce, 21 VI 1969 r.*, p. 321–322; AIPN Ki, IPN Ki 126/4, SAK, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Franciszka Wójcika, Śladków Mały, 8 VI 1949 r.*, pp. 480–481; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Stanisława Ufniaka, Szaniec, 21 VI 1949 r.*, pp. 490; *ibid*, *Protokół przesłuchania świadka Mariana Stochmala, Busko-Zdrój, 8 VI 1949 r.*, pp. 475; *ibid*, *Sentencja wyroku w sprawie Jerzego Ochlasta, Busko-Zdrój, 6 VIII 1949 r.*, pp. 441.

**Bibliography:** E. Fąfara, *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983, pp. 494–495.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

**Wróbel Franciszek**, born on 16 September 1898 at Brzeście, son of Wojciech and Ludwika, husband of Stanisława, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Czechów, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
From December 1942, Franciszek Wróbel with his wife Stanisława and children: Edward, Albin, and Janina, harboured Stanisław Kocoń, who had escaped from the Tarnów ghetto, and provided him with food during his stay in the nearby forest, for which he was arrested on 29 June 1943 by the German *gendarmerie* and detained in a prison in Pińczów. After the arrest of Franciszek Wróbel, Stanisław Kocoń was forced to leave the shelter for the safety of the Polish family. Franciszek Wróbel was released from prison after a few days. The release was probably due to the arrest of another Jew (Miodownik, first name unknown) in the nearby forest by the Germans, who testified that he was

harboured by a Polish peasant in Czechów (Wróbel's neighbour, Józef Gawlik), and during a confrontation he stated that it was not Franciszek Wróbel who had helped him. Members of the Polish underground resistance who worked in the prison probably also contributed to his release.

On 17 June 2002, Franciszek Wróbel was awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/2540, *Sprawa Franciszka Wróbla*; YVIA, M.31.2/9725, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*.

**Author:** Tomasz Gonet

---

**Wróbel Marianna**, born on 30 November 1903, wife of Jan, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bidaczów Nowy, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Wróbel Jan**, date of birth unknown, husband of Marianna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bidaczów Nowy, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Wróbel Antonina**, date of birth unknown (aged 8), daughter of Jan and Marianna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bidaczów Nowy, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Wróbel Eugeniusz**, date of birth unknown (aged 10), son of Jan and Marianna, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Bidaczów Nowy, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Marianna and Jan Wróbel lived in the village of Bidaczów Nowy, running a farm there. From September 1942, they harboured sisters Pola (aged 14) and Hela (17) in their farm buildings. After these girls were registered as Polish women for work in the Reich, they left for Germany and survived the war there. At the same time, from the autumn of 1942, the Wróbels harboured a Jewish couple from Biłgoraj, with a child, in the attic of their house. On 19 December 1942, a manhunt was conducted at Bidaczów, against harboured Jews, among others. The Wróbels ordered the Jewish couple to leave their house temporarily and hide in the woods. The Jews returned to their apartment, however, due to the low temperature. Here they were discovered by Polish fire-fighters who participated in the raid, and were taken to the *Gendarmerie* station in Biłgoraj. The same day, some Germans came to the Wróbel farm, shot Marianna and Jan on the spot, plundered their farmyard, and then set fire to the buildings. The children: Antonina (aged 8, subsequent married name Miklińska) and Eugeniusz (10) were expelled from the farm.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/975, *Akta dotyczące ukrywania przez Marię i Jana Wróbel Poli i Heli Josef oraz udzielanie pomocy żywnościowej N.N. rodzinie żydowskiej we wsi Bidaczów Nowy, dystrykt lubelski w 1942 r.*

**Bibliography:** *Relacje o pomocy udzielanej Żydom przez Polaków zamieszkałych we wsiach Lubelszczyzny w latach w latach 1939–1944. Wybór materiałów źródłowych*, ed. S. Piątkowski [in:] *Polska pod okupacją 1939–1945*, vol. 2, ed. M. Przegiętka, Warsaw 2016, pp. 213–215; Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1987, pp. 83; Siemion L., *Egzekucje na Lubelszczyźnie*, "Zeszyty Majdanka" 1969, vol. 3, pp. 172; Siemion L., *Z lat okupacji hitlerowskiej na Lubelszczyźnie*, Lublin 1971, pp. 250.

**Author:** Sebastian Piątkowski

**Wydmański Józef**, wife of Marianna née Małpa, and then Cieślińska, father of Jan Stanisław, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of the village of Rzeżuśnia, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During the German occupation, Józef Wydmański sheltered a Jew. Józef's house was situated on the border of the villages of Krępa and Rzeżuśnia, so both names appear interchangeably as Wydmański's place of residence in various accounts. It was a small, thatched wooden building with an adjoining barn. In the attic of the barn, Wydmański harboured a Jewish man, whose name was not known to witnesses. In the course of the investigation it was established that his name was most probably Józef Goldwasser, and he was a fugitive from Warsaw, aged about 35, an accountant by trade. It is not known how long he was harboured by Wydmański. On 23 April 1944, Krępa was surrounded by soldiers and policemen from unspecified formations reporting to the German occupation authorities. The raid began in the early morning, and its participants began to arrest people according to a pre-prepared list. There is no confirmation in the testimonies of witnesses that Józef Wydmański had been denounced, but this is not impossible. The more so, as his house was surrounded and searched during the raid. The members of the *Gendarmerie* found the Jewish man hiding in the farm buildings. One of the *gendarmes* spoke to Wydmański in Polish, suggesting that he should escape to the forest. It was too late for that, however, and after an unsuccessful escape attempt, Wydmański was shot dead on 23 April 1944, for providing help and shelter for Józef Goldwasser. According to witnesses of the events, after Wydmański's execution, his house and farm facilities were burned down. According to some testimonies, the body of the Jew who had been harboured by Wydmański was thrown into the burning buildings. Other individual eye-witness accounts stated that the Jew was thrown alive into the flames. Józef Wydmański was buried at the cemetery in Rzeżuśnia, where people who died of cholera had been buried in the past.[64]

[64] Józef's brother, Franciszek Wydmański, resident of Rzeżuśnia, was accused after the war of turning in Mojżesz Berger, who sought shelter with him, to the village headman and the night watch. The village headman handed him over to the community at Gołcza, and then the man was shot.

**Sources:** AIPN, IPN BU 392/1349, *Akta dotyczące zamordowania Józefa Wydmańskiego za za ukrywanie Żydów we wsi Krępa, pow. Miechów*; *ibid*, IPN BU, 2448/457, *Ankieta GKBZHwP, pow. miechowski, pomoc udzielana przez Polaków eksterminowanym i prześladowanym obywatelom polskim pochodzenia żydowskiego*, p. 6; AIPN Kr, OKŚZpNP Kr, S 104/10/Zn, *Akta w sprawie zabójstwa przez rozstrzelanie obywatela polskiego Józefa Wydmańskiego oraz nieustalonej osoby narodowości żydowskiej dokonanego 23 kwietnia 1944 r. w miejscowości Krępa.*

**Bibliography:** *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, vol. 2, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warsaw 2018, pp. 158, 174; *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo krakowskie miejskie*, GKBZHwP, Warsaw 1984, pp. 55; *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 3rd ed., Warsaw 2007, pp. 613; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, pp. 131.

**Author:** Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

---

**Wysmulska née Piasecka Zofia**, born ca. 1908.[65], married, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Moszenki, Lublin Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG.

**Barszcz Marianna**, born ca. 1927.[66], daughter of Władysław and Katarzyna, employed as a servant (maid) of Wysmulska.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Zofia Wysmulska harboured Jewish people at her farm in the village of Moszenki. In late 1942/early 1943, she took in two women and four men. The Jews built a hiding place under the barn, which was used by about 20 people. The people in hiding had weapons and carried out military operations. Zofia's son Józef Wysmulski treated the wounded, supplied medicines and bandages from the pharmacy in Garbów. In September 1943, Bronisław Piasecki, Wysmulska's brother, met a Jewish woman walking towards Jastków. She told him what had happened among the Jews harboured by Wysmulska. She complained that the other people in hiding considered her mentally ill and tried to poison her. She was going to inform the Germans about everything. As a result, several Jews left the hideout, and Wysmulska's sons did not spend the night at home. The Germans arrived at the farm on the night of 25 September 1943. They set fire to the house, two barns and a cowshed. Zofia Wysmulska and Marianna Barszcz, who helped her on the farm, and whose role in the harbouring of the Jews is not known, were shot. Four Jews who tried to escape from the burning barn during the German operation were also killed. Zofia Wysmulska

[65] Wysmulska's birth certificate is missing. Based on the questionnaire, the *Rejestr…* stated that Wysmulska was 35 at the time of her death.
[66] The extract from the death certificate only quotes the age at the time of death.

and Marianna Barszcz were buried in the cemetery in Garbów, and the murdered Jews in Wysmulski's field.

**Sources:** AIPN Lu, OKL/S. 2/00/Zn, *Akta główne w sprawie zbrodni popełnionych na Polakach za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, vol. 1, p. 30–53; vol. 4, p. 693; *ibid*, 1/15/73, pp. 2; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/1501, *Sprawa Józefa Wysmulskiego, Zofii Wysmulskiej i Marianny Barszcz*.

**Bibliography:** *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo lubelskie*, Warsaw 1985, pp. 164; *Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, pt. 3, Warsaw 1997, pt. 3, pp. 131.

**Author:** Tomasz Osiński

## Z

**Zabłocki Franciszek**, born on 9 August 1900 at Dolina, son of Piotr, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, husband of Karolina, worker, hunter, member of the AK underground resistance, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Dolina, Stryj Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Zabłocki Michał**, born on 20 November 1926 at Dolina, son of Franciszek and Karolina, ethnic origin: Polish, religion: Roman Catholic, engineer, member of the AK underground resistance, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Dolina, Stryj Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
After Dolina was captured by German troops in August 1941 and a ghetto was established there, the Zabłocki family started smuggling food into it, as well as feeding people who managed to get out to the 'Aryan' side. During one such operation, the German police arrested Michał Zabłocki, who was then included in a transport of prisoners sent for labour to Germany. However, he managed to escape from the train and return home. In the summer of 1942, when the Germans began to liquidate the ghetto at Dolina, the Zabłocki house became a transit point for people who managed to survive. The fugitives received a meal and were then directed to hiding places prepared in a nearby forest. The Zabłocki family were assisted by Stanisław Babij, who led a local partisan unit. In the autumn of 1942, Babij's troop captured Dolina prison and released about 70 Jews. Initially, they found shelter at the Zabłocki house, then hid with partisans and in the forest. Michał Zabłocki also participated in the operation. In the summer of 1943, the German police conducted a detailed search of the Zabłocki house, looking for Jews and evidence that they had been helped. The Germans found some long guns and ammunition, as a result of which they arrested Franciszek Zabłocki, who was taken to a prison in Stanisławów, where he was tortured. He was charged with helping the hiding Jews and cooperating with the partisan

unit of Stanisław Babij. On 28 September 1943, he was imprisoned at KL Lublin at Majdanek (inmate number 2105), and then on 24 July 1944, he was transferred to the Mauthausen-Gusen camp (inmate number 81133) ,where he died on 9 December 1944. During the search, the Germans beat Franciszek's several-year-old son, Stanisław, who wanted to say goodbye to his father. Michał Zabłocki evaded arrest because he was not at home at the time of the search. Unable to return to his family, he joined Babij's partisan unit and continued to help the Jews in hiding. Probably Karolina Zabłocka was not directly persecuted.

On 19 March 1986, Franciszek, Karolina and Michał Zabłocki were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations.

**Sources:** YVIA, M.31.2/3305, *Collection of the Righteous Among the Nations Department*; AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/355, *Sprawa Michała Zabłockiego*.

**Bibliography:** Domańska H., *Ludzie, którzy pragnęli dobra*, "Słowo Żydowskie" 2001, no. 1, pp. 20; *Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 2 [N–Ż], ed. I. Gutman, Polish edition: ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009, pp. 851; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl, access 1 December 2014; *The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family.html?language=en&itemId=4045039, access 1 December 2014; Aleksiun N., *„Codziennie w obliczu śmierci" – historia rodziny Zabłockich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/codziennie-w-obliczu-smierci-historia-rodziny-zablockich, access 12 March 2019.

**Author:** Paweł Zawisza

---

**Zagalska Amalia**, born on 2 February 1895 at Zelów.

**Zagalska Janina**, born on 20 June 1919 at Zelów, manual weaver.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Amalia and Janina Zagalska were convicted (sentence not known) for helping Jewish people (the nature of the help provided and names unknown). They were held in the women's prison at Gdańska Street in Łódź: Janina Zagalska from 12 May 1944, and Amalia Zagalska from 13 May 1944, until 3 June 1944. Then they were handed over to the Gestapo (IV B 4 department). Their further fate remains unknown.

**Sources:** APŁ, *Zakłady Karne w Łodzi*, 4, pp. 237–238.

**Author:** Michał Trębacz

---

**Zakrzewski Tadeusz**, born on 19 October 1911, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Kielce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG.

**Rutkowska née Lewandowska Zofia**, born on 11 May 1916.

**Chmielarz Bartłomiej**, born on 24 August 1894.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
During World War II, Tadeusz Zakrzewski was a guard at the prison in Kielce. During this work, for about three months he was involved in delivering food parcels and secret messages from relatives to Jewish prisoners. Zakrzewski was helped by his wife, who made contact with Jewish families and brought secret messages from various towns of the Radom District. Zakrzewski was arrested on 24 October 1940, while bearing parcels for Jews with the following surnames: Löwenstein, Grauss, Złoty, Zylbertejn and Egelman. At the same time, the Germans also arrested two other prison guards who were helping Jewish prisoners: Bartłomiej Chmielarz and Zofia Rutkowska née Lewandowska. Along with them, Eliasz Knobel, Chaja Josek Poznański and Chana Löwenstein were arrested, whom the above-mentioned helped. After his arrest, Tadeusz Zakrzewski was tortured. All the arrested Poles were charged with high treason and helping Jews. By the judgment of the Special Court in Kielce of 7 January 1941, Zakrzewski and Chmielarz were sentenced to six months in prison, and Rutkowska, Knobel, Poznański and Löwenstein to three. The further fate of the Jews is not known. Following his release from prison, Tadeusz Zakrzewski treated his ailments resulting from torture for about a year. He was then forced to work in a car repair shop. He was constantly monitored by the Gestapo.

**Sources:** AŻIH, *Dział Dokumentacji Odznaczeń Yad Vashem*, 349/24/1192, *Sprawa Tadeusza Zakrzewskiego, Wyrok Sądu Specjalnego w Kielcach, Kielce, 7 I 1941 r.*, pp. 4–8; *List Tadeusza Zakrzewskiego do ŻIH, Kielce, 3 III 1988 r.*, pp. 19; *ibid*, *List Tadeusza Zakrzewskiego do ŻIH, Kielce, 23 VI 1988 r.*, pp. 27.

**Author:** Tomasz Domański

---

**Zalewski Józef**, born on 27 May 1918 at Zalesie Łabędzkie, son of Adam and Apolonia née Berkowska, ethnic origin: Polish, farmer.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Józef Zalewski helped Jewish people in Sokołów (the names and form of help provided unknown), for which he was arrested on 13 November 1942. On 30 April 1943, he was deported by the Sipo Białystok/Grodno to KL Stutthof (camp inmate number 22195).

**Sources:** AMS, *Konzentrationlager Stutthof*, I-III-16148. *Karta personalna*.

**Author:** Barbara Męczykowska

**Zwarycz Anna**, born in 1890 at Hołubica, daughter of Władysław, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Brody, Złoczów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Bogdan Maria**, born in 1902 at Hołubica, ethnic origin: Ukrainian, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Brody, Złoczów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Sisters Anna Zwarycz and Maria Bogdan took care of an 18-month-old child, who was handed over to them by a Jew named Mamuth before he moved into the ghetto. Before the war and during the Soviet occupation, Anna Zwarycz was employed by him as a housewife. The sisters cared for the child from November 1942 until April 1943. They received financial and material remuneration for the care. The sisters were arrested in April 1943, most probably as a result of denunciation. Anna Zwarycz was subject to court proceedings. Maria Bogdan was released from jail. The trial before the Special Court in Lvov was postponed several times. It took place on 30 July 1943, Anna Zwarycz was acquitted, but the German prosecutor's office in Lvov challenged the court's verdict. An extraordinary objection was raised by the Department of Justice of the *General Government*. Anna Zwarycz was convicted and sent to a German prison in Cracow. After its evacuation on 1 August 1944, she was transferred to an increased security prison for women at Jawor. Her further fates are not known, however.

**Sources:** BAB, *Sondergericht Lemberg*, R. 137/43; R. 137/113.

**Author:** Aleksandra Namysło (translation of source material: Jakub Grudniewski)

## Ż

**Żerkowski Wacław**, born on 26 March 1905 at Brutus, son of Julianna, locksmith, during the period of Nazi German occupation resident of Częstochowa, Radom District, GG.

**Reasons, circumstances and type of persecution:**
Wacław Żerkowski sheltered Jewish people (names unknown). On 17 March 1943, during a courier journey he had undertaken at the request of the Jews, he was arrested by members of the SD, and then detained in a prison in Częstochowa. On 15 April 1943, he was sent to KL Auschwitz (camp inmate number 115496). In 1944, he was transferred to KL Mauthausen, where he was held until the camp was liberated.

**Sources:** APC, *Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie*, 2951, p. 1.

**Bibliography:** *Księga pamięci: transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Oświęcim 2006, pp. 1093, 1099, 1103; *Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl/index.php/szukaj-w-bazie, access 12 July 2018.

**Authors:** Grzegorz Onyszko, Tomasz Gonet

## Index of the persecuted

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | | | | | | |
| Henryk Adamczyk | Bogucice, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Maria Adamczyk | | | prison | | | |
| Stefan Adamczyk | | | prison | | | |
| Edward Adamczyk | | | forced labour | | | |
| Józef Adamski | Wieliczka, Cracow rural Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | providing food, clothes, press to the ghetto | detention, death as a result of beating | failure to observe rules of safety by the helper | pre-war acquaintance | 1982 |
| Wanda Ajdels née Pawłowska | Radom, Radom District, GG | harbouring, providing food, providing documents | beating during interrogation | denunciation | no information | 1985 |
| Ignacy Ambroziak | Cholewy, Sochaczew Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | hanged | denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1991 |
| Rozalia Ambroziak | | | beating | | | 1991 |
| Henryk Ambroziak | | | beating | | | |
| Franciszek Andrzejczyk | Czyżew Sutki, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring | shot dead | | probably remuneration | |
| Edward Andrzejczyk | Czyżew Sutki, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring | beating | | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Franciszek Antczak | Boguszyn, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province | harbouring, providing food | concentration camp/ probably death | information from the fugitives | remuneration | 2003 |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zofia Szkop née Antczak | Kolonia Nacpolsk, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province | | penal camp | | | |
| Kazimierz Szkop | | | death penalty/executed | | | |
| Genowefa Szkop | | | forced labour | | | |
| Bazyli Antoniak | Szydłowiec, Piotrków Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/executed | no information | no information | |
| Fr Roman Archutowski | Warsaw | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Józef Augustyn | Szerzyny, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Józefa Augustyn | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Franciszek Augustyniak | Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, delivering food to the ghetto, providing assistance to Jews from the ghetto at Sterdyń | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | |
| Zygmunt Drgas | Ratyniec Stary, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Franciszek Kierylak | Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Ewa Kotowska née Klimek | Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | | executed by shooting | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Józef Kotowski | Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Stanisław Kotowski | Paulinów Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Marian Nowicki | Ratyniec Stary, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Stanisław Piwko | Paulinów area, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Jan Siwiński | Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Ludwik Uziębło | Ratyniec Stary, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Aleksandra Wiktorzak | Paulinów, Sterdyń Community, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | | executed by shooting | | | |
| **B** | | | | | | |
| Feliks Balawander | Zalesie, Rawa Ruska Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison | denunciation | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wiktoria Balawander née Szponar | | | prison | | | |
| Tadeusz Balawander | | | prison | | | |
| Katarzyna Balicka née Bezronk | Siemianówka, Lvov Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring, providing food | death penalty/commuted to prison sentence | denunciation | received payment (according to other sources received no payment at all) | 1985 |
| Józef Balicki | | | death penalty/commuted to prison sentence/ probably death | | | |
| Kazimierz Baniak | Sadówiec, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province | harbouring | concentration camp | no information | work on the farm | 2005 |
| Wincenty Chludziński | Łazęki, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province | | concentration camp/ death | | | |
| Łucja Baranek née Skuch | Siedliska, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | probable denunciation | request of an acquaintance | 2012 |
| Wincenty Baranek | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Tadeusz Stanisław Baranek | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Henryk Marian Baranek | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Katarzyna Baranek née Kopeć | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Marta Bartczak | no information | assistance and supporting | prison | no information | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Michalina Bartkiewicz | Sieradz, Sieradz Landkreis, Łódź Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland | harbouring | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Roman Bartkiewicz | | | prison | | | |
| Bronisława Bartyzel | Małec, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | assistance | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Antoni Bednarek | Piotrkowice, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | detention | no information | no information | |
| Tadeusz Bednarski | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Czesława Bednarska | | | prison/transported to unknown location | | | |
| Franciszek Belniak | Głębokie, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | providing food and correspondence | executed by shooting | lack of caution | no information | |
| Józef Bernatowicz | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/not executed | denunciation | selfless help and for remuneration | |
| Anna Bernatowicz née Halujko | | | prison | | | |
| Jan Bielecki | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Franciszka Tekla Bielecka | | | prison | | | |
| Antoni Biernacki | Rozdziały, Pułtusk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | probable denunciation | no information | 2005 |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rudolf Bilański | Starachowice, Radom District, GG | assistance | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Josef Kierth | | | concentration camp | | | |
| Stanisław Binczyk | Żądłowice, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring, helping Jewish partisans | death penalty/executed | no information | no information | |
| Michał Marzyjanek | | assistance | executed by shooting | | | |
| Stanisław Marzyjanek | | assistance | executed by shooting | | | |
| Bronisława Biskup | Parszywka, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Wiktoria Błasiak née Gryczyńska | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Stanisław Błaszczyk | Warsaw | harbouring, agency in finding shelter, providing documents | detention | no information | pre-war acquaintance | 1989 |
| Jan Bobowski | Lipiny, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Weronika Bobowska née Papiernik | | | loss of property | | | |
| Anna Bogdanowicz née Wrońska | Kielce, Radom District, GG | providing documents, agency in finding shelter | concentration camp/ death | denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1983 |
| Marian Bogucki | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Irena Bogucka née Rościcka | | harbouring | concentration camp | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan Wyderski | Warsaw | harbouring, providing documents | prison/transported to unknown location | | | |
| Bronisława Lang | no information | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | | | |
| Kazimierz Bomba | Niebylec, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp | rumour | pre-war acquaintance | 1991 |
| Józef Bonderski | Kielce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | "providing information" Jews | prison | no information | no information | |
| Anna aka Janina Borkowska Siestrzewitowska, Sister Bertranda | Kolonia Wileńska near Vilna, Lithuania Generalbezirk | harbouring, delivering weapons to the ghetto | detention, closing the monastery | denunciation | no information | 1984 |
| Michał Borysiuk (Borsiak) | Białystok | supporting | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Julius Boss | Grzędy, Grójec Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, help in escaping from the ghetto | death penalty/probably executed | no information | no information | |
| Jerzy Adam Brandhuber | Jasło, Cracow District, GG | assistance, providing documents | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Antonina Braun | no information | assistance | prison | no information | no information | |
| Tomasz Broszkiewicz | Radomsko, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Julia Broszkiewicz née Cabańska | | | prison | | | |
| Hanna Maria Brühl (Brylówna) | Milanówek, Sochaczew Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Felicja Brzozowska | Kielce, Radom District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/executed | no information | no information | |
| Marian Brzozowski | | | death penalty/executed | | | |
| Józef Buchacz | no information | harbouring | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Wacław Budziszewski | no information | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Anna Buzowicz née Pikus | Kozienice, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | help in escaping from the ghetto and harbouring | death penalty/executed | no information | no information | |
| Wincenty Buzowicz | | | death penalty/executed | | | |
| Maria Różańska | | providing documents | prison | | remuneration | |
| **C** | | | | | | |
| Antoni Chebda | Myślec, Nowy Sącz Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | loss of property, life in hiding until the end of the war | denunciation | no information | |
| Karol Chowaniak | Zawoja Petułowa, Nowy Targ Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | denunciation | request of acquaintances | |
| Tekla Chowaniak née Bogunia | | | concentration camp/ death | | | |
| Stanisław Chowaniak | | | forced labour | | | |
| Karolina Marek | | | concentration camp/ death | | | |
| Piotr Wiecheć | | | murdered | | | |
| Regina Wiecheć | | | murdered | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Franciszek Chojnowski | Chojnowo, Białystok Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring, providing food | shot dead | no information | no information | |
| Helena Chojnowska | | | beating | | | |
| Stanisława Chudziak | Lublin, Lublin District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Bronisława Chwiesińska | Rowki, near Tykocin, Białystok Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring | fine, loss of property | denunciation | no information | |
| Stanisława Cicha | Sosnowiec, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province | harbouring | concentration camp | denunciation | no information | 2005 |
| Romualda Ciesielska née Cieślik | Cracow | harbouring, providing food, help in escaping from the ghetto, providing documents | concentration camp | probable denunciation | no information | 1967 |
| Feliks Ciesielski | | | concentration camp/ death | | | |
| Kazimierz Ciołkosz | Zręcin, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring, providing food, providing documents | detention, tortured during interrogation | no information | no information | 1992 |
| Maria Cybulska | Rząsawa near Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | providing assistance | prison | no information | no information | |
| Antoni Cyran | Albigowa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | delivering food to the ghetto | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Stanisław Czajka | Libusza, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | prison | information from the person in hiding | no information | |
| Adam Czajka | | | executed by shooting | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maria Kmiecik née Czajka | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Zygmunt Kmiecik | | | concentration camp | | | |
| Franciszka Czajowska | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | harbouring, providing food and medicines to the ghetto | concentration camp | denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1991 |
| Irena Czuczkies (Czuczkes) née Szeferkiewicz | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | harbouring, providing documents | prison | denunciation | acquaintance | |
| Bolesław Czuliński | Białystok, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring, agency in finding shelter | concentration camp/ probably died | denunciation | | 2011 |
| **D** | | | | | | |
| Antoni Danilczuk | Pace, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring | loss of property | manhunt, lack of caution | no information | |
| Apolonia Danilczuk | | | | | | |
| Józefa Dąbrowska | Siedlce, Siedlce Kreis-haupt., Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp | denunciation | no information | 1995 |
| Bolesław Dąbrowski | Starościn, Lublin Kreis-haupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | manhunt, lack of caution | no information | 1994 |
| Roman Dąbrowski | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison | denunciation | initially payment, then selfless help | |
| Konstanty Dobrogowski | Łempice, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Stanisław Dobrogowski | | | concentration camp/ death | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tadeusz Dobrowolski | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, providing documents | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | 1991 |
| Piotr Domagała | Kolonia Dobra, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | |
| Henryk Dombrowski | no information | assistance | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Filip Dróżdż | Dąbrowa, Tomaszów Mazowiecki Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | probable denunciation | no information | |
| Franciszek Dwojak | Klimkówka, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | prison, executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | |
| Jan Dzieglewski | Puławy, Puławy Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | transporting Jews | death penalty/commuted to prison sentence | no information | remuneration | |
| Stefan Ścierka | | | death penalty/commuted to prison sentence | | | |
| Tadeusz Dzik | Cracow | harbouring, leading out of the ghetto, providing documents, delivering correspondence | detention, beating during interrogation | intercepted correspondence | pre-war acquaintance, selfless help | 1985 |
| Franciszek Dziubek | Studzieniec, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | providing food, assistance in preparing a hideout | shot dead | probable denunciation | no information | |
| Franciszek Drąg | | | shot dead | | | |
| Józef Drąg | | | shot dead | | | |
| Jan Pomykała | | | shot dead | | | |
| Jan Żak | | | shot dead | | | |
| Wojciech Żak | | | shot dead | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **E** | | | | | | |
| Stefan Erbel | Szydłowiec, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | attempt to deliver documents | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Mieczysław Erdelli | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, providing documents, help in escaping from the ghetto, agency in finding shelter | prison, losing a job | blackmail | participation in the cost of living | 2002 |
| **F** | | | | | | |
| Andrzej Fenczak | Zawóz, Lesko Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | murdered | rumours | no information | |
| Maria Fenczak | | | detention | | | |
| Andrzej Fenczak | | | detention | | | |
| Katarzyna Filipek | Tokarnia, Nowy Targ Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/executed | denunciation | no information | 1988 |
| Maria Barglik | | | murdered | | | |
| Stefan Barglik | | | murdered | | | |
| Szymon Fołta | Jankowice, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | failure to observe the rules of safety, probable denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Halina Forscher née Sroczyńska | Kielce, Radom District, GG | providing documents | beating, prison | no information | no information | |
| Lidia Fortuńska née Sawicka | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, delivering food to the ghetto | beaten during search | blackmail/ denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 2002 |
| Józef Fortuński | | | beaten during search | | | |
| Stanisław Furmanek | Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | providing food, agency in finding shelter | prison/death | denunciation by the Judenrat chairman | no information | 1994 |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **G** | | | | | | |
| Apolonia Gacoń née Stasiowska | Januszkowice, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | shot dead, property robbed | denunciation | no information | |
| Stanisław Gacoń | | | shot dead, property robbed | | | |
| Stanisław Galec | Podszkodzie, Opatów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp | no information | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Maria Galec née Nicałow | | | shot dead | | | |
| Leokadia Skarlińska née Nowak | | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | | | |
| Maria Nowak | | | concentration camp/ death | | | |
| Andrzej Garbuliński | Czermna, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | 1997 |
| Władysław Garbuliński | | | probably murdered | | | |
| Stanisław Owca | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Zofia Gargasz-Różycka née Mycka | Brzozów, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/ commuted to prison sentence | denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1979 |
| Jakub Gargasz | | | death penalty/commuted to prison sentence | | participated in the cost of living | |
| Jan Gądek | Wolica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | information from the fugitive | pre-war acquaintance | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Władysława Gądek | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Balbina Bielawska | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Bartłomiej Gielarowski | Trzebuska, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Karolina Marciniec | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Michał Kajetan Gerula (Gierula) | Łodzianka Górna, Przemyśl Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | 1995 |
| Katarzyna Gerula (Gierula) née Błońska | | | murdered in unknown circumstances | | | |
| Roman Segielin | Bircza, Przemyśl Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | agency in finding a hideout, providing food, harbouring | executed by shooting | | | |
| Elza Glied née Sztolc aka Stolz | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Wincenty Gniatkowski | Zdania-Galonki, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | beating | denunciation | no information | 1997 |
| Zuzanna Gołębiecka (Gołębiewska) | Kolonia Brańsk near Poletył, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring, delivering food to the ghetto | property confiscated, life in hiding until the end of the war | probable denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1989 |
| Czesław Gołębiecki (Gołębiewski) | | | | | | |
| Kazimierz Gołębiecki (Gołębiewski) | | | | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Franciszek Gołębiecki (Gołębiewski) | | | | | | |
| Anna Gołębiecka (Gołębiewska) | | | | | | |
| Bolesław Gołosz | Radom, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Henryka Gorzkowska | Piastów, Warsaw Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | assistance in escaping from the ghetto, providing documents, harbouring; 'Żegota' member | concentration camp | no information | no information | 1976 |
| Jan Gozdek | no information | harbouring, financial assistance | prison | no information | no information | 1988 |
| Stanisława Górniak | Kielce, Radom District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/executed | no information | no information | |
| Bolesław Grabowski | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | harbouring, providing documents, agency in finding a hideout | detention, beating | probable denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1988 |
| Wanda Grabowska | | | detention | | | |
| Julia Gruchała | Dąbrowa Tarnowska, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | shot dead or concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Anna Gruchała | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Zofia Grudzińska | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | 2000 |
| Stefan Grudziński | | | concentration camp | | | |
| Zofia Gryniecka née Bielecka | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan Grzyb | Wiewiórka, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Jadwiga Grzyb | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| **H** | | | | | | |
| Helena Hajdejczuk | Kołomyja, Galicia District, GG | harbouring, providing food | executed by shooting | no information | no information | 2002 |
| Marianna Harasimiuk | Jabłoń Kościelna, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring, providing food | beating | lack of caution | no information | |
| Stanisław Harasimiuk | | | detention | | | |
| Felicja Haraś née September | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Mieczysław Holtzer | Celestynów estate, Zamość Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | assistance, employment | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Marianna Holtzer née Wysoczańska | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Magdalena Hornung née Franz | Kimirz, Złoczów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring, help in escaping from the ghetto, delivering correspondence, assistance in organising illegal transport from the ghetto, delivering correspondence and money for renting of a lorry for transport | prison | denunciation | no information | |
| Georg Zbudowski | Przemyślany, Złoczów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | | death penalty/no information available regarding execution | | | |
| Józefa Płocica | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | organising transport of Jews | death penalty/no information available regarding execution | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wiktor Hubicki | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/no information available regarding execution | no information | selfless help | |
| **I** | | | | | | |
| Mieczysław Izdebski | Zienki, Chełm Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| **J** | | | | | | |
| Władysław Jabłoński | Przemyśl, Cracow District, GG | delivering food to the ghetto, providing documents, assistance in harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Władysław Jaguścik | Łęg, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | agency in finding a hideout, harbouring | concentration camp | denunciation | no information | |
| Edward Jakubowski | Skarżysko-Kamienna, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | providing food | detention, beating | no information | no information | |
| Stefan Jakubowski | Łódź | providing food, money and correspondence to the ghetto | prison | no information | no information | |
| Sabina Duszyńska | | agency in exchange of correspondence and parcels with the ghetto | prison | | | |
| Walentyna Jakubowska | Popławy near Brańsk, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring, delivering food to the ghetto | executed by shooting | lack of caution | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Stanisława Janczyszyn | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | assistance | death penalty/commuted to prison sentence | no information | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marianna Janiszewska | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Kazimiera Jankowerny--Przybyłowska | Bartniki, Łowicz Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, providing food | destruction/loss of property | no information | no information | 1989 |
| Anna Kalisiak | | | detention/destruction and loss of property | | | |
| Józef Kalisiak | | | | | | |
| Jan Jantoń | Wola Brzostecka, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring, providing food | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | 1992 |
| Teodor Jasiński | Łęczno, Piotrków Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | providing food, medicines, information, documents | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Anna Jaworska | Mielniczne, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring, providing documents, food | detention, tortures | denunciation | selfless help | 1989 |
| Stanisław Jędrzejowski | Lisów near Chmielnik, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | no information | no information | |
| Franciszek Jurczak (Juraczek) | Mokrus, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | help in escaping from the ghetto | prison | no information | no information | |
| Karolina Juszczykowska | Tomaszów Mazowiecki Tomaszów Mazowiecki Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/executed | denunciation | remuneration | 2011 |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **K** | | | | | | |
| Alina Kaczmarska | Zawichost, Opatów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | transport | prison/death | no information | no information | |
| Weronika Kalek | Radomsko, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring, agency in finding a hideout, roviding food | murdered | information from the person in hiding | selfless help, pre-war acquaintance | 1978 |
| Natalia Abramowicz | | | death penalty/ commuted to detention in prison | | | 1969 |
| Stanisław Kaleta | Gózd, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Jan Kalina | Rytwiany, Opatów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring providing food and hygiene products | shot dead, loss of property | no information | remuneration, pre-war acquaintance | |
| Jerzy Kaputek | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, providing documents | prison | denunciation | “altruistic and humanitarian motives” | 1989 |
| Józef Karasiński | Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | assistance | prison | no information | no information | |
| Maria Kasjano née Kępka | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | cooperation with ŻOB, harbouring | beaten, life in hiding until the end of the German occupation | denunciation | no information | 1981 |
| Katarzyna Kazak née Sroka | Brzóza Królewska, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | shot dead<br>shot dead | probable denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 2008 |
| Sebastian Kazak | | | | | | |
| Agnieszka Kazak | | | loss of property, hiding outside own farm | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Józefa Kazak | | | loss of property, hiding outside own farm | | | |
| Józef Kieszek | Studzianna, Rawa Mazowiecka Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | court trial/no information available regarding sentence | probable denunciation | selfless help | |
| Zofia Klemens | Katowice, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province | assistance in crossing the border, harbouring | concentration camp | no information | no information | 1964 |
| Józef Klepadło | Nowa Wieś, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Mieczysław Klepadło | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Michał Kliś | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | harbouring, active in 'Żegota', providing documents, food | detention, beating, concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Janina Kluziń-ka-Żelechowska | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | active in 'Żegota', harbouring, agency in finding shelter | shot in a mass execution | probable denunciation | selfless help | |
| Anna Rycerz née Kluzińska | | | shot in a mass execution | | | |
| Jadwiga Śledź née Kluzińska | | | shot in a mass execution | | | |
| Zofia Kmieć--Wójcik | Radgoszcz-Poręba, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring of Jews, providing food | shot dead | denunciation | no information | |
| Bronisław Kmieć | | | murdered | | | |
| Bronisława Sołtys | | | murdered | | | |
| Janina Sołtys | | | murdered | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Piotr Kobylec | Michałkowice, Katowice Landkreis, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province | harbouring | concentration camp | denunciation, betrayed by a cooperating person | no information | 1964 |
| Karolina Kobylec | | | beaten | | | |
| Mieczysław Kobylec | | harbouring, smuggling across the border | concentration camp | | | |
| Wiktor Kobylec | | harbouring, providing food | detention | | | 1992 |
| Alojzy Kobylec | | | detention | | | |
| Wincenty Kołba | Szydłowiec, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | providing documents | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Marian Nazimek | | assistance in obtaining documents | concentration camp/ probably death | | | |
| Adam Kopyciński | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | assistance | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Stanisława Kornecka-Grajek | Sanok, Sanok Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/commuted to prison sentence/ concentration camp | no information | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Kosior family: Władysław, Karolina, Aleksander, Tadeusz, Władysław, Mieczysław, Irena, Adam | Ciepielów Stary Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring, harbouring by the parents | executed by shooting | probable denunciation | no information | |
| Kowalski family: Adam, Bronisława, Janina, Zofia, Stefan, Henryk, Tadeusz | | | | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Obuchiewicz family: Piotr, Helena, Władysław, Zofia, Janina, unknown | | | | | | |
| Kosior families: Stanisław, Zofia, Jan, Mieczysław, Marian, Teresa | Rekówka, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | | executed by shooting | no information | | |
| Piotr Skoczylas with daughter Leokadia | | | executed by shooting | no information | | |
| Marianna Kiścińska | Rekówka, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | | executed by shooting | lack of caution | no information | |
| Henryka Kordula | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Eugeniusz aka Piotr Kościelewski (Kościelecki) | Grądy Woniecko, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring | shot dead | no information | no information | |
| Stanisław Kaszyński | Chełmno nad Nerem, Koło Landkreis, Łódź Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland | transmitted information about the operation of KL Kulmhof | murdered | intercepted correspondence | no information | |
| Karolina Kaszyńska | | | prison | | | |
| Marcin Kowalik | Radom, Radom District, GG | agency in delivering correspondence | concentration camp/ death | intercepted correspondence | no information | |
| Anna Kowalska née Penda | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | prison | turned in by the fugitive | remuneration, pre-war acquaintance | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waleria Szperkiewicz (Sperkiewicz) née Blaskiewicz (Błaśkiewicz) | | harbouring, agency in obtaining documents | concentration camp | | | |
| Norbert Czesław Strauchhold | | providing documents | prison | | | |
| Leon Koziara | Grodno, Grodno Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | "communication with Jews" | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Eugenia Krajewska | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Józef Krawczyk | Kolonia Boiska, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District | medical assistance | executed by shooting | turned in by the person he helped | no information | |
| Wiktoria Kryczka née Ciesielska | Kolonia Boiska, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | died of a shot wound | denunciation | no information | |
| Leon Kryczka | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Barbara Stefanek | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Józef Ciesielski | Wola Pawłowska, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Władysław Kozub | Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | assistance in escape | prison | no information | no information | |
| Stanisława Krawczuk née Tuziak | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/commuted to 3 years in prison | no information | pre-war acquaintance, debt of gratitude, selfless | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Michał Kruk | Przemyśl, Cracow District, GG | assistance | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Władysława Krysiewicz | Kolonia Waniewo, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring | shot dead | probable denunciation | no information | 1993 |
| Stanisław Krysiewicz | | | shot dead | | | |
| Władysław Krzysztyniak | Faliszówka, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | |
| Franciszek Książek | Wierzbica, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | providing food, harbouring | executed by shooting | denunciation or information from the fugitives | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Julia Książek | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Jan Książek | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Zygmunt Książek | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Julianna Ostrowska | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Izydor Kowalski | | | wounded in an execution | | | |
| Anna Kucharska | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Bronisław Kucharski | | | wounded in an execution | | | |
| Mieczysław Kucharski | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Bolesław Kucharski | | | executed by shooting | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Józef Kucharski | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Stefan Kucharski | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Nowak (father) | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Nowak (daughter) | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Stanisław Kucharski | Starachowice, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/executed | no information | no information | |
| Jan Kukiełka | Bukowina, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | denunciation | remuneration | |
| Kazimierz Dorosz | | harbouring | prison | | remuneration | |
| Michał Hubka | | harbouring four of Jews | prison | | no information | |
| Stanisław Kułaga | Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | organising transport | prison | no information | remuneration | |
| Józef Kunyszewski | Rzeszów, Cracow District, GG | providing documents | prison | betrayed by a person who accompanied him in the action and the person for whom he obtained the forged documents | no information | |
| Bronisława Kupis née Dziadek | Chotel Czerwony, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | information from the fugitive | no information | |
| Piotr Kupis | | | shot dead | | | |
| Jan Kurdziel | Żarki, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | help in escaping from the ghetto | death penalty/executed | Jewish documents found on the helpers | pre-war acquaintance | 1992 |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stanisław Kurdziel | | | death penalty/executed | | | 1996 |
| Olga Kuriata | Woronówka, Volhynia and Podolia Generalbezirk, Ukraine Reichskommissariat | harbouring | loss of property/life in hiding until the end of the war | denunciation by neighbours | no information | 1986 |
| Zygmunt Kuriata | | | loss of property/life in hiding until the end of the war | | | |
| Franciszka Kuriata | | | burnt alive | | | |
| Józef Kuriata | | | burnt alive | | | |
| Antoni Stefan Kurowski | Włochy, Warsaw Kreishaupt., Warsaw District | harbouring, delivering food to the ghetto | concentration camp/ death | denunciation | no information, pre-war acquaintance | 2000 |
| Stanisław Kurpiel | Leoncin near Krasiczyn, Krasnystaw Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | denunciation | participation in the cost of living | |
| Franciszka Kurpiel née Stachańska | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Alfreda Kurpiel | | | detention | | | |
| Irena Kurpiel | | | detention | | | |
| Romana Kurpiel | | | detention | | | |
| Maria Kochanowicz | | | detention | | | |
| Bronisława Kochanowicz | | | detention | | | |
| Bolesław Kochanowicz | | | detention | | | |
| Stanisław Kochanowicz | | | detention | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bolesław Kwiatosz | Skrzynice, Lublin Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | via an acquaintance | |
| **L** | | | | | | |
| Franciszek Lech | Gołuchów, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring, providing food | loss of property | no information | no information | |
| Jan Lech | | | loss of property | | | |
| Wojciech Lech | | | shot dead | | | |
| Wincenty Lewandowski | Pantalowice, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | providing food | executed by shooting | indicated by the fugitive | no information | |
| Emilia Lewandowska | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Jakub Kuszek | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Zofia Kuszek | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Justyna Kubicka née Kuszek | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Stanisław Dec | Hadle, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | providing food | executed by shooting | indicated by the fugitive | no information | |
| Bronisław Dec | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Tadeusz Dec | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Władysław Dec | | providing food, harbouring | executed by shooting | | | |
| Jerzy Leżeński | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, agency in finding a hideout, financial assistance, assistance in finding employment | executed by shooting | no information | no information | 2000 |
| Franciszka Librowska | Kolonia Kietlin, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | probable denunciation | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Władysław Librowski | | | shot dead | | | |
| Jan Librowski | | | probably shot dead | | | |
| Piotr Likos | Opoka Duża, Kraśnik Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring, providing food | shot dead | denunciation | no information | 1993 |
| Apolonia Likos née Rzepecka | | | shot dead | | | |
| Natalia Likos | | | loss of property | | | |
| Marian Lisek aka Lisowski | Stachowo, Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Leon Lubkiewicz | Sadowne, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | providing food | shot dead | indicated by the person who received help | payment | 1997 |
| Marianna Lubkiewicz | | | shot dead | | | |
| Stefan Lubkiewicz | | | shot dead | | | |
| **Ł** | | | | | | |
| Antonina Łatacha | Gartatowice, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring, providing food | beating | no information | no information | |
| Marcjanna Łojek née Otawska | Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | no information | prison | no information | no information | |
| Adela Łoźna | Wołkowysk, Wołkowysk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring | prison/death | probable denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Władysław Łoźny | | | prison/death | | | |
| Józefa Zapaśnik | no information | knew about harbouring | prison/concentration camp | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anna Łukaszewska | Leszno, Leszno Landkreis, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland | providing food | prison/concentration camp/death | denunciation | no information | |
| Antoni Łukaszewski | | | prison | | | |
| Helena Łukaszewska | | | prison | | | |
| **M** | | | | | | |
| Jan Machul | Cezaryn, Puławy Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring, providing food | executed by shooting | place of shelter indicated by the fugitive | no information | 2000 |
| Alfons Maciejewski | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Julianna Majek | Łaskarzew, Garwolin Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | beating | denunciation | selfless help, pre-war acquaintance | 1993 |
| Kazimierz Józef Majek | | | | | | |
| Zofia Madej née Janus | Biskupice, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | murdered | denunciation | participation in the cost of living | |
| Mieczysław Madej | | | murdered | | | |
| Helena Janus | | | murdered | | | |
| Krzysztof Janus | | | murdered | | | |
| Genowefa Janus | | | murdered | | | |
| Antoni Majkut | Grodzisko Górne, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring, providing food | prison/death | no information | no information | |
| Michał Malarecki | Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | assistance in transport | prison | no information | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wacław Malik | Skarżysko-Kamienna, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | assistance in harbouring | beating, detention | no information | no information | |
| Julianna aka Helena Maliszewska | Płasków, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Tadeusz Mańkowski | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, arranging shelter | executed by shooting | denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1989 |
| Zdzisław Mańkowski | | harbouring, assistance in transport, acting as liaison and courier | survived an execution | | | 1989 |
| Ludomir Marczak | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | help in escaping from the ghetto, harbouring, arranging shelter | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | |
| Klementyna Margasińska née Jakubowska | Końskie, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison/concentration camp/death | denunciation | no information | 2001 |
| Krystyna Margasińska | | | prison/concentration camp | | | |
| Maria Martiniuk (Martyniuk) née Woszkowska (Waszkowska) | Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | agency in arranging shelter | prison | no information | selfless help | |
| Wasyl Hrenkiw (Hrynkiv) | Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ no information available regarding execution | denunciation | remuneration | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maria Kochmann | Nadwórna, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ no information available regarding execution | denunciation | remuneration | |
| Roman Mazanowski | Białobrzegi, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | ad hoc assistance | prison | no information | no information | |
| Adela [Adele] Maziak née Liskiewicz | Stryj, Stryj Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison | probably turned in by the fugitives | pre-war acquaintance, conflicting witness testimonies: high remuneration or selfless help | |
| Kornelia Mazurkiewicz | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | harbouring | murdered | failure of the fugitives to observe the rules of safet | no information | |
| Aniela Mazurkiewicz | | no information | murdered | no information | | |
| Edward Mazurkiewicz | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | providing food and medicine to the ghetto, arranging forged documents, help in escaping from the ghetto, assistance in transport, harbouring | detention/escaped while transported to a camp | no information | no information | 1994 |
| Maria Michalczyk | Radom, Radom District, GG | assistance in escape | prison/concentration camp | no information | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anna Michałowska | Radom, Radom District, GG | no information | prison/concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Maria Gregorczyk | Radom, Radom District, GG | no information | prison/concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Wacław Mickiewicz | Vilna | harbouring, providing food | executed by shooting | no information | no information | 1978 |
| Maria Mickiewicz née Kondratowicz | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Władysław Mickiewicz | | | loss of property | | | |
| Irena Mielecka née Bawół | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, providing documents, arranging shelter | prison | no information | no information | 1989 |
| Józef Młynarski | Bystrzejowice Drugie, Lublin Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ executed | no information | participation in the cost of living | 2014 |
| Władysław Młynarski | | | intimidation | | | |
| Jan Molenda | Sprowa, Jędrzejów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Ludwik Moździerz | Zabłotów, Kołomyja Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | providing birth certificate, assistance in transport | concentration camp | denunciation | selfless help | |
| Władysław Mucha | Dłutów, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | 2005 |
| Stanisław Graczyk | Kadłubowo, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province | | prison/death | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Władysław Rutkowski | Cholewy, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province | | concentration camp/ death | | | |
| Leonia Mykolajenko née Skomorowska | Trembowla, Tarnopol Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ not executed | the harboured man was spotted while escaping from a burning building (his place of shelter) | payment | |
| **N** | | | | | | |
| Antoni Nabiałek | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | help in escaping from the ghetto | prison | no information | no information | |
| Czesław Nagiel | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | transport | prison | no information | no information | |
| Wasyl Nahacz | Zalesie, Rawa Ruska Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ no information available regarding execution | denunciation | remuneration | 2008 |
| Maria Ganczar | Lipina, Rawa Ruska Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ no information available regarding execution | | remuneration, promise of remuneration after the war | |
| Bronisław Najda | Delatyn, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ no information available regarding execution | no information | remuneration | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Piotr Kokoszka | Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring, running and errand | prison/death penalty/ no information available regarding execution | no information | remuneration | |
| Władimir Fürgang | Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | running and errand | prison/death penalty/ no information available regarding execution | no information | remuneration | |
| Józefa Kamińska née Prezkowna | Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | arranging shelter | detention | no information | no information | |
| Józef Zychowicz | Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | arranging shelter | prison | no information | no information | |
| Eugeniusz Niedziela | Markuszowa, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp | failure of the fugitives to observe the rules of safety, probable denunciation | no information | 1993 |
| Jeremi Niewęgłowski | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, providing documents, food, arranging shelter | prison | no information | no information | 1978 |
| Helena Niwińska | Radom, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Aniela Nizioł née Kubińska | Łańcut, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | 2016 |
| Michał Nizioł | | | loss of property | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bogumiła Noiszewska, pp. Ewa | Słonim, Słonim Kreisgebiet, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat | harbouring, medical aid, providing documents | prison, executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Kazimiera Wołowska, pp. Marta | | | prison, executed by shooting | | | |
| Tadeusz Nowak | Skarżysko-Kamienna, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | providing food, delivering correspondence | murdered | no information | no information | 1990 |
| **O** | | | | | | |
| Ewa Ociepa née Gradzik | no information | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Piotr Oleszkiewicz | Pagorzyna, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | prison/executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Katarzyna Oleszkiewicz née Krygowska | | | prison/concentration camp/death | | | |
| Jakub Krygowski | | | loss of property | | | |
| Stanisława Olewnik | Krzemień, Maków Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province | harbouring, delivering documents | concentration camp/ death | turned in by the fugitives | pre-war acquaintance | 2005 |
| Henryk Olszewski | Skórnice-Kopalnia, Końskie Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring, arranging shelter, providing food | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | 1996 |
| Janina Olszewska | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Maria Olszewska | | | executed by shooting | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leon Olszewski | | | concentration camp/ death | | | |
| Marian Olszewski | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Krystyna Olszewska | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Jan Olszewski | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Bogdan Olszewski | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Zofia Olszewska | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Zbigniew Onichimowski | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Edward Debowski (Dębowski) | | harbouring | prison | | | |
| Fr Andrzej Osikowicz | Borysław, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | providing documents, arranging shelter | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | 1995 |
| Aniela Osojca née Mgłosiek | Okół, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Franciszek Osojca | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Zdzisław Osojca | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Karolina Owczarek née Piechurska | Konary, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | arranging shelter, providing food | prison/death penalty/ executed | turned in by Stanisław Widera and Walenty Kępa | no information | |
| Stanisław Widera | Widzówek, Radomsko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty (sentence changed) | probably turned in by the fugitives | remuneration | |
| Walenty Kępa | | | | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Franciszek Ożegalski | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | providing documents, agency in finding a hideout | prison/death penalty (sentence changed) | turned in by the fugitives | pre-war acquaintance, remuneration | |
| Władysława Seweryn (Severin) | | harbouring | detention/death penalty/executed | | remuneration | |
| Maria Ożóg née Matejska | Głogów Małopolski, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | turned in by the fugitives | no information | |
| **P** | | | | | | |
| Wiktoria Paduch | Wójtostwo Poduchowne, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ probably executed | no information | no information | |
| Jan Gieruszka | Kozienice, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | probably harbouring | detention | no information | no information | |
| Kazimierz Pająk | Gaje Buczackie, Czortków Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | providing food and medicine | shot dead | manhunt | no information | 1998 |
| Izydora Pająk | | | detention | no information | | |
| Julian Pająk | | | shot dead | manhunt | | |
| Stanisława Pająk | | | detention | no information | | |
| Stefania Pająk | | | detention | no information | | 1998 |
| Władysław Pagacz | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | probable denunciation | no information | |
| Stanisława Parczewska | Poznań, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland | providing medical aid, agency in delivering parcels | prison/concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Eugeniusz Parczewski | | | prison/concentration camp | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wojciech Patroński | Szklary, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | probable denunciation | 2004 |
| Stefania Patrońska née Pałys | | | deported for forced labour | | | |
| Julia Pazik | Kłyżów, Kraśnik Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring | detention | probable denunciation | selfless help, pre-war acquaintance | 1991 |
| Franciszek Pazik | | | detention | | | 1991 |
| Tadeusz Paziuk | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | harbouring | prison/executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Leonard Piaszyński | no information | providing food | detention | no information | no information | |
| Jan Pietrzykowski | Bobowa, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | transport, delivering documents | prison/executed by shooting | turned in by the person who received help | no information | |
| Jan Pinkus | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison/death | no information | no information | |
| Mieczysław Podgajny | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | providing food, assistance in illegal border crossing, providing documents | detention | no information | selfless help, probably pre-war acquaintance | 1983 |
| Stefan Podyma | Dobra, Opatów Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Stefan Pokropek | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | cooperation with ŻOB, hiding and delivering weapons, help in escaping from the ghetto, harbouring | death | no information | no information | 2000 |
| Maria Popowicz née Czapran | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison | denunciation | high payment | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stanisław Postek | Stoczek Węgrowski, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | no information | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Julianna Postek | | | detention/death | | | |
| Wacław Postek | | | detention | | | |
| Henryk Postek | | | | | | |
| Julia Postuła | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | harbouring, arranging shelter | prison | no information | no information | 1999 |
| Władysław Pośniak | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | transport | prison/concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Antoni Powałkiewicz | Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring, organising transport | prison | no information | no information | |
| Władysław Prasoł | Tryńcza, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | prison/death | no information | no information | |
| Józef Pruchniewicz | Biecz, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | 2008 |
| Jan Prześlak | Jaworzno, Chrzanów Landkreis, Katowice Regierungsbezirk, Upper Silesia Province | harbouring | prison/concentration camp/death | no information | no information | |
| Helena Prześlak née Topor-Kamińska | | | prison/concentration camp/death | | | |
| Jan Psioda | Jaworze Dolne, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | 1992 |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wiktoria Psioda née Ryba | | | executed by shooting | | no information | 1992 |
| Maria Kałuża | | | executed by shooting | | pre-war acquaintance | 1992 |
| Jan Kałuża | | | loss of property | | pre-war acquaintance | 1992 |
| **R** | | | | | | |
| Zygmunt Radulski | Wolanów, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | assistance in transport | prison | no information | no information | |
| Lucyna Władysława Radziejowska | Płatkownica, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | prison/concentration camp/death | probable denunciation | no information | |
| Stanisław Radzik | Łużna, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Helena Rak | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring, providing food | beating | no information | no information | 1988 |
| Stefan Rak | | | beating | | | 1988 |
| Franciszek Raszeja | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | providing medical aid | murdered | no information | no information | 2000 |
| Szczepan Rembas | Chodaków, Sochaczew Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | no information | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Józef Rębiś | Połomeja, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | probably turned in by the hiding person | no information | |
| Anna Rębiś née Łukasik | | | shot dead | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zofia Rębiś | | | shot dead | | | |
| Wiktoria Rębiś | | | shot dead | | | |
| Karol Rębiś | | | shot dead | | | |
| Władysław Rębiś | Latoszyn, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | detention | no information | | |
| Jan Rębiś | Połomeja, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | loss of property | no information | | |
| Feliks Gawryś | | | shot dead | no information | | |
| Zofia Miela née Sroka | | | shot dead | no information | | |
| Janina Rogińska | Węgrów, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District,GG | harbouring | shot dead | denunciation | no information | 1989 |
| Stanisław Rosłaniec | no information | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Franciszek Rówiński | Łosie, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | probable denunciation | no information | |
| Maria Rogozińska née Leśniak | Wierbka, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | 2004 |
| Piotr Rogoziński | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Helena Roguska | Leśniki, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | providing food, harbouring | detention | denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1992 |
| Zbigniew Rusiński | Brzeżany, Brzeżany Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | delivering food to the ghetto | shot wounds | no information | no information | 1981 |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Józef Ryba | Jaworze Dolne, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | providing food, harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Wacław Rybka | Chełm, Chełm Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring | prison | probable denunciation | no information | |
| Tadeusz Piotr Rydel | Rudy, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ sentence changed | no information | no information | |
| Jan Stanisław Zawodnik | Śmietanki, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison/death | no information | no information | |
| Władysław Drąg | Janów, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Antoni Rydzewski | Budy Stawiskie, Łomża Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring | shot dead | probable denunciation | no information | |
| Ignacy Rydzyński | no information | providing food | detention | no information | no information | |
| **S** | | | | | | |
| Jan Samojedny | Głogów Małopolski, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | no information | no information | |
| Maria Samojedna | | | shot dead | | | |
| Antoni Sergot | Poznań, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland | providing food | prison/death | no information | no information | |
| Aleksandra Skłodowska | Skłody Piotrowice, Ostrów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | no information | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hieronim Skłodowski | | | shot dead | | | |
| Amelia Skłodowska | | | detention | | | |
| Leonard Skłodowski | | | detention | | | |
| Irena Skłodowska | | | detention | | | |
| Natalia Skłodowska | | | detention | | | |
| Cecylia Skłodowska | | | detention | | | |
| Włodzimierz Skłodowski | | | detention | | | |
| Apolonia Skłodowska | | | detention | | | |
| Marianna Skwira | Świesielice, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | ad hoc assistance | shot dead | no information | no information | |
| Aleksander Słapa | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | no information | prison/concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Zofia Smugarzewska | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | providing food, delivering documents, help in escaping from the ghetto, arranging shelter | detention | no information | no information | 1983 |
| Rozalia Socha | Wola Rafałowska, Rzeszów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anna Sokołowska née Zaremba | Nowy Sącz, Nowy Sącz Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring, arranging shelter, delivering documents, food and medicine, member of 'Żegota' | concentration camp/ death | turned in by the persons she helped | no information | 1989 |
| Władysław Sokół | Wilczyska, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | probable denunciation | no information | |
| Józefa Sot | Cudnów, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring, providing medical aid | beating | no information | selfless help | |
| Zbigniew Stanisławski | Poznań, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland | agency in delivering parcels | prison/concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Władysław Stępień | Pacanów, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | no information | no information | |
| Wojciech Cieślak | Łęka Szczucińska, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | no information | no information | |
| Feliks Stradomski | Ciecierze, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Zofia Stradomska | | | beating | no information | no information | |
| Maria Stradowska née Piotrowska | Chmielnik, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ executed | no information | no information | 2001 |
| Wacław Stradowski | | | prison/death penalty/ executed | | | 2001 |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leon Stroszczyński | Poznań, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland | providing food | death penalty/executed | no information | no information | |
| Wacław Kopydłowski | Poznań, Poznań Regierungsbezirk, Wartheland | providing food | prison | no information | no information | |
| Józef Suchecki | Zwola, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | no information | no information | |
| Jan Wolski | | | | | | |
| Janina Stokowska née Luty | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | providing food, documents, arranging shelter | arrest, beating | denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1982 |
| Jan Stolarz | Biadoliny Radłowskie, Tarnów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring, providing food, warning about danger | no information | denunciation | selfless help | |
| Antoni Stolarz | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Kazimiera Strutyńska-Sidorow | Drohobycz, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring | detention | denunciation | participation in the cost of living | 1990 |
| Maria Strutyńska née Gajewska | | harbouring, providing birth certificate | prison/death | | | |
| Antonina Sygizman née Sowińska | no information | harbouring | prison/death | no information | no information | |
| Florentyna Szczepańska | no information | no information | prison | no information | no information | |
| Stanisław Śliżewski | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | harbouring, help in escaping from the ghetto | prison/concentration camp | denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 2008 |
| Mateusz Bronisław Stawarski | Sieniawa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring, providing food | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Wiktoria Franciszka Stawarska | | | prison/death penalty/ probably executed | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karolina Szczurek née Madura | Janowiec, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | beating | denunciation | no information | 2004 |
| Florian Szczurek | | | shot dead | | | 2004 |
| Zygmunt Szczygieł | Białystok, Białystok Bezirk | no information | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Józefa Szmaciarska née Sobkiewicz | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison/concentration camp/death | no information | no information | |
| Jakub Szmaciarski | | | prison/concentration camp/death | | | |
| Jadwiga Szostakiewicz née Nachmann | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | harbouring | beating | no information | selfless help | 1992 |
| Mikołaj Szczyrba | Grabowiec, Tarnopol Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | providing food | prison | denunciation | selfless help | 1990 |
| Michał Szramek | Drohobycz, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring, running and errand | prison | no information | high remuneration | |
| Stanisław Szwaja | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | no information | prison, concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Janina Szymańska née Jacuńska | Mokrzyszów, Dębica Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring, providing documents, arranging shelter | concentration camp | probable denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1979 |
| Fr Adam Sztark | Żyrowicze, Słonim Kreisgebiet, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat | providing documents, delivering food to the ghetto, help in escaping from the ghetto | executed by shooting | no information | no information | 2001 |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bruno Szupin | Ropa, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | information from the fugitives | no information | |
| **Ś** | | | | | | |
| Danuta Śnieżek née Kamińska | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | harbouring, providing food | beating | no information | no information | |
| **T** | | | | | | |
| Polina (Apolonia) Tarasewicz | Predteczenka, Lithuania Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat | harbouring | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | 2013 |
| Jan Tarłowski | Daleszyce, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | no information | prison | no information | no information | |
| Emilia Tchorzewska (Tchórzewska) née Posuchowska | Petryków, Tarnopol Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ not executed | no information | remuneration | |
| Antonina Posuchowska née Kowalik | | | prison | no information | remuneration | |
| Jakub Tokarz | Biedaczów, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | prison/executed by shooting | no information | no information | 1988 |
| Stanisław Trojan | Chmielnik-Andrzejówka, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | probable denunciation | no information | |
| Stefania Trojan | | | prison | | | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan Trzciński | Skwary, Płońsk Landkreis, Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk, East Prussia Province | harbouring | beating | probable denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1991 |
| Stanisława Trzcińska | | | prison | | | |
| Stefan Trzciński | | | prison, executed by shooting | | | |
| Paweł Trzciński | Biłgoraj, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | providing food, consent for harbouring | executed by shooting | failure of the fugitives to observe rules of safety or denunciation | no information | |
| Wiesława Trzcińska | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Jadwiga Trzcińska | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | harbouring, arranging shelter, running and errand | concentration camp | denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | 1994 |
| Irena Frühling née Trzcińska | Cracow, Cracow District, GG | providing food | detention | | no information | 1994 |
| Teofila Tur née Grygorczuk | Sieński, Bielsk Landkreis, Białystok Bezirk | harbouring | detention | failure of the fugitives to observe rules of safety | no information | |
| Karol Tur | | | detention | | | |
| Felicja Tur | | | detention | | | |
| Wacław Tur | | | detention | | | |
| Władysław Tyczyński | Radom, Radom District GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ sentence changed | no information | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Anastazja Tylawska née Prygnar | Rozdziele, Jasło Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | providing food | shot dead | failure to observe rules of safety | no information | |
| Grzegorz Tyryłło | Vilna | harbouring, providing food | concentration camp | denunciation | no information | 1978 |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **U** | | | | | | |
| Józef Ulma | Markowa, Jarosław Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | denunciation | no information | 1995 |
| Wiktoria Ulma | | | executed by shooting | | | 1995 |
| Stanisława Ulma | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Barbara Ulma | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Władysław Ulma | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Franciszek Ulma | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Antoni Ulma | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Maria Ulma | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| **W** | | | | | | |
| Paweł Wachłaczenko | Kozienice, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District GG | harbouring, facilitating escape | prison/concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Jerzy Burghardt | | harbouring | prison/concentration camp | | | |
| Ludwika Kostrzeba | | harbouring | prison | | | |
| Konstanty Walerowicz | Skarżysko-Kamienna, Kielce Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | assistance in escape | prison/concentration camp | | | |
| Bolesław Waściński | Grabów nad Wisłą, Radom Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Antoni Wajcman | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, providing documents | beating, loss of property | probable denunciation | no information | 1979 |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nikolaus Wernej | Stanisławów, Stanisławów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | consent for harbouring | prison/death penalty/ sentence changed | denunciation | remuneration | |
| Miron Obidniak | | consent for harbouring, providing food | prison | | participation in the cost of living | |
| Julian Chalupinski (Chalupiński) | | providing food | prison | | remuneration | |
| Stanisław Węglarz | Sławniów, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | loss of property | failure of the fugitives to observe rules of safety | no information | |
| Maria Wężowska née Berger | Lvov, Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | selfless help, pre-war acquaintance | |
| Jan Wiaderek | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison | no information | no information | |
| Jan Kanty Wierzba | Pawłowice, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | concentration camp/ death | no information | no information | |
| Jan Witkoś | Chotel, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison/death penalty/ executed | harbouring location was indicated to the Germans by a captured Jewish boy | no information | |
| Wojciukiewicz (first name unknown) | Vilna | ad hoc assistance | prison | probable denunciation | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jarosław Wojciukiewicz | | | detention | | | |
| Jan Wojnar | Drohobycz, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | assistance in escape | detention | no information | no information | |
| Maria Moroz | | delivering correspondence | detention | | | |
| Władysław Gryszko | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | assistance in transport | detention | no information | remuneration | |
| Anna Płużańska (Pluzanska, Puzainska) née Malinowska | Warsaw, Warsaw District, GG | harbouring, delivering correspondence | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Jakub Pachowski | Drohobycz, Drohobycz Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | agency in delivering correspondence | detention | no information | pre-war acquaintance | |
| Janina Pachowska | | agency in delivering correspondence | detention | no information | | |
| Bogumiła Pachowska | | agency in delivering correspondence | detention | no information | | |
| Zygmunt Wojnarowicz | Wawrzeńczyce, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | prison/concentration camp/death | no information | pre-war acquaintance | 1999 |
| Dorota Wojton | Haczów, Krosno Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | death penalty/sentence changed | no information | no information | |
| Katarzyna Wolkotrup | Baranowicze, Baranowicze Regierungsbezirk, Belarus Generalbezirk, East Reichskommissariat | harbouring | loss of property | denunciation | pre-war acquaintance | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wolkotrup (husband – first name unknown) | | | murdered | | | |
| Wolkotrup (daughter – first name unknown) | | | murdered | | | |
| Wolkotrup (son – first name unknown) | | | murdered | | | |
| Wolkotrup (son – first name unknown) | | | murdered | | | |
| Wolkotrup (daughter-in-law – first name unknown) | | | murdered | | | |
| Stefania Wołosewicz née Barbachowska | Kosów Lacki, Sokołów Kreishaupt., Warsaw District, GG | harbouring | prison | denunciation, turned in by the fugitives | | |
| Władysław Wołosewicz | | | prison | | | |
| Stanisława Barbachowska | | | death penalty/no information available regarding execution | | | |
| Stanisława Wołowiec | Zajączków, Starachowice Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring, material assistance | executed by shooting | probable denunciation | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Janina Wołowiec | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Leokadia Wołowiec | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Bronisława Wołowiec | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Kazimiera Wołowiec | | | executed by shooting | | | |
| Władysław Wójcik | Śladków Mały, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring, providing food | prison/murdered | probable denunciation | no information | |
| Franciszek Wróbel | Czechów, Busko Kreishaupt., Radom District, GG | harbouring, providing food | prison | no information | no information | 2002 |
| Marianna Wróbel | Bidaczów Nowy, Biłgoraj Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring | executed by shooting | no information | no information | |
| Zofia Wysmulska née Piasecka | Moszenki, Lublin Kreishaupt., Lublin District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | turned in by the fugitives | no information | |
| Marianna Barszcz | | no information | shot dead | | | |
| Józef Wydmański | Rzeżuśnia, Miechów Kreishaupt., Cracow District, GG | harbouring | shot dead | no information | no information | |
| **Z** | | | | | | |
| Franciszek Zabłocki | Dolina, Stryj Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | providing food, providing medical aid | prison/concentration camp/death | no information | no information | 1986 |
| Michał Zabłocki | | | loss of property | | | 1986 |
| Amalia Zagalska | no information | no information | prison | no information | no information | |

| Name | Place of residence on the day of persecution | Nature of help | Type of persecution | Circumstances of persecution | Help motive | RAtN title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Janina Zagalska | | no information | prison | | | |
| Tadeusz Zakrzewski | Kielce | delivering food parcels and correspondence | prison | no information | no information | |
| Bartłomiej Chmielarz | no information | ad hoc assistance | prison | no information | no information | |
| Zofia Rutkowska née Lewandowska | no information | ad hoc assistance | prison | no information | no information | |
| Józef Zalewski | no information | no information | concentration camp | no information | no information | |
| Anna Zwarycz | Brody, Złoczów Kreishaupt., Galicia District, GG | harbouring | prison | denunciation | remuneration, pre-war acquaintance | |
| Maria Bogdan | | harbouring | detention | | remuneration | |
| **Ż** | | | | | | |
| Wacław Żerkowski | Częstochowa, Radom District, GG | harbouring | prison/concentration camp | no information | no information | |

Edited by: Tomasz Gonet, Aleksandra Namysło, Martyna Grądzka-Rejak

# ACRONYMS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AAN | – | *Archiwum Akt Nowych* (Archive of New Records; Poland) |
| AGSN | – | *Archiwum Główne Sióstr Niepokalanek* (Main Archive of the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary) |
| AIPN | – | *Archiwum Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej* (Archive of the Institute of National Remembrance; Poland) |
| AIPN Bi | – | AIPN Białystok |
| AIPN Ka | – | AIPN Katowice |
| AIPN Ki | – | AIPN Kielce |
| AIPN Kr | – | AIPN Cracow |
| AIPN Lu | – | AIPN Lublin |
| AIPN Łd | – | AIPN Łódź |
| AIPN Po | – | AIPN Poznań |
| AIPN Rz | – | AIPN Rzeszów |
| AIPN Wr | – | AIPN Wrocław |
| AK | – | *Armia Krajowa* (Home Army; Poland) |
| AMG-R | – | *Archiwum Muzeum Gross-Rosen w Rogoźnicy* (Archive of the Gross-Rosen Museum in Rogoźnica) |
| AMHK | – | *Archiwum Muzeum Historycznego Miasta Krakowa* (Archive of the Museum of the City of Cracow) |
| AMMwŻ | – | *Archiwum Muzeum Martyrologicznego w Żabikowie* (Archive of the Martyrdom Museum at Żabikowo) |
| AMS | – | *Archiwum Muzeum Stutthof* (Archive of the Stutthof Museum) |
| ANKr | – | *Archiwum Narodowe w Krakowie* (National Archives in Cracow) |
| AP | – | *Archiwum Państwowe* (State Archives) |
| APB | – | AP Bydgoszcz |
| APC | – | AP Częstochowa |
| APG | – | AP Gdańsk |
| APKat | – | AP Katowice |
| APKi | – | AP Kielce |
| APKr | – | AP Cracow |
| APŁ | – | AP Łódź |
| APMA-B | – | *Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum Auschwitz-Birkenau* (Archive of the National Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| APMnM | – | *Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum na Majdanku* (Archive of the National Majdanek Museum) |
| APP | – | AP Poznań |
| APR | – | AP Radom |
| APRz | – | AP Rzeszów |
| APW | – | AP Warsaw |
| ASG | – | *Ankiety Sądów Grodzkich* (Municipal Court Questionnaires) |
| AŻIH | – | *Archiwum ŻIH* (ŻIH Archives) |
| BAB | – | *Bundesarchiv Berlin* (Federal Archive Berlin; Germany) |
| BAL | – | *Bundesarchiv Ludwigsburg* (Federal Archive Ludwigsburg; Germany) |
| BJ | – | *Biblioteka Jagiellońska* (Jagiellonian Library) |
| DP | – | Displaced Persons |
| GKBZHwP | – | *Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce* (Chief Commission for the Study of Nazi Crimes in Poland) |
| GKBZpNP | – | *Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu* (Chief Commission for the Study of Crimes against the Polish Nation) |
| ITS | – | International Tracing Service (Bad Arolsen) |
| KL | – | *Konzentrationslager* (concentration camp) |
| OBEP | – | *Oddziałowe Biuro Edukacji Publicznej* (Branch Office of Public Education) |
| OKBZH | – | *Okręgowa Komisja Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich* (District Commission for the Study of Nazi Crimes) |
| OD | – | *(Jüdischer) Ordnungsdienst* – Jewish Public Order Service |
| OKBZpNP | – | *Okręgowa Komisja Badania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu* (District Commission for the Study of Crimes against the Polish Nation) |
| OKŚZpNP | – | *Okręgowa Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu* (District Commission for Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation |
| PAN | – | *Polska Akademia Nauk* (Polish Academy of Science) |
| SD | – | *Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers SS* (Security Service of the Reichsführer SS) |
| SO | – | *Sąd Okręgowy* (Regional Court) |
| SS | – | *Die Schutzstaffel der NSDAP* (lit. Protection Squadron of the National Socialist German Workers' Party) |
| RAtN | – | Righteous Among the Nations |
| UKSW | – | *Uniwersytet Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego* (Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University) |
| USC | – | *Urząd Stanu Cywilnego* (Registry Office) |
| YVIA | – | Yad Vashem Institute Archives |
| ZAL | – | *Zwangsarbeitslager* (Forced Labour Camp) |
| ŻIH | – | Żydowski Instytut Historyczny (Jewish Historical Institute; Poland) |
| ŻOB | – | Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa (Jewish Combat Organisation) |

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## ARCHIVAL SOURCES


*Archiwum Akt Nowych* (Archive of New Records)
*Archiwum Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej* (Archive of the Institute of National Remembrance) Białystok
*Archiwum Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej* (Archive of the Institute of National Remembrance) Lublin
*Archiwum Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej* (Archive of the Institute of National Remembrance) Kielce
*Archiwum Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej* (Archive of the Institute of National Remembrance) Cracow
*Archiwum Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej* (Archive of the Institute of National Remembrance) Rzeszów
*Archiwum Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej* (Archive of the Institute of National Remembrance) Warsaw
*Archiwum Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej* (Archive of the Institute of National Remembrance) Wrocław
*Archiwum Muzeum Stutthof* (Archive of the Stutthof Museum)
*Archiwum Państwowe m.st. Warszawy Oddział w Pułtusku* (State Archives, Capital City of Warsaw, Pułtusk Branch)
*Archiwum Państwowe Katowice* (State Archives, Katowice)
*Archiwum Państwowe Kielce* (State Archives, Kielce)
*Archiwum Państwowe Łódź* (State Archives, Łódź)
*Archiwum Państwowe Piotrków Trybunalski Oddział w Tomaszowie Mazowieckim* (State Archives, Piotrków Trybunalski, Tomaszów Mazowiecki Branch)
*Archiwum Państwowe Radom* (State Archives, Radom)
*Archiwum Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* (Archive of the Jewish Historical Institute)
Yad Vashem Institute Archives, Jerusalem


### Unpublished sources


Berendt G., *Refleksje na temat stosunku tzw. grantowych policjantów wobec zagłady Żydów w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie*, unpublished article.
Bieda T., *Assistance to Jewish Population in South-Eastern Poland*, materials for the scientific session of GKBZH, Warsaw 14–17 IV 1983 r.
Blicharski C., *Słownik biograficzny Tarnopolan 1805–1945.*
Janecki Ł., *Dzieje parafii pod wezwaniem Wniebowzięcia Najświętszej Maryi Panny w Szymanowie*, supervised by Dr hab. Z. Gnat-Wieteska, Warsaw 2007, Biblioteka Główna UKSW, 153942.

**Published sources**

*Amtliches Gemeinde- und Dorfverzeichnis für das Generalgouvernement auf Grund der Summarischen Bevölkerungsbestandsaufnahme am. 1 März 1943*, Cracow 1943.

*Działalność władz okupacyjnych na terytorium Rzeczypospolitej w okresie 1 września – 1 listopada 1940. Raport z archiwum politycznego Prof. Stanisława Kota*, ed. J. Gmitruk, Z. Hemmerling, J. Sałkowski, Warsaw 1989.

*Eksterminacja Żydów na ziemiach polskich w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej. Zbiór dokumentów*, ed. T. Berenstein, A. Eisenbach, A. Rutkowski, Warsaw 1957.

GKBZHwP, *Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo tarnowskie*, Warsaw 1984.

Katzmann F., *Rozwiązanie kwestii żydowskiej w dystrykcie Galicja*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warsaw 2009.

*Księga bólu i pamięci. Więźniowie hitlerowskich obozów koncentracyjnych z dystryktu radomskiego w latach 1939–1945 (część pierwsza)*, Radom 1993.

*Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Krakowa i innych miejscowości Polski południowej 1940–1944*, vol. 3, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2002.

*Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 4, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2006.

*Księga Pamięci. Transporty Polaków z Warszawy do KL Auschwitz 1940–1944*, vol. 2, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2000.

*Księga Żydów ostrołęckich*, Isr. ed. I. Iwri, Pol. ed. J. Gołota, A. Wołosz, Ostrołęka 2002.

*Księgi zgonów z Auschwitz*, vol. 3, ed. J. Dębski, S. Goldmann, H. Jastrzębska, S. Kreuzhage, J. Parcer, [no location] 1995.

*Księgi zgonów z Auschwitz: fragmenty. 2: Index nazwisk A–L*, ed. J. Dębski, S. Goldman, H. Jastrzębska, S. Kreuzhage, J. Parcer, Munich et al. 1995.

*Księgi zgonów z Auschwitz: fragmenty. 3: Index nazwisk M–Z. Aneks*, ed. J. Dębski, S. Goldman, H. Jastrzębska, S. Kreuzhage, J. Parcer, Munich 1995.

*Po wojnie, z pomocą bożą, już niebawem… Pisma Kopla i Mirki Piżyców o życiu w getcie i okupowanej Warszawie*, ed. and introduction B. Engelking and H. Dreifuss, Warsaw 2017.

*Podstępne uwięzienie profesorów Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego i Akademii Górniczej (6 XI 1939 r.). Dokumenty*, ed. J. Buszko, I. Paczyńska, Cracow 1995.

*The Trial of Adolf Eichmann: Record of Proceedings in the District Court of Jerusalem*, vol. 1–9, Jerusalem 1992.

*Rada Pomocy Żydom „Żegota" przy Pełnomocniku Rządu RP na Kraj i Referat Żydowski „Żegota" Departamentu Spraw Wewnętrznych Delegatury Rządu RP na Kraj. Dokumenty z zasobu Archiwum Akt Nowych 1942–1944*, ed. M. Olczak, Warsaw 2015.

*Rozporządzenie policyjne o tworzeniu żydowskich dzielnic mieszkaniowych w Okręgach Radom, Krakau i Galizien (Galicja)* [in:] *Polacy–Żydzi. Wybór źródeł*, ed. A.K. Kunert, Warsaw 2001.

Stroop J., Żydowska dzielnica mieszkaniowa w Warszawie już nie istnieje!, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warsaw 2009.

*Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete* 1939.

*Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs für die Besetzten polnischen Gebiete* 1940.

*Verordnungsblatt für das Generalgouvernement* 1941.

*Verordnungsblatt für das Generalgouvernement* 1942.

**Memoirs**

Bleichman F., *Wolę zginąć walcząc. Wspomnienia z II wojny światowej*, Zakrzewo 2009.

Blady-Szwajger A., *Wspomnienia lekarki: szpital w getcie, łączniczka ŻOB*, Warsaw 1989.

Borwicz M., *Arisze papirn*, vol. 1, Buenos Aires 1955.

Knoll R., *Dziennik*, introduction and ed. J. Kowalska-Leder, Warsaw 2012.

Kopówka E., Rytel-Andrianik P., *Dam im imię na wieki (Iz 56,5). Polacy z okolic Treblinki ratujący Żydów*, Oxford–Treblinka 2011.

Kramer C., *Tyleśmy już przeszli. Dziennik pisany w bunkrze (Żółkiew 1942–1944)*, ed. and introduction A. Wylegała, Warsaw 2017.

Kubalski E., *Niemcy w Krakowie. Dziennik 1 IX 1939 – 18 I 1945*, ed. J. Grabowski, Z.R. Grabowski, Cracow 2010.

Mikułowski-Pomorski J., *Kraków w naszej pamięci*, Cracow 1991.

Nelken H., *Pamiętnik z getta w Krakowie*, Toronto 1987.

Pankiewicz T., *Apteka w getcie krakowskim*, Cracow 2003.

Rembek S., *Dziennik okupacyjny*, Warsaw 2000.

Ringelblum E., *Kronika getta warszawskiego*, Warsaw 1983.

Ronikier A., *Pamiętniki 1939–1945*, Cracow 2001.

Rotem S., *Memoire of a Warsaw Ghetto Fighter. The past within me*, Yale 1994.

Sacharewicz J., *Wspomnienie o Zofii Smugarzewskiej „Sprawiedliwej wśród Narodów Świata*", "Słowo Żydowskie" 2001, no. 4.

Seweryn J., *Byłem fryzjerem katów*, Warsaw 2008.

*Sny chociaż mamy wspaniałe… Okupacyjne dzienniki Żydów z okolic Mińska Mazowieckiego*, ed. and introduction B. Engelking, Warsaw 2016.

Starachowicz Z., *Sonderaktion Krakau. Wspomnienia z akcji przeciwko profesorom uniwersyteckim w Krakowie (6–10 listopada 1939 r.)*, Gdańsk 2012.

*Światła w ciemności. Sprawiedliwi wśród Narodów Świata. Relacje*, Lublin 2008.

*The last eyewitnesses: children of the Holocaust speak*, ed. W. Śliwowska, Evanston 1998.

*Tomaszów Mazowiecki Yizkor Book*, ed. M. Wajsberg, Tel Aviv 1969.

**Scientific and popular science publications**

*Akcja Reinhardt. Zagłada Żydów w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie*, ed. D. Libionka, Warsaw 2004.

Alberti M., *Die Verfolgung und Vernichtung der Juden im Reichsgau Wartheland 1939–1945*, Wiesbaden 2006.

Alberti M., *„Nikczemna perfidia, niska, bezmierna chciwość oraz zimne, wyrachowane okrucieństwo" – ostateczne rozwiązanie kwestii żydowskiej w Kraju Warty* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów na polskich terenach wcielonych do Rzeszy*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2008.

Aleksandrowicz J., *Adamscy*, "Tygodnik Powszechny" 1963, no. 12 (739).

Aleksiun N., *Polska i zagraniczna historiografia na temat stosunków polsko-żydowskich w okresie drugiej wojny światowej*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2005, vol. 1.

Altman T., *Przeciw antypolskiej kampanii*, "Życie Częstochowy", 27 April 1968.

Aly G., *„Endlösung". Völkerverschiebung und der Mord an den europäischen Juden*, Frankfurt am Main 1995.

Arad Y., *Treblinka: the operation Reinhard death camps*, Bloomington [IN] 1999.

Arczyński M., Balcerak W., *Kryptonim „Żegota". Z dziejów pomocy Żydom w Polsce 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1979.

Bartelski L.M., *Pamięć żywa*, Warsaw 1977.
Bartoszewski G. OFMCap., *Męczeństwo i proces beatyfikacyjny s. Marty Wołowskiej (1879–1942)* [in:] *Bł. Marta Wołowska (1879–1942) – sylwetka duchowa*, ed. Fr M. Chmielewski, Lublin 2005.
Bartoszewski W., *1859 dni Warszawy*, Cracow 1984.
Bartoszewski W., *Ostatnia książka. Polacy. Żydzi. Okupacja. Fakty, postawy, refleksje*, Cracow 2016.
Bartoszewski W., *Straceni na ulicach miasta. Egzekucje w Warszawie 16 X 1943 – 26 VII 1944*, Warsaw 1970.
Bartoszewski W., *Warszawski pierścień śmierci*, Warsaw 1970.
Bartniczak M., *Grądy i Komorowo 1941–1944. Z dziejów Stalagu 324 i 333*, Warsaw 1978.
Bauer Y., *Przemyśleć Zagładę*, Warsaw 2016.
Bauman Z., *Nowoczesność i Zagłada*, Cracow 2009.
Bednarczyk T., *Księża w akcji pomocy Żydom*, "Więź" 1962, no. 10.
Bednarz W., *Obóz straceń w Chełmnie nad Nerem*, Warsaw 1946.
Berendt G., *Cena życia – ekonomiczne uwarunkowania egzystencji Żydów po „aryjskiej stronie"*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2008, no. 4.
Berendt G., *Straty osobowe polskich Żydów w okresie II wojny światowej* [in:] *Polska 1939–1945. Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod dwiema okupacjami*, ed. W. Materski, T. Szarota, Warsaw 2009.
Berendt G., *Żydzi w Okręgu Rzeszy Gdańsk – Prusy Zachodnie w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Wyniszczyć, wypędzić, wynarodowić. Szkice do dziejów okupacji niemieckiej na Kaszubach i Kociewiu (1939–1945)*, Gdańsk 2010.
Berendt G., *Żydzi zbiegli z gett i obozów śmierci* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji*, ed. A. Sitarek, M. Trębacz, E. Wiatr, Łódź 2012.
Berenstein T., Rutkowski A., *O ratownictwie w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 1960, vol. 35.
Berenstein T., Rutkowski A., *Pomoc Żydom w Polsce 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1963.
Bergmann O., *Narodowa Demokracja wobec problematyki żydowskiej w latach 1918–1929*, Poznań 1998.
Biberstein A., *Zagłada Żydów w Krakowie*, Cracow 2001.
Bieda T., *Pomoc dla ludności żydowskiej w Polsce południowo-wschodniej. Międzynarodowa sesja naukowa „Hitlerowskie ludobójstwo w Polsce i Europie 1939–1945"*, GKBZHwP, Warsaw 1983.
Bielawski W., *Zbrodnie na Polakach dokonane przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1987.
Bielawski W., Pilichowski C., *Zbrodnie dokonane na Polakach przez hitlerowców za pomoc udzielaną Żydom*, Warsaw 1981.
Bikont A., *Sendlerowa. W ukryciu*, Wołowiec 2017.
Bikont A., *My z Jedwabnego*, Warsaw 2004.
Błoński J., Edelman M., Miłosz C., Turowicz J., Gromek-Illg J., *Ludzkość, która zostaje*, "Tygodnik Powszechny" 2005, no. 18.
Browning R.C., *Geneza „ostatecznego rozwiązania". Ewolucja nazistowskiej polityki wobec Żydów, wrzesień 1939 – marzec 1942*, Cracow 2012.
Brykczyński P., *Gotowi na przemoc. Mord, antysemityzm i demokracja w międzywojennej Polsce*, Warsaw 2017.

Buryła S., *Wojna i alkohol. Zaproszenie do tematu* [in:] *Wojna: doświadczenie i zapis. Nowe źródła, problemy, metody badawcze*, ed. S. Buryła, P. Rodak, Cracow 2006.
Cała A., *Kobiety wobec tradycyjnych norm życia rodzinnego w społecznościach żydowskich w Polsce międzywojennej* [in:] *Kobieta i kultura życia codziennego. Wiek XIX i XX*, ed. A. Żarnowska, A. Szwarc, Warsaw 1997.
Cała A., *Wizerunek Żyda w polskiej kulturze ludowej*, Warsaw 2005.
Cała A., Żyd – wróg odwieczny? Antysemityzm w Polsce i jego źródła, Warsaw 2012.
Cesarani D., *Ostateczne rozwiązanie. Losy Żydów w latach 1933–1949*, Warsaw 2019.
Chmielewski P., *W sprawie genezy i organizacji Einsatzgruppen działających na terenach ZSRS okupowanych przez Niemców*, "Wojskowy Przegląd Historyczny" 1971, no. 2.
Chodakiewicz M.J., *Mord w Jedwabnem 10 lipca 1941. Prolog, przebieg, pokłosie*, Międzyzdroje–Cracow 2012.
Chodakiewicz M.J., *Po Zagładzie. Stosunki polsko-żydowskie 1944–1947*, Warsaw 2008.
Chodakiewicz M.J., *Żydzi i Polacy 1918–1955. Współistnienie, Zagłada, komunizm*, Warsaw 2000.
Chorązki M., *Ziemianie wobec wojny. Postawy właścicieli ziemskich województwa krakowskiego w latach 1939–1945*, Cracow 2010.
Chrobaczyński J., *Osaczeni, samotni, bezbronni… Refleksje po lekturze książki „Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski"*, "Res Gestae. Czasopismo Historyczne" 2018, no. 6.
Chrobaczyński J., *Polacy i Żydzi w Krakowie w latach 1939–1945. Stereotypy i rzeczywistość. Próba rekonstrukcji postaw i zachowań* [in:] *Żydzi w Małopolsce. Studia z dziejów osadnictwa i życia społecznego*, ed. F. Kiryk, Przemyśl 1991.
Chwalba A., *Kraków w latach 1939–1945*, Cracow 2002.
Ciećkiewicz M., *Krakowska służba zdrowia w czasie okupacji*, "Przegląd Lekarski Oświęcim" 1975, no. 1.
Ciołkosz A., *Raport z okupowanej Polski*, ed. A. Friszke, "Zeszyty Historyczne" 1991, vol. 97.
Cobel-Tokarska M., *Bezludna wyspa, nora, grób. Wojenne kryjówki Żydów w okupowanej Polsce*, Warsaw 2012.
Cohen J., Trus A., *Sefer ha Zikaron Bransk*, New York 1948.
Czech D., *Kalendarz wydarzeń KL Auschwitz*, Oświęcim 1992.
Ćwiakowska A., *Zabawy w chowanego*, Łódź 1997.
*Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, vol. 1–2, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warsaw 2018.
Datner S., *Las sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1968.
Datner S., *Materiały z dziedziny ratownictwa Żydów w Polsce w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, "Biuletyn ŻIH w Polsce" 1970, vol. 73.
Datner S., *Niektóre dane o zbrodniach hitlerowskich na Polakach ratujących Żydów*, "Biuletyn GKBZH w Polsce" 1967, vol. 16.
Datner S., *Zbrodnie hitlerowskie na Żydach zbiegłych z gett. Groźby i zarządzenia „prawne" w stosunku do Żydów oraz udzielających im pomocy Polaków*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 1970, no. 3 (75).
Dąbrowa-Kostka T., *Hitlerowskie afisze śmierci*, Cracow 1983.
Diller S., *Zginęła z mojego powodu*, "Polityka" 1982, no. 9.
Dmitrów E., *Oddziały operacyjne niemieckiej Policji Bezpieczeństwa i Służby Bezpieczeństwa a początek zagłady Żydów w Łomżyńskiem i na Białostocczyźnie latem 1941 roku* [in:] *Wokół Jedwabnego*, vol. 1: *Studia*, ed. P. Machcewicz, K. Persak, Warsaw 2002.

Dobroński A.C., *To był wspaniały doktor*, "Kurier Poranny", 12 December 2009.
Dobroszycki L., *Polska historiografia na temat Zagłady* [in:] *Holocaust z perspektywy półwiecza. Pięćdziesiąta rocznica powstania w getcie warszawskim, materiały z konferencji zorganizowanej przez ŻIH w dn. 29–31 III 1993*, ed. D. Grinberg, P. Szapiro, Warsaw 1994.
Dobroszycki L., *Survivors of the Holocaust in Poland. A Portrait Based on Jewish Community Records 1944–1947*, London – New York [NY] 1994.
Domagalska M., *Założenia programowe Narodowej Demokracji i ugrupowań rozłamowych wobec mniejszości żydowskiej. Od Stronnictwa Demokratyczno-Narodowego do ONR Falangi*, "Studia Słowianoznawcze" 2003, vol. 4.
Domańska H., *Ludzie, którzy pragnęli dobra*, "Słowo Żydowskie" 2001, no. 1.
Domańska R., *Pawiak. Więzienie Gestapo. Kronika 1939–1944*, Warsaw 1978, p. 334.
Domański T., *Korekta obrazu? Refleksje źródłoznawcze wokół książki „Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski", vol. 1–2, red. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warszawa 2018*.
Domański T., *Polish 'Navy Blue' Police in the Kielce County in 1939–1945* [in:] *The Holocaust and Polish-Jewish Relations. Selected Issues*, ed. M. Grądzka-Rejak, A. Sitarek, Warsaw 2018.
Drywa D., *Działalność Poselstwa RP w Bernie na rzecz polsko-żydowskich uchodźców w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Okupowana Europa. Podobieństwa i różnice*, ed. Waldemar Grabowski, Warsaw 2014.
Duda T., *Eksterminacja ludności żydowskiej w Nowym Sączu w okresie II wojny światowej*, "Rocznik Sądecki" 1988–1990, no. 19.
Dunin-Wąsowicz K., *Polski ruch socjalistyczny wobec problemów getta warszawskiego*, "Biuletyn ŻIH w Polsce" 1978, no. 3–4 (107–108).
Dunin-Wąsowicz K., *Polski ruch socjalistyczny wobec walki i zagłady warszawskiego getta*, "Biuletyn ŻIH w Polsce" 1973, no. 2–3 (86–87).
Dunin-Wąsowicz K., *Polski ruch socjalistyczny wobec walki i zagłady Żydów w czasie okupacji niemieckiej w Polsce* [in:] *Polskie podziemie polityczne wobec zagłady Żydów w czasie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. I. Borowicz, Warsaw 1988.
Dunin-Wąsowicz K., *Socjaliści polscy wobec walki i zagłady Żydów*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" 1993, no. 1.
Dunin-Wąsowicz K., *Socjaliści polscy wobec walki i zagłady Żydów* [in:] *Społeczeństwo polskie wobec martyrologii i walki Żydów w latach II wojny światowej*, ed. K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, Warsaw 1996.
Dusza L., *Kryptonim „Nadleśnictwo 14". Z dziejów konspiracji w Gorlickiem*, Warsaw 1981.
*Dzieje miasta Nowego Sącza*, vol. 1–2, ed. F. Kiryk, Cracow 1993.
Dzierżanowska A., Pawłoś D*., Polacy na robotach przymusowych w Trzeciej Rzeszy (metody rekrutacji, sposób traktowania, liczebność)* [in:] *Polska 1939–1945. Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod dwiema okupacjami*, ed. W. Materski, T. Szarota, Warsaw 2009.
*Egzekucje na terenie województwa krakowskiego w latach okupacji 1939–1945*, ed. T. Wroński, Warsaw 1975.
Eisenbach A., *Hitlerowska polityka zagłady Żydów*, Warsaw 1961.
*Elity i przedstawiciele społeczności żydowskiej podczas II wojny światowej*, ed. M. Grądzka-Rejak, A. Namysło, Cracow–Warsaw–Katowice 2017.
Engel D., *Facing a Holocaust: The Polish Government-in-Exile and the Jews, 1943–1945*, Chapel Hill [NC] 1993.

Engel D., *In the Shadow of Auschwitz: The Polish Government-in-Exile and the Jews, 1939–1942*, Chapel Hill [NC] 1987.
Engelking B., *Jest taki piękny słoneczny dzień… Losy Żydów szukających ratunku na wsi polskiej 1942–1945*, Warsaw 2011.
Engelking B., *Na łące popiołów. Ocaleni z Holocaustu*, Warsaw 1993.
Engelking B., *„Szanowny Panie Gistapo". Donosy do władz niemieckich w Warszawie i okolicach w latach 1940–1941*, Warsaw 2003.
Engelking B., Leociak J., *Getto warszawskie. Przewodnik po nieistniejącym mieście*, Warsaw 2013.
Epstein C., *Model Nazi. Arthur Greiser and the occupation of Western Poland*, Oxford 2010.
Ernest S., *O wojnie wielkich Niemiec z Żydami Warszawy 1939–1943*, Warsaw 2003.
*Erntefest. Zapomniany epizod Zagłady*, ed. W. Lenarczyk, D. Libionka, Lublin 2009.
Fajkowski J., Religa J., *Zbrodnie hitlerowskie na wsi polskiej 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1981.
Fąfara E., *Gehenna ludności żydowskiej*, Warsaw 1983.
Fijałkowski Z., *Kościół katolicki na ziemiach polskich w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej*, Warsaw 1983.
Florek M., *Społeczność ziemi miechowskiej, powiatu miechowskiego w akcji pomocy Żydom 1939–1945* [in:] *Pomoc świadczona ludności żydowskiej przez Polaków w latach 1939–1945 ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Kielecczyzny*, ed. J. Gapys, A. Dziarmaga, Kielce 2016.
Forecki P., *Od „Shoah" do „Strachu". Spory o polsko-żydowską przeszłość i pamięć w debatach publicznych*, Poznań 2010.
Frazik W., *Emisariusz wolnej Polski. Biografia polityczna Wacława Felczaka (1916–1993)*, Cracow 2013.
Friedman F., *Their brothers' keepers*, New York 1957.
Friedman F., *Zagłada Żydów polskich w okresie okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1947.
Gajowniczek J., *Pomoc udzielana Żydom przez Polaków w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej. Materiały do bibliografii. Piśmiennictwo polskie*, Warsaw 1983.
Galiński A., *Martyrologia duchowieństwa katolickiego w latach 1939–1945 w świetle dokumentów IPN – Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciw Narodowi Polskiemu*, "Przegląd Zachodni" 2003, październik–grudzień, Y. 59, no. 4.
Gapys J., *Postawy społeczno-polityczne ziemiaństwa w latach 1939–1945 (na przykładzie dystryktu radomskiego)*, Kielce 2003.
Gibaszewski K., *Hasag. Historia obozu pracy przymusowej w Skarżysku-Kamiennej*, Skarżysko-Kamienna 2011.
Gieroń R., *Próby przetrwania Zagłady w powiecie bocheńskim. Refleksje po lekturze Dagmary Swałtek-Niewińskiej*, "Zeszyty Historyczne WiN-u" 2018, no. 47.
Glickson J.D., *Sprawiedliwe wśród narodów świata* [in:] *Błogosławiona Lublinianka Marta Wołowska (1879–1942) – świadek wiary*, ed. Fr M. Chmielewski, Lublin 2012.
Gliński J.B., *Słownik biograficzny lekarzy i farmaceutów – ofiar drugiej wojny światowej*, Wrocław 1997.
Gliński R., *Martyrologia wsi rzeszowskiej*, Warsaw 1974.
Głowiński M., *Esej Błońskiego po latach*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2006, no. 2.
Głowiński T., *O nowy porządek europejski. Ewolucja hitlerowskiej propagandy politycznej wobec Polaków w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie 1939–1945*, Wrocław 2000.
*Godni synowie naszej ojczyzny*, vol. 1, Warsaw 2000.
Goldkorn J., *Azyl* [in:] *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 3rd ed., Warsaw 2007.

Goldkorn J., *Im Kampf ums Überleben*, Constance 1996.
Golik D., *Nowotarska noc. Kilka uwag na marginesie artykułu Karoliny Panz*, "Zeszyty Historyczne WiN-u" 2018, no. 47.
Grabowski J., *„Ja tego Żyda znam!". Szantażowanie Żydów w Warszawie 1939–1943*, Warsaw 2004.
Grabowski J., *Judenjagdt. Polowanie na Żydów 1942–1945. Studium dziejów pewnego powiatu*, Warsaw 2011.
Grabowski J., *Polityka antyżydowska na terenie rejencji ciechanowskiej* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów na polskich terenach wcielonych do Rzeszy*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2008.
Grabowski J., *Propaganda antyżydowska w Generalnej Guberni, 1939–1945*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2010, no. 6.
Grabowski J., *Strażacy, wiejska straż nocna i granatowa policja a zagłada Żydów na obszarach wiejskich w dystrykcie krakowskim* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji*, ed. A. Sitarek, M. Trębacz, E. Wiatr, Łódź 2012.
Grabowski W., *Dokumenty Polskiego Państwa Podziemnego o sytuacji na Białostocczyźnie po 2 czerwca 1941 roku* [in:] *Wokół Jedwabnego*, vol. 2: *Dokumenty*, ed. P. Machcewicz, K. Persak, Warsaw 2002.
Grabowski W., *Rada Pomocy Żydom „Żegota" w strukturach Polskiego Państwa Podziemnego*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2010, no. 11.
Grabowski W., *Raport. Straty ludzie poniesione przez Polskę w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Polska 1939–1945. Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod dwiema okupacjami*, ed. W. Materski, T. Szarota, Warsaw 2009.
Grądzka M., *Przerwane dzieciństwo. Losy dzieci Żydowskiego Domu Sierot przy ul. Dietla 64 w Krakowie podczas okupacji niemieckiej / A Broken Childhood. The Fate of the Children from the Jewish Orphanage at 64 Dietla Street at Cracow during the German Occupation*, Cracow 2012.
Grądzka M., *W żydowskiej służbie na straży porządku* [in:] *Z archiwów II wojny światowej. Naród w niewoli*, ed. F. Musiał, Cracow 2014.
Grądzka-Rejak M., *Kobieta żydowska w okupowanym Krakowie 1939–1945*, Cracow 2016.
Grądzka-Rejak M., *„Myśmy się nawzajem poznawały po oczach"… Z badań nad strategiami przetrwania kobiet żydowskich funkcjonujących „na powierzchni" po tzw. aryjskiej stronie w okupowanym Krakowie i okolicach*, "Pamięć i Sprawiedliwość" 2015, no. 26.
Grądzka-Rejak M., *„Od dłuższego czasu straciłem wszelki kontakt z żydami i żydostwem". Neofici w okupowanym Krakowie w świetle materiałów Archiwum Kurii Metropolitalnej w Krakowie*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2017, no. 13.
Grądzka-Rejak M., *Za cenę życia* [in:] *Z archiwów II wojny światowej. Anatomia nazizmu*, ed. F. Musiał, Cracow 2016.
Gross J.T., *Sąsiedzi. Historia zagłady żydowskiego miasteczka*, Sejny 2000.
Grubowska H., *Ta, która ratowała Żydów. Rzecz o Irenie Sendlerowej*, Warsaw 2014.
Grynberg M., *Księga sprawiedliwych*, Warsaw 1993.
Grynberg M., *Żydzi w rejencji ciechanowskiej 1939–1942*, Warsaw 1984.
Gutman I., *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie w świetle żydowskiej historiografii i literatury*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 2000, no. 1.
Gutterman B., *A narrow bridge to life: Jewish forced labor and survival in the Gross-Rosen Camp system, 1940–1945*, New York 2008.
Hagen W., *Anti-Jewish Violence in Poland, 1914–1920*, Cambridge 2018.

Handke K., Handke P., Wawrzyniak J., *Kwatera Powstańców Wielkopolskich 1918–1919 na cmentarzu w Lesznie*, Leszno 2005.
Haska A., *„Proszę Pana Ministra o energiczną interwencję". Aleksander Ładoś (1891–1963) i ratowanie Żydów przez Poselstwo RP w Bernie*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2015, no. 11.
Hein W., Jakubiec C., *Montelupich*, Cracow–Wrocław 1985.
Heksel B., Kocik K., *Żegota: ukryta pomoc*, Cracow 2017.
Hempel A., *Pogrobowcy klęski. Rzecz o policji „granatowej" w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1990.
Hempel A., *Policja granatowa w okupacyjnym systemie administracyjnym Generalnego Gubernatorstwa. 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1987.
Hera J., *Polacy ratujący Żydów. Słownik*, Warsaw 2014.
Hilberg R., *Zagłada Żydów europejskich*, vol. 1–3, Warsaw 2014.
Hirsz Z., *Lubelska prasa konspiracyjna 1939–1944*, Lublin 1968.
Hurkała T., *Nie ulękniesz się, gdy nadejdzie zniszczenie*, "Zielony Sztandar" 2001, no. 26.
*In the Circle of Agony of Heath,* Simcha (Seymour) Moncarz [in:] *Czyzewo Memorial Book (Sefer Zikaron Czyzewo)*, 1961.
Iranek-Osmecki K., *Kto ratuje jedno życie… Polacy i Żydzi 1939–1945*, London 1968.
Jacewicz W. Fr, Woś J. Fr, *Martyrologium polskiego duchowieństwa rzymskokatolickiego pod okupacją hitlerowską*, Warsaw 1977, vol. 1–5.
Janczewska M., *Codzienność i niecodzienność Zagłady. Dom jako idea i dom jako przestrzeń mieszkalna* [in:] *Literatura polska wobec Zagłady (1939–1968)*, ed. S. Buryła, D. Krawczyńska, J. Leociak, Warsaw 2012.
Jarkowska-Natakaniec A., *Wymuszona współpraca czy zdrada? Wokół przypadków kolaboracji Żydów w okupowanym Krakowie*, Cracow 2017.
Jasiewicz K., *Lista strat ziemiaństwa polskiego 1939–1956*, Warsaw 1995.
Jastrzębski W., *Hitlerowskie wysiedlenia z ziem polskich wcielonych do Rzeszy 1939–1945*, Poznań 1968.
Jastrzębski W., *Okupacyjne losy ziem polskich wcielonych do Rzeszy (1939–1945)*, Poznań 2017.
Kaczmarek R., *Antyżydowska polityka władz niemieckich w rejencji katowickiej* [in:] *Zagłada Żydów Zagłębiowskich*, ed. A. Namysło, Będzin 2004.
Kaczmarek R., *Górny Śląsk podczas II wojny światowej: między utopią niemieckiej wspólnoty narodowej a rzeczywistością okupacji na terenach wcielonych do Trzeciej Rzeszy*, Katowice 2006.
Kaczmarek R., *Pod rządami gauleiterów. Elity i instancje władzy w rejencji katowickiej w latach 1939–1945*, Katowice 1998.
Kaczyńska A., *Obok piekła*, Gdańsk 1993.
Kalisz M., *Katarzyna i Sebastian Kazakowie – cisi bohaterowie z Brzózy Królewskiej* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?". Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.
Kalisz M., *Sprawiedliwi z Czermnej*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.
Kalisz M., Rączy E., *Dzieje społeczności żydowskiej powiatu gorlickiego podczas okupacji niemieckiej 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2015.
Kałuski M., *Wypełniali przykazanie miłosierdzia. Polski Kościół i polscy katolicy wobec holocaustu*, Warsaw 2000.
Kałwa D., *Kobieta aktywna w Polsce międzywojennej. Dylematy środowisk kobiecych*, Cracow 2002.

Kaniewski S., Roguska-Gajewska B., *Gdy stawką w walce o życie było inne życ*ie, "Biuletyn GKBZpNP" 1993, vol. 35.
Kann M., *Niebo nieznane*, Warsaw 1964.
Karay F., *Żydowskie obozy pracy w czasie „akcji Reinhardt"* [in:] *Akcja Reinhardt. Zagłada Żydów w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie*, ed. D. Libionka, Warsaw 2004,
Karski J., *Story of a Secret State: My Report to the World*, Washington [DC] 2014.
Kącki F., *Dzieło miłosierdzia chrześcijańskiego. Polskie duchowieństwo a Żydzi w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej*, Warsaw 1968.
Kącki F., *Udział księży i zakonnic w holocauście Żydów*, Warsaw 2002.
Kiedrzyńska W., *Ravensbrück – kobiecy obóz koncentracyjny*, Warsaw 1961.
Kiełboń J., Piątkowski S., *Z badań nad transportem radomskim*, "Zeszyty Majdanka" 2001, vol. 21.
*Klucze i kasa. O mieniu żydowskim w Polsce pod okupacją niemiecką i we wczesnych latach powojennych 1939–1950*, ed. J. Grabowski, D. Libionka, Warsaw 2014.
Kocik K., *Problem przemocy wobec ludności żydowskiej na łamach „Myśli Narodowej" w latach 1921–1939* [in:] *Przemoc antyżydowska* i *konteksty akcji pogromowych na ziemiach polskich w XX wieku*, ed. K. Kijek, K. Zieliński, Lublin 2016.
Komar M., *Władysław Bartoszewski. Środowisko naturalne. Korzenie*, Warsaw 2010.
Komolka M., *Leszno w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiego* [in:] *Historia Leszna*, ed. J. Topolski, Leszno 1997.
Koniczny A., *Organizacja Schmelt i jej obozy pracy dla Żydów na Śląsku w latach 1940–1944*, "Studia nad Faszyzmem i Zbrodniami Hitlerowskim" 1992, vol. 15.
Konopczyński W., *Pod trupią główką. Sonderaktion Krakau*, Warsaw 1982.
Kopówka E., Rytel-Andrianik P., *Dam im imię na wieki (Iz 56,5). Polacy z okolic Treblinki ratujący Żydów*, Oxford–Treblinka 2011.
Koprowska K., *Postronni? Zagłada w relacjach chłopskich świadków*, Cracow 2017.
*Kościół katolicki na ziemiach polskich w czasie II wojny światowej. Materiały i studia*, ed. F. Stopniak, vol. 1, Warsaw 1973.
*Kościół krakowski 1939–1945*, Cracow 2014.
Kowalewska J., Żydzi Sokolscy [in:] *Z Sokołem w herbie*, ed. A.C. Dobroński, J. Czajkowska, Sokoły 2006.
Kowalska-Leder J., *„Coraz to nowe żądania, coraz to nowe grymasy". Relacja władzy i podporządkowania między Polakami a Żydami w kryjówkach po aryjskiej stronie*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2016, no. 12.
Kowalski T., *Eksterminacja ludności na Rzeszowszczyźnie w okresie II wojny światowej (1939–1945*), Rzeszów 1987.
Krahel T., *Ksiądz Adam Sztark (19 XII 1942)*, "Czas Miłosierdzia" 2000, no. 12, p. 11.
Krahel T., *Księża archidiecezji wileńskiej jako „Sprawiedliwi wśród Narodów Świata"* [in:] *idem*, *Archidiecezja wileńska w latach II wojny światowej. Studia i szkice*, Białystok 2014.
Krakowski S., *The Attitude of the Polish Underground to the Jewish Question During the Second World War* [in:] *Contested Memoires. Poles and Jews During Holocaust and Its Aftermath*, ed. J.D. Zimmerman, New Brunswick – New Jersey – London 2002.
Krakowski S., *The Holocaust of Polish Jewry in Polish Historiography and Polish Emigre Circles* [in:] *The Holocaust of Polish Jewry in Jewish Historiography, The Historiography of the Holocaust Period: Proceedings of the Fifth Yad Vashem International Conference*, March 1983, ed. S. Netzer, I. Gutman, Jerusalem 1988.

Kranz A., *Reichsstatthalter Arthur Greiser und die „Zivilverwaltung" im Wartheland 1939/40. Die Bevölkerungspolitik in der ersten Phase der deutschen Besatzungsherrschaft in Polen*, Potsdam 2010.

Krysiak M.P., *Oni częstowali nas macą, a my ich chlebem*, "Zeszyty Kolneńskie" 2009, no. 4.

Krzywiec G., *Polska bez Żydów. Studia z dziejów idei, wyobrażeń i praktyk antysemickich na ziemiach polskich początku XX wieku*, Warsaw 2017.

Krzywiec G., *Szowinizm po polsku. Przypadek Romana Dmowskiego (1886–1905)*, Warsaw 2009.

Krzyżanowski Ł., *Dom, którego nie było. Powroty ocalałych do powojennego miasta*, Wołowiec 2016.

*Księga Sprawiedliwych wśród Narodów Świata. Ratujący Żydów podczas Holocaustu. Polska*, vol. 1–2, ed. I. Gutman, Polish ed. D. Libionka, R. Kuwałek, A. Kopciowski, Cracow 2009.

*Kto ratuje jedno życie, ratuje cały świat*, "Fołks-Sztyme" 1989, no. 27.

*Kto ratuje jedno życie, ratuje cały świat. Pomoc ludności żydowskiej pod okupacją niemiecką w województwie białostockim. Informator wystawy*, ed. C. Kuklo, A. Pyżewska, E. Rogalewska, Białystok 2003.

*„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?…" Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Katowice 2009.

Kurek E., *Dzieci żydowskie w klasztorach. Udział żeńskich zgromadzeń zakonnych w akcji ratowania dzieci żydowskich w Polsce w latach 1939–1945*, Zakrzewo 2012.

Kurek E., *Udział żeńskich zgromadzeń zakonnych w akcji ratowania dzieci żydowskich w diecezji kieleckiej w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Pomoc świadczona ludności żydowskiej przez Polaków w latach 1939–1945 ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Kielecczyzny*, ed. J. Gapys, A. Dziarmaga, Kielce 2016.

Kurek-Lesik E., *Gdy klasztor znaczył życie. Udział żeńskich zgromadzeń zakonnych w akcji ratowania dzieci żydowskich w Polsce w latach 1939–1945*, Cracow 1992.

Kurek-Lesik E., *Udział zgromadzeń zakonnych w akcji ratowania dzieci żydowskich w Polsce w latach 1939–1945*, "Dzieje Najnowsze. Kwartalnik poświęcony historii XX wieku" 1986, Y. 18, no. 3–4.

Kuśnierz R., *Polacy pomagający Żydom w zakładach zbrojeniowych „Hasag" w Skarżysku-Kamiennej (z materiałów byłej Okręgowej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Kielcach)* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?…" Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.

Lahnstaedt S., *Czas zabijania. Bełżec, Sobibór, Treblinka i Akcja Reinhardt*, Warsaw 2018.

Landau-Czajka A., *Syn będzie Lech… Asymilacja Żydów w Polsce międzywojennej*, Warsaw 2006.

Langbein H., *Ludzie w Auschwitz*, Oświęcim 1994.

Laqueur W., *The Terrible Secret. An Investigation into the Suppression of Information about Hitler's „Final Solution"*, London 1980.

Lehnstaedt S., *Generalgouvernement. Ideologie und Ökonomie der Judenpolitik* [in:] *Arbeit in den nationalsozialistischen Ghettos*, ed. J. Hensel, S. Lehnstaedt, Osnabrück 2013.

Leociak J., *Młyny Boże. Zapiski o Kościele i Zagładzie*, Wołowiec 2018.

Leociak J., *Ratowanie. Opowieści Polaków i Żydów*, Warsaw 2010.

Leosz C., *Ofiary zbrodni hitleryzmu* [in:] *Jasło oskarża. Zbrodnie hitlerowskie w regionie jasielskim 1939–1945*, ed. S. Cynarski, J. Garbacik, Warsaw 1985.

Levin D., Żydzi wschodnioeuropejscy podczas II wojny światowej, Warsaw 2005.

Libionka D., *Kościół w Polsce wobec Zagłady w świetle polskiej publicystyki i historiografii*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 2000, no. 3.

Libionka D., *Między słowami*, "Tygodnik Powszechny", 23 January 2019 (special issue).
Libionka D., *Polska hierarchia kościelna wobec eksterminacji Żydów. Próba krytycznego ujęcia*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2009, no. 5.
Libionka D., *Polskie piśmiennictwo na temat zorganizowanej i indywidualnej pomocy Żydom (1945–2008)*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2008, vol. 4.
Libionka D., *Powiat miechowski* [in:] *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, vol. 2, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warsaw 2018.
Libionka D., *Zagłada Żydów w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie*, Lublin 2017.
Libionka D., *ZWZ-AK i Delegatura Rządu RP wobec eksterminacji Żydów polskich* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacja niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warsaw 2006.
Libionka D., Weinbaum L., *Bohaterowie, hochsztaplerzy, opisywacze. Wokół Żydowskiego Związku Wojskowego*, Warsaw 2011.
Longerich P., *Konferencja w Wannsee. Droga do „ostatecznego rozwiązania"*, Warsaw 2018.
Loose I., *Wartheland* [in:] *Das „Großdeutsche Reich" und die Juden: nationalsozialistische Verfolgung in den „angegliederten" Gebieten*, ed. W. Gruner, J. Osterloh, Frankfurt am Main 2010.
Löw A., *Getto łódzkie/ Litzmannstadt Getto. Warunki życia i sposoby przetrwania*, Łódź 2012.
Łubczyk G., *Henryk Sławik. Wielki zapomniany Bohater Trzech Narodów*, Warsaw 2008.
Łuczak C., *Pod niemieckim jarzmem (Kraj Warty 1939–1945)*, Poznań 1996.
Łuczak C., *Praca przymusowa Polaków w Trzeciej Rzeszy i na okupowanych przez nią terytoriach innych państw (1939–1945)*, Poznań 2001.
Madaj K., Żuławnik M., *Proboszcz getta,* Warsaw 2010.
Madajczyk, *Polityka III Rzeszy w okupowanej Polsce*, vol. 1–2, Warsaw 1970.
*Marczak Ludomir Michał (1907–1943)* [in:] *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, vol. XIX/1, Wrocław–Warsaw–Cracow–Gdańsk 1974.
Mark B., *Walka i zagłada warszawskiego getta*, Warsaw 1959.
Mark B., Mark E., *PPR a kwestia żydowska w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, "Z Pola Walki. Kwartalnik poświęcony dziejom ruchu robotniczego" 1962, Y. 5, no. 1 (17).
Markiel T., Skibińska A., *„Jakie to ma znaczenie, czy zrobili to z chciwości?". Zagłada domu Trynczerów*, Warsaw 2011.
Marszałek J., *Obozy pracy w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie w latach 1939–1945*, Lublin 1998.
Massalski A., Meducki S., *Kielce w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej 1939–1945*, Wrocław 2007.
Mazur M., *Polityczne kampanie prasowe w okresie rządów Władysława Gomułki*, Lublin 2004.
Mączyński M., *Zasady naboru i kwalifikacji kandydatów do służby w Policji Państwowej w latach 1919–1945* [in:] *Policja Państwowa w Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej. Wybrane aspekty organizacji i funkcjonowania*, ed. A. Tyszkiewicz, Cracow 2015.
Melchior M., *Zagłada a tożsamość. Polscy Żydzi ocaleni „na aryjskich papierach". Analiza doświadczenia biograficznego*, Warsaw 2004.
Mendelsohn S., *Polscy Żydzi za murami nazistowskich gett*, ed. M. Skwara, Szczecin 2017.
Mendelsohn E., *The Jews of East Central Europe Between the World Wars*, Bloomington [IN] 1987.
Mędykowski W., *Przeciw swoim. Wzorce kolaboracji żydowskiej w Krakowie i okolicy*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały. Pismo Centrum Badań nad Zagładą Żydów IFiS PAN" 2006, no. 2.
Mędykowski W., *W cieniu gigantów. Pogromy 1941 r. w byłej sowieckiej strefie okupacyjnej*, Warsaw 2012.

*Mężczyźni – transport z 3 czerwca 1943 roku. 528 osób i numerach od 123263 do 123790* [in:] *Księga pamięci. Transporty Polaków do KL Auschwitz z Radomia i innych miejscowości Kielecczyzny 1940–1944*, vol. 3, ed. F. Piper, I. Strzelecka, Warsaw–Oświęcim 2006.
Michalczyk M., *Gdy każdy dzień był walką*, Warsaw 1982.
Mieszkowska A., *Dzieci Ireny Sendlerowej*, Warsaw 2011.
Mieszkowska A., *Matka dzieci Holocaustu. Historia Ireny Sendlerowej*, Warsaw 2004.
Mieszkowska A., *Prawdziwa historia Ireny Sendlerowej*, Warsaw 2014.
Milchman A., Rosenberg A., *Eksperymenty w myśleniu o Holokauście. Auschwitz, nowoczesność i filozofia*, Warsaw 2003.
Młynarczyk J.A., *Pomiędzy współpracą a zdradą. Problem kolaboracji w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie – próba syntezy*, "Pamięć i Sprawiedliwość" 2009, no. 1.
Młynarczyk J.A., Piątkowski S., *Cena poświęcenia. Zbrodnie na Polakach za pomoc udzielaną Żydom w rejonie Ciepielowa*, Cracow 2007.
*Mogli powiedzieć nie*, "Kontakty" 1987, no. 39 (363).
Monkiewicz W., *Polityka narodowościowa w rejencji ciechanowskiej i w obwodzie Suwałki w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Przymus germanizacyjny na ziemiach wcielonych do rzeszy Niemieckiej w latach 1939–1945*, ed. W. Jastrzębski, Bydgoszcz 1993.
Monkiewicz W., *Za cenę życia. O ratowaniu Żydów w Białostockiem w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Białostoccy Żydzi*, ed. A. Dobroński, W. Monkiewicz, vol. 2, Białystok 1997.
Monkiewicz W., Kowalczyk J., *Pomoc Żydom w regionie białostockim podczas II wojny światowej*, "Studia Podlaskie" 1989, vol. 2.
Morawski J., Ślady moich braci, "Rzeczpospolita", 16 October 2004.
Moser J., *Nisko: Die ersten Judendeportationen*, Vienna 2012.
Musiał A.K., *Krwawe upiory. Dzieje powiatu Dąbrowa Tarnowska w okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, Tarnów 1993.
Musiał B., *„Przypadek modelowy dotyczący eksterminacji Żydów". Początki „akcji Reinhardt" – planowanie masowego mordu Żydów w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie* [in:] *Akcja Reinhardt. Zagłada Żydów w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie*, ed. D. Libionka, Warsaw 2004.
Musiał B., *Tezy dotyczące pogromu w Jedwabnem. Uwagi krytyczne do książki „Sąsiedzi" autorstwa Jana Tomasza Grossa*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" 2001, vol. 33, no. 3.
Nalewajko-Kulikov J., *Strategie przetrwania. Żydzi po aryjskiej stronie Warszawy*, Warsaw 2004.
Namysło A., *Nie znoszę, kiedy krzywdzą niewinnych ludzi*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.
Namysło A., *Ostoberschlesien. Organisation und Formen von Beschäftigung der jüdischen Bevölkerung (1939–1943*) [in:] *Arbeit in den nationalsozialistischen Ghettos*, ed. J. Hensel, S. Lehnstaedt, Osnabrück 2013.
Namysło A., *Postawy mieszkańców rejencji katowickiej wobec ludności żydowskiej* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warsaw 2006.
Namysło A., *Tak się po cichu szeptało: „Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje"* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?". Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej pod okupacją niemiecką*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.
Narewska D., *Ks. Roman Archutowski – męczennik*, Warsaw 1999.
Natkowska M., *Numerus clausus, getto ławkowe, numerus nullus, „paragraf aryjski". Antysemityzm na Uniwersytecie Warszawskim 1931–1939*, Warsaw 1999.
Niezabitowska M., Tomaszewski T., *Ostatni. Współcześni Żydzi polscy*, Warsaw 1991.

Nowak J., *Wieś w akcji pomocy Żydom w czasie okupacji*, "Rocznik Dziejów Ruchu Ludowego" 1970.
*Obóz koncentracyjny Oświęcim w twórczości artystycznej I – malarstwo. Katalog prac graficznych Jerzego Adama Brandhubera*, Oświęcim 1960.
Ofer D., *Motherhood under siege* [in:] *Life, death and sacrifice. Woman and family in the Holocaust*, ed. E. Hertzog, Jerusalem 2008.
Ogonowski J., *Sytuacja prawna Żydów w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej 1918–1939. Prawa cywilne i polityczne*, Warsaw 2012.
Olas Z., *Kartki z czasów grozy. Trzeba być bardziej niż człowiekiem* [in:] *Za to groziła śmierć. Polacy z pomocą Żydom w czasie okupacji*, ed. W. Smólski, Warsaw 1981.
Osęka P., *Syjoniści, inspiratorzy, wichrzyciele. Obraz wroga w propagandzie marca 1968*, Warsaw 1999.
*OUN, UPA i zagłada Żydów*, ed. A.A. Zięba, Cracow 2016.
Pabis A., *Sprawiedliwy wśród Narodów Świata*, "Kwartalnik Gorlicki" 2003, no. 25.
Pająk I., *Mieszkańcy Śląska, Podbeskidzia i Zagłębia Dąbrowskiego w KL Auschwitz*, vol. 2, Katowice 1998.
Paulsson G.S., *Utajone miasto. Żydzi po aryjskiej stronie Warszawy (1940–1945)*, Cracow 2007.
Pawlicka-Nowak Ł., *Mówią świadkowie Chełmna*, Konin–Łódź 2004.
Person K., *Policjanci. Wizerunek Żydowskiej Służby Porządkowej w getcie warszawskim*, Warsaw 2018.
Phayer M., *The Catholic Church and the Holocaust*, *1930–1965*, Bloomington 2000.
Piątkowski S., *Kozienice w latach wojny i okupacji (1939–1945)* [in:] *Kozienice. Monografia miasta*, ed. S. Piątkowski, Kozienice 2004.
Piątkowski S., *Między obowiązkiem a kolaboracją. Policja „granatowa" w dystrykcie radomskim w latach 1939–1945* [in:] *Z dziejów Policji Polskiej w latach 1919–1945*, ed. E. Majcher-Ociesa, Kielce 2010.
Piątkowski S., *Policja Polska tzw. granatowa w Radomiu i powiecie radomskim (1939–1945)*, "Między Wisłą a Pilicą. Studia i Materiały Historyczne" 2001, vol. 2.
Piątkowski S., *Więzienie niemieckie w Radomiu 1939–1945*, Lublin 2009.
Piątkowski S., *Za pomoc Żydom osadzeni w więzieniu radomskim*, "Biuletyn IPN" 2009, no. 3.
Piątkowski S., *Zbrodnie żandarmów z posterunku w Lipsku nad Wisłą na Polakach udzielających pomocy Żydom* (1942–1943) [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?". Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.
Piekarski W., *Obwód Armii Krajowej Sokołów Podlaski „Sęp", „Proso" 1939–1944*, 2nd ed., Warsaw 1997.
Pierzchała H., *Eksterminacja profesorów Akademii Górniczej w hitlerowskiej „Sonderaktion Krakau"*, "Biuletyn Informacyjny Pracowników Akademii Górniczo-Hutniczej" 2006, no. 159.
Pietrzak E., *Historia i tradycja Żydów płońskich: wymiar edukacyjny*, Warsaw 2003.
Piotrowski M., *Las, który trzeba zasadzić*, "Rzeczpospolita", 8–9 July 2000.
Podgóreczny M., *Albert Forster – gauleiter i oskarżony*, Gdańsk 1977.
*Polacy i Żydzi*, ed. S. Wroński, M. Zwolakowa, Warsaw 1971.
*Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warsaw 2006.
*Polacy ratujący Żydów w czasie zagłady. Przywracanie Pamięci*, Łódź 2009.

*Polacy ratujący Żydów w czasie Zagłady. Przywracanie pamięci (Poles who rescued Jews during the Holocaust. Recalling Forgotten History)*, Warsaw 2016.
*Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, ed. S. Wroński, M. Zwolakowa, Warsaw 1971.
*Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945. Wybór źródeł*, ed. A.K. Kunert, Warsaw 2001.
Polonsky A., Michlic J.B., *The Neighbours Respond: The Controversy over the Jedwabne Massacre in Poland*, Princeton 2003.
*Polscy robotnicy przymusowi w Trzeciej Rzeszy*, ed. W. Bonusiak, Rzeszów 2005.
*Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008.
Porycki J., *Próba opisu strat osobowych oraz represji stosowanych wobec mieszkańców parafii Winna-Poświętna oraz wsi Antonin i Bujenka w czasie okupacji niemieckiej*, "Ciechanowiecki Rocznik Muzealny" 2010, vol. 6.
Poznański S., Zaborowski J., *Polityczne oczyszczanie terenu* [in:] *Sonderaktion Krakau. W dwudziestą piątą rocznicę 6 listopada 1939*, Warsaw 1964.
*Praca przymusowa Polaków pod panowaniem hitlerowskim 1939–1945,* wybór źródeł and ed. A. Konieczny, H. Szurgacz, Poznań 1976 (series: "Documenta Occupationis" 10).
Prekerowa T., *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom w Warszawie*, Warsaw 1982.
Prekerowa T., *Konspiracyjna Rada Pomocy Żydom w Warszawie 1942–1945*, Warsaw 1981.
Prekerowa T., *Wojna i okupacja* [in:] *Najnowsze dzieje Żydów w Polsce w zarysie (do 1950 r.)*, ed. J. Tomaszewski, Warsaw 1993.
*Prowincja Noc. Życie i zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie warszawskim*, ed. B. Engelking, J. Leociak, D. Libionka, Warsaw 2007.
*Przemoc antyżydowska i konteksty akcji pogromowych na ziemiach polskich w XX wieku*, ed. K. Kijek, K. Zieliński, Lublin 2016.
Przybyszewski B. Fr, *Dzieje kościelne Krakowa w czasie okupacji 1939–1945*, "Chrześcijanin w Świecie" 1979, no. 12.
Przychodzki M., *Dr Stanisława Parczewska*, "Przegląd Lekarski" 1981, no. 1.
Przychodzki M., *Płk Dr Eugeniusz Parczewski*, "Przegląd Lekarski" 1981, no. 1.
Ptasiewicz Z., *Regierungsbezirk Zichenau 1939–1945*, Ciechanów 2012.
Ptasińska M., *Ks. Marceli Godlewski i jego postawa wobec Żydów*, "Chrześcijanin w Świecie" 1995, no. 1.
Puławski A., *Polskie Państwo Podziemne wobec Zagłady*, "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" 2015, no. 2.
Puławski A., *Wobec „niespotykanego w dziejach mordu". Rząd RP na uchodźstwie, Delegatura Rządu RP na Kraj, AK a eksterminacja ludności żydowskiej od „wielkiej akcji" do powstania w getcie warszawskim*, Chełm 2018.
Puławski A., *W obliczu zagłady. Rząd RP na Uchodźstwie, Delegatura Rządu RP na Kraj, ZWZ-AK wobec deportacji Żydów do obozów zagłady (1941–1942)*, Lublin 2009.
Rączy E., *Historiografia polska przełomu XX/XXI stulecia wobec Zagłady Żydów oraz stosunków polsko-żydowskich. Zarys problematyki*, "Białostockie Teki Historyczne" 2017, vol. 15.
Rączy E., *Pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej na Rzeszowszczyźnie 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2008.
Rączy E., *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie krakowskim w latach 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2014.
Rączy E., Witowicz I., *Polacy ratujący Żydów na Rzeszowszczyźnie w latach 1939–1945/Poles Rescuing Jews in the Rzeszów Region in the Years 1939–1945*, Rzeszów 2011.
*Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo krakowskie miejskie*, Warsaw 1984.

*Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo lubelskie*, Warsaw 1985.
*Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo łomżyńskie*, Warsaw 1985.
*Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo piotrkowskie*, Warsaw 1983.
*Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo przemyskie*, Warsaw 1983.
*Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo radomskie*, Warsaw 1980.
*Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo rzeszowskie*, Warsaw 1984.
*Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo siedleckie*, Warsaw 1985.
*Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo tarnobrzeskie*, Warsaw 1984.
*Rejestr miejsc i faktów zbrodni popełnionych przez okupanta hitlerowskiego na ziemiach polskich w latach 1939–1945. Województwo zamojskie*, Warsaw 1994.
*Relacje o pomocy udzielanej Żydom przez Polaków zamieszkałych we wsiach Lubelszczyzny w latach w latach 1939–1944. Wybór materiałów źródłowych*, ed. S. Piątkowski [in:] *Polska pod okupacją 1939–1945*, vol. 2, ed. M. Przegiętka, Warsaw 2016.
Rhodes R., *Mistrzowie śmierci – Einsatzgruppen*, Warsaw 2007.
Riess V., *Die Anfänge der Vernichtung „lebensunwerten Lebens" in den Reichsgauen Danzig-Westpreußen und Wartheland 1939/40*, Frankfurt am Main 1995.
Ringelblum E., *Polish-Jewish Relations During the Second World War*, Evanston 1974.
Ringelblum E., *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie w czasie drugiej wojny światowej. Uwagi i spostrzeżenia*, Warsaw 1988.
Rogalewska E., *Getto białostockie. Doświadczenie Zagłady – świadectwa literatury i życia*, (2nd ed., corrected and expanded), Białystok 2013.
Roguski T., *Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, "Glaukopis", no. 36.
Romaniuk Z., *600 lat tradycji szlacheckiej. Popławy 1416–2016*, Brańsk 2016.
Romaniuk Z., *Brańsk i okolice w latach 1939–1953. Reminiscencje zdarzeń* [in:] *Ziemia Brańska 1939–1953*, vol. 6, ed. Z. Romaniuk, Brańsk 1995.
Romaniuk Z., *Poles from Brańsk and its environs who help Jews during World War II* [in:] *The story of two Shtetls Brańsk and Ejszyszki. An overview of Polish-Jewish relations in Northeastern Poland during World War II*, Toronto–Chicago 1998.
Ron S., *Die Erinnerungen haben mich nie losgelassen – Vom jüdischen Widerstand im besetzten Polen*, Frankfurt am Main 1998.
*Rozmowa z Władysławem Bartoszewskim przeprowadzona przez Andrzeja Friszke w lipcu 2002 r.* [in:] Żegota. Rada Pomocy Żydom 1942–1945. Wybór dokumentów, ed. A.K. Kunert, Warsaw 2002.
Rozmus P., *Kto ty jesteś… czyli student a wiedza historyczna – rozważania w rocznicę Sonderaktion Krakau*, "Biuletyn Informacyjny Pracowników Akademii Górniczo-Hutniczej" 2006, no. 159.
Rudnicki S., *Falanga. Ruch narodowo-radykalny*, Warsaw 2018.

Rutowska M., *Wysiedlenia ludności polskiej z Kraju Warty do Generalnego Gubernatorstwa 1939–1941*, Poznań 2003.
Sakowska R., *Dwa etapy. Hitlerowska polityka eksterminacji Żydów w oczach ofiar. Szkic historyczny i dokumenty*, Wrocław 1986.
Sakowska R., *Ludzie z dzielnicy zamkniętej. Z dziejów Żydów w Warszawie w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej: październik 1939 – marzec 1943*, Warsaw 1993.
Saks R., *Medale Yad Vashem dla szlachetnych Polaków*, "Słowo Żydowskie" 2001, no. 14.
Samsonowska K., *Cena śmierci za pomoc Żydom. Tragedia małżeństwa Wiecheciów i Chowaniaków oraz Karoliny Marek* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?…" Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej,* ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.
Samsonowska K., *Dramat we wsi Wierbka i jego dalszy ciąg na zamku w Pilicy* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?…" Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.
Samsonowska K., *Wyznaniowe gminy żydowskie i ich społeczności w województwie krakowskim (1918–1939)*, Cracow 2005.
Samsonowska K., *Zamordowanie rodziny Baranków z Siedlisk koło Miechowa* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?…" Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.
Schenk D., *Hitlers Mann in Danzig. Albert Forster und die NS-Verbrechen in Danzig-Westpreußen*, Bonn 2000.
Schultz A., *Regierungbezirk Zichenau* [in:] *Das „Großdeutsche Reich" und die Juden: nationalsozialistische Verfolgung in den „angegliederten" Gebieten*, ed. W. Gruner, J. Osterloh, Frankfurt am Main 2010.
Schwaneberg S., *Eksploatacja gospodarcza Generalnego Gubernatorstwa przez Rzeszę Niemiecką w latach 1939–1945*, "Pamięć i Sprawiedliwość" 2009, no. 14.
Sellin J., *Arcybiskup Adam Stefan Sapieha a Holokaust*, "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" 2014.
Serwański E., *Obóz zagłady w Chełmnie nad Nerem*, Poznań 1964.
Seweryn T., *Walka z hitlerowskim rasizmem* [in:] *Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, Cracow 1966.
Seweryn T., *Wielostronna pomoc Żydom w czasie okupacji hitlerowskiej*, "Przegląd Lekarski Oświęcim" 1967, no. 1.
Siemion L., *Egzekucje na Lubelszczyźnie*, "Zeszyty Majdanka" 1969, vol. 3.
Siemion L., *Z lat okupacji hitlerowskiej na Lubelszczyźnie*, Lublin 1971.
Siepracka D., *Stanisław Kaszyński. Próby rozpowszechniania informacji na temat obozu zagłady w Chełmnie nad Nerem* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?…" Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.
Siepracka D., *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie w Łodzi podczas okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warsaw 2006.
Sitarek A., *Otoczone drutem państwo. Struktura i funkcjonowanie administracji getta łódzkiego*, Łódź 2015.
Skibińska A., *„Dostał 10 lat, ale za co?". Analiza motywacji sprawców zbrodni na Żydach na wsi kieleckiej w latach 1942–1944* [in:] *Zarys krajobrazu. Wieś polska wobec zagłady Żydów 1942–1945*, ed. B. Engelking, J. Grabowski, Warsaw 2011.
Skłodowski D.E., *Losy mieszkańców gminy Zaremby Kościelne w latach wojny 1939–1945*, Warsaw 2004.

Skotnicka B., *Odnaleziona*, "Słowo Żydowskie" 2004, no. 7–8.
*Słownik uczestniczek walki o niepodległość Polski 1939–1945. Poległe i zmarłe w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, Warsaw 1988.
Snyder T., *Czarna ziemia. Holocaust jako ostrzeżenie*, Cracow 2015.
Sokołowski L., *Ksiądz Adam Sztark odznaczony medalem Sprawiedliwego wśród Narodów Świata*, "Słowo Żydowskie" 2001, no. 20.
*Sokołów Podlaski. Dzieje miasta i okolic*, ed. G. Ryżewski, Białystok–Sokołów Podlaski 2006.
Spoerer M., *Praca przymusowa pod znakiem swastyki. Cudzoziemscy robotnicy, jeńcy wojenni i więźniowie w Niemczech i okupowanej Europie w latach 1939–1945*, Gdańsk 2015.
Stankowski A., Weiser P., *Demograficzne skutki Holokaustu* [in:] *Następstwa zagłady Żydów. Polska 1944–2010*, ed. F. Tych, M. Adamczyk-Garbowska, Lublin 2012.
Stauffer P., *Polacy, Żydzi, Szwajcarzy*, tłum. K. Stefańska-Müller, Warsaw 2008.
Steinbacher S., *„Musterstadt" Auschwitz: Germanisierungspolitik und Judenmord in Ostoberschlesien*, Munich 2000.
Steinlauf M.C., *Pamięć nieprzyswojona. Polska pamięć Zagłady*, Warsaw 2001.
Stola D., *Dyplomacja polska wobec zagłady Żydów* [in:] *Historia dyplomacji polskiej*, vol. 5: *1939–1945*, ed. W. Michowicz, Warsaw 1999.
Stola D., *Nadzieja i zagłada. Ignacy Schwarzbart – żydowski przedstawiciel w Radzie Narodowej RP (1940–1945)*, Warsaw 1995.
Stopniak F., *Duchowieństwo katolickie a Żydzi w latach II wojny światowej*, "Studia nad Faszyzmem i Zbrodniami Hitlerowskimi" 1987, vol. 11.
Stopniak F., *Katolickie duchowieństwo w Polsce i Żydzi w okresie okupacji niemieckiej* [in:] *Społeczeństwo polskie wobec martyrologii i walki Żydów w II wojnie światowej*, ed. K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, Warsaw 1996.
Stopniak F., *Pomoc kleru polskiego dla dzieci w II wojnie światowej*, "Materiały i Studia" (Warsaw) 1981, vol. 5
Stopniak F., *Uwagi o efektach pomocy duchownych dla Żydów w okresie II wojny światowej*, "Studia nad Faszyzmem i Zbrodniami Hitlerowskimi" 1991, vol. 14.
Strasburger A. CSIC, *Znałam Błogosławioną… Rys biograficzny siostry Marty Wołowskiej* [in:] *Błogosławiona Lublinianka Marta Wołowska (1879–1942) – świadek wiary*, ed. Fr M. Chmielewski, Lublin 2012.
Strzembosz T., *Akcje zbrojne podziemnej Warszawy 1939–1945*, rozdz. 12: *Starcia zbrojne kwiecień 1943 – lipiec 1944*, Warsaw 1983.
Sudoł T., *Organizacja i działalność Służby Budowlanej (Baudienst) w dystrykcie lubelskim Generalnego Gubernatorstwa w latach 1941–1944* [in:] *Polska pod okupacją 1939–1945*, vol. 2, Warsaw 2016.
Swałtek-Niewińska D., *Gospodarowanie żydowskimi meblami w Krakowie w latach 1939–1945. Działalność Möbelbeschafftungsamt* [in:] *Klucze i kasa. O mieniu żydowskim w Polsce pod okupacją niemiecką i we wczesnych latach powojennych 1939–1950*, ed. J. Grabowski, D. Libionka, Warsaw 2014.
Syrnyk J., *Historia Józefa Balickiego* [in:] *„Kto w takich czasach Żydów przechowuje?…" Polacy niosący pomoc ludności żydowskiej w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2009.
Szarota T., *Okupowanej Warszawy dzień powszedni. Studium historyczne*, Warsaw 2010.
Szarota T., *U progu Zagłady. Zajścia antyżydowskie i pogromy w okupowanej Europie. Warszawa, Paryż, Amsterdam, Antwerpia, Kowno*, Warsaw 2000.

Szczepański I., *Häftlingskapelle*, Warsaw 1990.
Szczepański J., *Społeczność żydowska Mazowsza w XIX–XX wieku*, Pułtusk 2005.
Szpytma M., *Sprawiedliwi i ich świat. Markowa w fotografii Józefa Ulmy*, 2nd ed., corrected and expanded, Cracow 2015.
Szpytma M., *The Risk of Survival. The Rescue of the Jews by the Poles and the Tragic Consequences for the Ulma Family from Markowa*, Warsaw 2009.
Szpytma M., Szarek J., *Rodzina Ulmów. Przejmująca historia polskiej rodziny, która poświęciła swoje życie ratując Żydów – oddali życie za ratowanie Żydów*, 4th ed., Cracow 2016.
Szubówna I., *Pomoc duchowieństwa dla ludności żydowskiej w latach 1939–1945*, "Myśl Społeczna" 1968, no. 18.
Szymańska-Smolkin S., *Rola policji granatowej jako pośrednika w utrzymywaniu łączności między gettem a stroną aryjską* [in:] *Narody i polityka. Studia ofiarowane profesorowi Jerzemu Tomaszewskiemu*, ed. A. Grabski, A. Markowski, Warsaw 2010.
Szulikowska M. E., *Markowskie bociany. Opowieść o bohaterskiej Rodzinie Wiktorii i Józefa Ulmów*, Przemyśl 2017.
*Świat NIEpożegnany. Żydzi na dawnych ziemiach wschodnich Rzeczypospolitej w XVIII–XX wieku*, ed. K. Jasiewicz, Warsaw 2004.
*Ten jest z ojczyzny mojej. Polacy z pomocą Żydom 1939–1945*, ed. W. Bartoszewski, Z. Lewinówna, 1st ed., Cracow 1966, 2nd ed., Cracow 1969, 3rd ed., Warsaw 2007, 4th ed. Warsaw 2013.
*The Encyclopedia of the Righteous Among the Nations. Rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust. Poland*, ed. S. Bender, S. Krakowski, Jerusalem 2004.
*The Holocaust and Polish-Jewish Relations During WWII. Selected issues*, ed. M. Grądzka-Rejak, A. Sitarek, Warsaw 2018.
*The Holocaust. Voices of scholars*, ed. J. Ambrosewicz-Jacobs, Cracow 2009.
*The Story of Two Shtetls Brańsk and Ejszyszki. An Overview of Polish-Jewish Relations in Northeastern Poland during World War II*, Toronto–Chicago 1998.
*Those Who Helped. Polish Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*, cz. 3, ed. R. Walczak, H. Muszyński, J.P. Śliwczyński, I. Borowicz, T. Prekerowa, Warsaw 1997.
*Those Who Risked Their Lives*, ed. A. Poray, Chicago 2007.
Tokarska-Bakir J., *Okrzyki pogromowe. Szkice z antropologii historycznej Polski lat 1939–1946*, Wołowiec 2012.
Tokarska-Bakir J., *Pod klątwą. Społeczny portret pogromu kieleckiego*, Warsaw 2018.
Tomaszewski J., *Historiografia polska o Zagładzie*, "Biuletyn ŻIH" 2000, no. 2.
Tomaszewski J., *Preludium zagłady. Wygnanie Żydów polskich z Niemiec w 1938 r.*, Warsaw 1998.
Trunk I., *Judenrat. The Jewish Councils in Eastern Europe Under Nazi Occupation*, New York 1972.
Tryczyk M., *Miasta śmierci. Sąsiedzkie pogromy Żydów*, Warsaw 2015.
Urbański K., *Zagłada Żydów w dystrykcie radomskim*, Cracow 2004.
Urynowicz M., *Adam Czerniaków 1880–1942. Prezes getta warszawskiego*, Warsaw 2009.
Urynowicz M., *Ludność żydowska w Jedwabnem. Zmiany demograficzne od końca XIX wieku do 1941 roku na tle regionu łomżyńskiego* [in:] *Wokół Jedwabnego*, vol. 1: *Studia*, ed. P. Machcewicz, K. Persak, Warsaw 2002.
Urynowicz M., *Pokazali, że potrafią walczyć*, "Pamięć.pl" 2013, no. 4.
Urynowicz M., *Zorganizowana i indywidualna pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej eksterminowanej przez okupanta niemieckiego w okresie II wojny światowej* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warsaw 2006.

Vanagaitė R., Zuroff E., *Nasi – podróżując z wrogiem*, Warsaw 2017.
Wardzyńska M., *Był rok 1939. Operacja niemieckiej policji bezpieczeństwa w Polsce. Intelligenzaktion*, Warsaw 2009.
Weitzman L.J., *Living on the Aryan Side in Poland. Gender, Passing, and the Nature of Resistance* [in:] *Women in the Holocaust*, ed. D. Ofer, L.J. Weitzman, New Haven (CT) 1998.
Wetzel E., Hechrt G., *Pytanie o traktowanie społeczeństwa na byłych polskich obszarach z rasowo-politycznego punktu widzenia, opracowany na zlecenie Urzędu do Spraw Rasowo-Politycznych NSDAP*, *25 XI 1939*, "Biuletyn GKBZN w Polsce" 1948, vol. 4.
Węcki M., *Fritz Bracht (1899–1945) – nazistowski zarządca Górnego Śląska w latach II wojny światowej*, Katowice 2014.
Wiatr E., *„Zdawanie Żydów" – udział policjantów granatowych w wysiedlaniu Żydów na przykładzie powiatu radomszczańskiego*, "Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały" 2010, no. 2.
Wieliczko M., *Jasielskie w latach drugiej wojny światowej*, Warsaw 1974.
Wierzbicki M., *Polacy i Żydzi w zaborze sowieckim. Stosunki polsko-żydowskie na ziemiach północno-wschodnich II RP pod okupacją sowiecką 1939–1941*, Warsaw 2007.
Wierzbicki M., *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie na Zachodniej Białorusi w latach 1939–1941* [in:] *Wokół Jedwabnego*, vol. 1: *Studia*, ed. P. Machcewicz, K. Persak, Warsaw 2002.
Witt K., *Działalność okupanta hitlerowskiego w powiecie Sokołów Podlaski w latach 1939–1944*, "Rocznik Mazowiecki" 1970, vol. 3.
*Wokół Jedwabnego*, vol. 1: *Studia*, ed. P. Machcewicz, K. Persak, Warsaw 2002.
*Wokół Jedwabnego*, vol. 2: *Dokumenty*, ed. P. Machcewicz, K. Persak, Warsaw 2002.
*Wokół pogromu kieleckiego*, vol. 1, ed. Ł. Kamiński, J. Żaryn, Warsaw 2006.
*Wokół pogromu kieleckiego*, vol. 2, ed. L. Bukowski, A. Jankowski, J. Żaryn, Warsaw 2008.
Wolentarska-Ochman E., *Collective Remembrance in Jedwabne: Unsettled Memory of World War II in Postcommunist Poland*, "History & Memory" 2006, vol. 18, no. 1.
Wroński T., *Kronika okupowanego Krakowa*, Cracow 1974.
Wroński T., *„Liban". Karny obóz służby budowlanej w Krakowie 1942–1944*, Warsaw 1981.
Wroński S., Zwolak M., *Polacy–Żydzi 1939–1945*, Warsaw 1971.
Wróblewski M., *Służba budowlana (Baudienst) w Generalnym Gubernatorstwie 1940–1945*, Warsaw 1984.
*Zagłada Żydów na polskich terenach wcielonych do Rzeszy*, ed. A. Namysło, Warsaw 2008.
*Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji*, ed. A. Sitarek, M. Trębacz, E. Wiatr, Łódź 2012.
Zagrajek A., *Bł. Marta Wołowska (1879–1942) – rys biograficzny* [in:] *Bł. Marta Wołowska (1879–1942) – sylwetka duchowa*, ed. Fr M. Chmielewski, Lublin 2005.
Zajączkowski W., *Martyrs of Charity*, Washington D.C. 1988.
Zajdler-Żarski W., *Martyrologia ludności żydowskiej i pomoc społeczeństwa polskiego*, Warsaw 1968.
Zajdler-Żarski W., *Ruch oporu w latach 1939–1944 na Białostocczyźnie. Referat materiałowy*, cz. 1, Warsaw 1965.
Zaprutko-Janicka A., *Okupacja od kuchni. Kobieca sztuka przetrwania*, Cracow 2015.
Zaremba M., *Wielka Trwoga. Polska 1944–1947 ludowa reakcja na kryzys*, Cracow 2012.
*Zarys krajobrazu. Wieś polska wobec Zagłady Żydów 1942–1*945, ed. J. Grabowski, B. Engelking, A. Skibińska, Warsaw 2011.
Zimmerer K., *Kronika zamordowanego świata. Żydzi w Krakowie w czasie okupacji niemieckiej*, Cracow 2017.
Zimmerer K., *Zamordowany świat. Losy Żydów w Krakowie 1939–45*, Cracow 2004.

Zimmermann J., *Polskie Państwo Podziemne i Żydzi w czasie II wojny światowej*, Warsaw 2018.
Ziółkowska A., *Obozy pracy przymusowej dla Żydów w Wielkopolsce w latach okupacji hitlerowskiej (1941–1943)*, Poznań 2005.
Żaryn J., *Hierarchia Kościoła katolickiego wobec relacji polsko-żydowskich w latach 1945–1947* [in:] *Wokół pogromu kieleckiego*, ed. J. Żaryn, Ł. Kamiński, Warsaw 2006.
Żaryn J., Sudoł T., *Polacy ratujący Żydów. Historie niezwykłe*, Warsaw 2014.
Żbikowski A., *Antysemityzm, szmalcownictwo, współpraca z Niemcami a stosunki polsko-żydowskie pod okupacją niemiecką* [in:] *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacją niemiecką 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, ed. A. Żbikowski, Warsaw 2006.
Żbikowski A., *Karski*, Warsaw 2014.
Żbikowski A., *U genezy Jedwabnego. Żydzi na Kresach północno-wschodnich II Rzeczypospolitej, wrzesień 1939 – lipiec 1941*, Warsaw 2006.
Życie religijne w Polsce pod okupacją hitlerowską, vol. 1, ed. Z. Zieliński, Warsaw 1982.
Żukowski T., *Wytwarzanie „winy obojętności" oraz kategorii „obojętnego świadka" na przykładzie artykułu Jana Błońskiego „Biedni Polacy patrzą na getto"*, "Studia Litteraria et Historica" 2013, no. 2.
*Żydzi Częstochowianie. Współistnienie – Holocaust – Pamięć*, Częstochowa–Warsaw 2004.
Żyndul J., *Zajścia antyżydowskie w Polsce w latach 1935–1937*, Warsaw 1994.

**Internet publications**

Aleksiun N., *Ciołkosz Kazimierz*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-ciolkosz-kazimierz, access on 14 April 2019
Aleksiun N., *„Codziennie w obliczu śmierci" – historia rodziny Zabłockich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/codziennie-w-obliczu-smierci-historia-rodziny-zablockich, access on 12 March 2019
Aleksiun N., *Dąbrowski Bolesław*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-dabrowski-boleslaw, access on 13 April 2019
Aleksiun N., *Grek-Gozdek Jan*, http://www.sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/family/766,grek-gozdek-jan, access on 1 July 2016
Aleksiun N., *Kalek Weronika*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-abramowicz-natalia, access on 14 December 2018
Aleksiun N., *Rodzina Bombów*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-bombow, access on 14 April 2019
Aleksiun N., *Rodzina Dąbrowskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-dabrowskich, access on 13 April 2019
Aleksiun N., *Rodzina Gniatkowskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-gniatkowskich, access on 13 April 2019
Aleksiun N., *Rodzina Jantoniów*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-jantoniow, access on 14 December 2018
Aleksiun N., *Rodzina Machul*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-machul, access on 17 December 2018
Aleksiun N., *Rodzina Pokropków*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-pokropkow, access on 21 March 2019
Beczek J., *Rodzina Kazaków*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-kazakow, access on 12 April 2019

Beczek J., *Wiecej o rodzinie Garbulińskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/wiecej-o-rodzinie-garbulinskich, access on 14 April 2019
*Biografie sławnych kaliszan*, http://www.info.kalisz.pl/biograf/2sztark.htm, access on 22 June 2017
Ciesielska M., *Raszeja Franciszek*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-raszeja-franciszek, access on 17 December 2018
*Dalej jest noc. Losy Żydów w wybranych powiatach okupowanej Polski*: https://www.holocaustresearch.pl/index.php?show=555, access on 17 April 2019.
Grądzka M., *Filipek Katarzyna*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-filipek-katarzyna, access on 13 April 2019
Grądzka M., *Franciszka Czajkowska*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-czajowska-franciszka, access on 14 April 2019
Grądzka M., *Rodzina Trzcińskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-trzcinskich, access on 14 December 2018
Grądzka M., *Sokołowska Anna*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-sokolowska-anna, access on 12 April 2019
Grądzka-Rejak M., *Dzik Tadeusz*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-dzik-tadeusz, access on 14 April 2019
Grądzka-Rejak M., *„Przeżyłam piekło na tej ziemi, ale mam czyste sumienie". Historia Jakuba i Zofii Gargaszów*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/przezylam-pieklo-na-tej-ziemi-ale-mam-czyste-sumienie-historia-jakuba-i-zofii-gargaszow, access on 13 April 2019
Grądzka-Rejak M., *Rodzina Szkopów*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-szkopow, access on 4 April 2019
Jaskółowski J., *Historia rodziny Trzcińskich*, http://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/family/393,rodzina-trzcinskich, access on 20 December 2018
Kierylak J., *12 Sprawiedliwych z Paulinowa*, http://www.muzeum-treblinka.pl/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=76&Itemid=69, access on 15 April 2015
Kopówka E., *Getto w Sokołowie Podlaskim*, http://www.gazetasokolowska.pl/content/view/1741/71/1/4/.
Król J., *Rodzina Jaworskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-jaworskich-0, access on 14 December 2018
Krzak A., Benesz Z., *Rodzina Szymańskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-szymanskich-0, access on 11 April 2019
Leszczyńska M., *Ajdels Wanda*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-ajdels-wanda, access on 11 April 2019
Leszczyńska M., *Bogdanowicz Anna*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/en/stories-of-rescue/story-rescue-bogdanowicz-anna, access on 4 April 2019
Leszczyńska M., *Borkowska Anna*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-borkowska-anna, access on 14 April 2019
Leszczyńska M., *Rodzina Błaszczyków*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-blaszczykow, access on 5 June 2017
*List of Poles Killed Helping Jews During the Holocaust*, http://www.holocaustforgotten.com/list.htm, access on 21 December 2018
*Ojciec Adam Sztark (1907–1942)*, http://www.spotkania-na-wschodzie.pl/teksty/25/all/ludzie/38/1/ojciec-adam-sztark-(1907–1942), access on 22 June 2017

Opawska E., *Historia księdza Adama Sztarka*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-sztark-adam, access on 22 December 2018
Placha A., *Rodzina Rogozińskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-rogozinskich, access on 23 March 2019
*Pomordowani w Paulinowie*, http://www.gazetasokolowska.pl/index2.php?option+com_centent&task+view&id+3.
Rączy E., *Rodzina Garbulińskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/historia-pomocy-rodzina-garbulinskich, access on 13 April 2019
*Rodzina Strutyńskich*, https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/historie-pomocy/wiecej-o-rodzinie-strutynskich, access on 11 April 2019
*Straty osobowe i ofiary represji pod okupacją niemiecką*, http://www.straty.pl, access on 6 January 2016
*Territoriale Veränderungen in Deutschland und deutsch verwalteten Gebieten 1874–1945*, ed. Rolf Jehke, Herdecke, http://www.territorial.de/sprachen/index-pl.htm, access on 19 April 2019
*The Righteous Among The Nations Database*, http://db.yadvashem.org/righteous/family. html?language=en&itemId=4410339, access on 5 December 2014
*Tylko życie poświęcone innym warte jest przeżycia*, http://www.zsnawsie.hekko.pl/wydarzenia/39-tylko-zycie-poswiecone-innym-warte-jest-przezycia, access on 21 December 2018
*Wola Brzostecka – 11 września 2012*, http://www.fpkt.org.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=133%3Awola-brzostecka-11-wrzenia-2012-r-&catid=4%3Astrona-gowna&lang=pl, access on 21 December 2018
https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/pl/aktualnosci/protest-75-lat-temu-zofia-kossak-wezwala-do-potepienia-zaglady
http://www.straty.pl/pl/szukaj-w-bazie, access on 15 March 2015
www.auschwitz.org, access on 15 March 2015
http://www.savingjews.org/perished/m.htm, access on 16 July 2018
www.holocaustforgotten.com/list.htm, access on 16 July 2018
www.sztetl.org.pl/pl/article/milanowek/5,historia, access on 16 July 2018
http://www.gazeta.myslenice.pl/serwis/archiwum/2014/33/Kto-ratuje-jedno-zycie-ten-ratuje-caly-swiat.html, access on 21 December 2018
http://www.holocaustforgotten.com/list.htm, access on 27 February 2015
http://kaplica-pamieci.pl/tablice-pamieci/Bienkowski_Gerwazy, access on 20 December 2018
https://instytutpileckiego.pl/pl/aktualnosci/smierc-za-bochenek-chleba-historia-rodziny-lubkiewiczow/, access on 12 December 2018
http://www.wadowita24.pl/bezwzgledna-wladza-budowana-na-ludzkiej-litosci-czesc-i/, access on 18 July 2018
http://tygodnik.lt/201447/bliska2.html, access on 23 July 2018
https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/historie-pomocy, access on 20 December 2018

# INDEX OF NAMES


Abram Franciszka 207
Abram Stanisław 207
Abramowicz (Abram) Natalia 176, 177, 364
Abramowicz Fryderyk 176
Adamczak Aleksander 166
Adamczyk Edward 83, 346
Adamczyk Henryk 83, 346
Adamczyk Maria 83, 346
Adamczyk Stefan 83, 346
Adamczyk-Garbowska Monika 33
Adamek Irena (sister Małgorzata) 110
Adamowicz Irena 109
Adamska Helena 84
Adamska Michalina 84
Adamski Józef 84, 346
Adler Berek 216
Adler Chana 243
Adler Moses 243
Ajdels Alta 85
Ajdels Bernard 85
Ajdels Lewek 85
Ajdels Wanda née Pawłowska 84, 85, 346
Ajzyk Yehuda 235
Alberti Michael 13, 14, 16, 19, 22, 25
Aldenhoff Friedrich 149, 191
Aleksandrowicz Józef 84
Aleksandrowicz Julian 84
Aleksiun Natalia 68, 109, 122, 128, 129, 154, 158, 172, 177, 224, 267, 343
Aly Götz 17
Ambrosewicz-Jacobs Jolanta 15
Ambroziak Henryk 86, 346
Ambroziak Ignacy 86, 346
Ambroziak Rozalia 86, 346
Ambroziaks, the (brothers from Podborek) 193
Andrzejczuk Edward Edmund see Andrzejczyk Edward Edmund
Andrzejczuk Eugenia see Andrzejczyk Eugenia
Andrzejczuk Franciszek see Andrzejczyk Franciszek
Andrzejczuk Henryk see Andrzejczyk Henryk
Andrzejczuk Irena see Andrzejczyk Irena
Andrzejczuk Jadwiga see Andrzejczyk Jadwiga
Andrzejczuk Stanisława see Andrzejczyk Stanisława
Andrzejczyk (Jendrzejczyk, Andrzejczuk) Edward Edmund 86, 87
Andrzejczyk (Jendrzejczyk, Andrzejczuk) Eugenia 87
Andrzejczyk (Jendrzejczyk, Andrzejczuk) Franciszek 87
Andrzejczyk (Jendrzejczyk, Andrzejczuk) Henryk 87
Andrzejczyk (Jendrzejczyk, Andrzejczuk) Irena 87
Andrzejczyk (Jendrzejczyk, Andrzejczuk) Jadwiga 87
Andrzejczyk (Jendrzejczyk, Andrzejczuk) Stanisława 87
'Ankieluks', the ('children of Jankiel') 155
Anna (niece of Henryk Borys) 167
Antall József 62
Antczak Franciszek 88, 89, 346
Antczak Roch 88
Antczak Stanisława née Majewska 88

Antczak Wiktoria née Bariga 88
Antoniak Bazyli 89, 90, 347
Antoniak Jerzy 89
Antoniak Parasekwia 89
Arad Yitzhak 32
Archutowska Emilia 90
Archutowski Józef 90
Archutowski Roman 90, 347
Arczyński Marek 64, 68
Armeluk Michał 321
Augustyn Józef 90, 91, 347
Augustyn Józefa 90, 91, 347
Augustyn Karolina 281
Augustyniak Franciszek 91, 92, 347

Babij Stanisław 342, 343
Bach-Zelewski Erich von dem 22, 30
Bachman (Jew) 312
Balawander Feliks 93, 94, 243, 348
Balawander Tadeusz 93, 94, 243, 349
Balawander Wiktoria née Szponar 93, 243, 349
Baldinger Chaim 115
Balicka Katarzyna née Bezronk 94, 349
Balicka Katarzyna née Czuchnowska 94, 95
Balicki Jan 94
Balicki Józef 94, 349
Balicki Stanisław 94
Balicki Władysław 94
Banach Henryka 143
Banasik Klara 188
Baniak Irena née Kołaczyńska 95
Baniak Kazimierz 95, 96, 349
Baniak Marianna 95
Baniak Stanisław 95
Bar Am Lom Miriam née Szancer 189
Baran Anna 294
Baran Genowefa 133
Baran Teresa 133
Baran Tomasz 145
Baran Zofia 133
Baranek Henryk Marian 96, 97, 349
Baranek Józefa née Drożdż 96
Baranek Katarzyna née Kopeć 96, 349
Baranek Łucja née Skuch 96, 349
Baranek Tadeusz Stanisław 96, 97, 349
Baranek Wincenty (the elder) 96
Baranek Wincenty (the younger) 96, 97, 349
Barasz Efraim 54
Barbachowska Marianna née Szerszeń 336
Barbachowska Stanisława 336, 397
Barbachowski Jan 336
Barbachowski Stanisław 336
Barglik Maria 140, 141, 357
Barglik Stanisław 141
Barglik Stefan 140, 141, 357
Barski Ignacy 62
Barszcz Katarzyna 341
Barszcz Marianna 341, 342, 398
Barszcz Władysław 341
Bartczak Marta 97, 349
Bartelski Lesław M. 195
Bartenschlager Fritz 167, 229
Bartkiewicz Michalina 98, 350
Bartkiewicz Roman 98, 350
Bartniczak Mieczysław 275
Bartoszewski Gabriel 248
Bartoszewski Władysław 48, 51, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 84, 90, 110, 113, 120, 149, 184, 185, 187, 189, 193, 202, 204, 205, 218, 231, 248, 261, 267, 275, 277, 282, 341
Bartyzel Bronisława 98, 350
Basior Bronisław 97
Bauer Yehuda 15
Baum Jacek 294
Bauman Zygmunt 15
Bawół Józef 238
Bawół Katarzyna née Węcel 238
Bazan Kunegunda née Garbulińska 148
Bąk Władysław 303
Beczek Jakub 148, 182
Bednarczyk Tadeusz 69
Bednarczyk Zygmunt 266
Bednarek Andrzej 99
Bednarek Antoni 99, 350
Bednarek Katarzyna 99
Bednarska Czesława 99, 100, 350
Bednarska Marianna née Ząbkowska 100
Bednarska Stanisława (sister Stefania) 110
Bednarski Kazimierz 100

Bednarski Tadeusz 99, 100, 350
Bednarz Władysław 195
Belman aka Welman (Bugajski?) 315
Belniak Franciszek 100, 350
Belniak Jan 100
Belniak Maria 100
Belniak Zofia née Ducal 100
Bender Sara 284, 285
Benesz Zuzanna 311
Berek (carpenter from Chmielnik) 214
Berendt Grzegorz 16, 33, 34, 40–43, 50, 51, 54, 65, 70
Berenstein Tatiana 16, 68, 149
Berger Józef 328
Berger Maria née Losse 328
Berger Mojżesz 340
Bergier Abram 143
Bergier Bogdan 143
Bergier Czesława 143
Bergier Lucjan 143
Bergier Łaja 143
Bergier-Loretz Zofia 143
Bergmann Olaf 37
Berlicka aka Berlińska aka Perlińska 281
Berlińskis, the 226
Berman Adolf 64
Berman Helena 51
Bernan Brocha 313
Bernan Kazriel (Anatolij Kasiński) 313
Bernan Samuel (Michał Kasiński) 313
Bernan Szolem 313
Bernatowicz Anna née Halujko 101, 350
Bernatowicz Anton 101
Bernatowicz Ewa née Buhalska 101
Bernatowicz Józef 101, 350
Bernsztok Edward 179
Bernsztok Samuel 179
Beszczyńska Joanna 95, 118, 134, 177, 180, 207, 222, 233, 242, 245, 256, 314, 328
Bezronk Jan 94
Bezronk Joanna née Samborska 94
Białostocka Bella 119
Białowąs Salomon see Herzig Salomon
Biberstein Aleksander 125, 136, 317
Biberstein Marek 23
Bieda Tadeusz 91, 101, 152, 261, 274
Bielarska Janina see Ehrlich Felicja
Bielas Kamil 96, 103, 138, 154, 171, 241, 246, 252, 276, 283, 291, 300, 302, 305, 326
Bielawska Balbina née Kurek 149, 150, 359
Bielawska Władysława 150
Bielawski Jan 150
Bielawski Stanisław 150
Bielawski Wacław 73, 77, 84, 91, 115, 124, 129, 132, 149, 159, 166, 179, 185, 187, 193, 201, 209, 213, 220, 224, 226, 228, 249, 260, 261, 263, 274, 277, 282, 294, 296, 304, 340
Bielecka Bronisława née Berg 160
Bielecka Franciszka Tekla 102, 350
Bielecka Marianna née Dziubandy 102
Bielecki Jan (father of Zofia Gryniecka) 160
Bielecki Jan (son of Michał and Marianna) 102, 350
Bielecki Michał 102
Bielko Danuta née Lewandowska 216
Bień Anna see Mesz Hanna
Bieńkowski Witold (‘Jan’, ‘Kalski’, ‘Wenecki’) 60, 62, 64
Biernacka née Dziewulska 102
Biernacki Antoni 102, 103, 350
Bierner (non-commissioned officer) 192, 290
Biesam Regina 119
Bikont Anna 31, 37, 64, 70
Bilańska Maria née Grabowska 103
Bilańska Zuzanna née Bukowska 103
Bilański Rudolf 103, 351
Bilański Stefan 103
Bilfeld Frania 135
Binczyk Karolina 104
Binczyk Stanisław 104, 351
Binkowski Gerwazy 217
Binrfeld Anna 257
Binrfeld Fajga 257
Binrfeld Mosze 257
Biskup Bronisława 104, 351
Biskup Jan 104
Biskup Katarzyna 104
Blady-Szwajgier Adina 44, 45

Blank (Jewish woman) 164
Blaut Stanisława 331
Bleichman Efraim aka Franek 128, 129
Blicharski Czesław 263
Bloum Jehuda 271
Bloum Reizel (Shoshana Sheinman) 271
Bloum Tireana Lieb 271
Błasiak Franciszek 105
Błasiak Józefa née Matuszek 105
Błasiak Wiktoria née Gryczyńska 105, 351
Błaszczyk Anastazja 105
Błaszczyk Andrzej 108
Błaszczyk Stanisław 105, 351
Błaszczyk Stanisława see Gasińska Stanisława
Błaszczyk Wiktoria née Ciura 108
Błaszczyk Zofia see Kowalska Zofia
Błońska Katarzyna née Burdziak 152
Błoński Franciszek 152
Błoński Jan 69
Bobowska Weronika née Papiernik 106, 351
Bobowski Jan 106, 351
Bochner Maria 96
Bochners, the 284
Bociański Andrzej 302, 303
Böcker Paul 217
Bodenstein Dawid 309
Bogdan Maria 345, 399
Bogdanowicz Anna née Wrońska 106, 107, 351
Bogdanowicz Antoni 107
Bogdanowicz Marceli 106, 107
Bogucka Irena née Rościcka 107, 108, 351
Bogucka Maria née Rościńska 107
Bogucki Jan 107
Bogucki Marian 107, 108, 351
Bogunia Anna née Mazur 116
Bogunia Michał 116
Bomba Antoni 108
Bomba Kazimiera Maria 108, 109
Bomba Kazimierz 108, 109, 352
Bomba Maria 108
Bomba Walerian 261
Bomba Zofia 261
Bomberbaum Herman 314
Bombolewicz (tailor from Skwary) 318
Bonderska Antonina 109
Bonderski Józef 109, 352
Bonderski Kazimierz 109
Bonusiak Włodzimierz 11
Boraks Edek 109
Borenstein Kuba 235
Borkowska Anna (aka Janina Siestrzewitowska) (Mother Bertranda) 109, 110
Borochowiczs, the 293
Borowicz Izabella 70, 73, 77, 93, 129, 132, 141, 156, 164, 166, 170, 185, 187, 202, 205, 214, 220, 224, 240, 263, 275, 294, 318, 341, 342
Borsiak Michał see Borysiuk Michał
Borwicz Michał 31, 37, 42
Borys (mother of Henryk) 167
Borys Henryk 167
Borysiuk (Borsiak) Michał 110, 352
Bosko Oswald 311, 312
Boss Julius 111, 352
Brandes Aron 183
Brandhuber Jerzy Adam 111, 352
Brandstäter Stefania 55
Braun Antonina 112, 352
Brawer Dani 254
Brelska Krystyna see Dróżdż Krystyna
Brener Aszer 127
Brener Mojżesz 127
Brener Natan 127
Brener Szamcia 218
Brener Szmul 218
Brener Uszer 218
Brener Złata 218
Brener (wife of Uszer) 218
Bresner Borys 208
Brill (Dr) 165
Brill (daughter of Dr Brill) 165
Brońska Julia 133
Broszkiewicz Franciszka née Łęcka 112
Broszkiewicz Hipolit 112
Broszkiewicz Julia née Cabańska 112, 352
Broszkiewicz Tomasz 112, 352
Browning Christopher R. 15, 29

Brühl (Brylówna) Hanna Maria 112, 113, 352
Brylówna Hanna Maria see Brühl Hanna Maria
Brühl Józefa 112, 113
Brühl Karol 112
Brukowski Rajzel 87
'Brygida' see Kasjano Maria
Brykczyński Paweł 36
Brzostowska Teofila 225
Brzostowski Kazimierz 225
Brzozowska Feliksa 113, 353
Brzozowska Marianna 113
Brzozowski Kazimierz 113
Brzozowski Marian 113, 353
Buchacz Jan 113
Buchacz Józef 113, 114, 353
Buchacz Katarzyna née Kwiatkowska 113
Buchners, the 279
Budziszewski Wacław 114, 353
Bugajska, Jewish woman 303
Bugajski see Belman aka Welman or Cael
Bugajskis, the 217
Bühler Josef 29
Bukowski Leszek 71
Burghardt Irena née Zawadzka 324
Burghardt Jerzy 324, 325, 394
Burghardt Stanisław 324
Burghardt Zofia née Pęczalska 324
Burststein Lena 322
Buryła Sławomir 37, 65
Buszko Józef 11
Buś Małgorzata 148
Buzowicz Anna née Pikus 114, 115, 353
Buzowicz Joanna 114
Buzowicz Józef 114
Buzowicz Wincenty 114, 115, 353

Cael (Bugajski?) 316
Cais Teodor 199
Cała Alina 36
Caol Siwca 297
Caol (mother of Siwca) 297
Cesarani David 15, 28
Chaim (Heniek) (Jew harboured by the Kwiatoszs)
Chalupinska (Chałupińska) Maria née Skorecka 328
Chalupinski (Chałupiński) Julian 328, 395
Chalupinski (Chałupiński) Semen 328
Chałupińska Maria see Chalupinska Maria
Chałupiński Julian see Chalupinski Julian
Chałupiński Semen see Chalupinski Semen
Chana (Jewish woman harboured by the Wolkotrups) 335
Chankiewicz Fajwel 286
Charin Julian 320
Chebda (Hebda) Antoni 115, 353
Chebda (Hebda) Jan 115
Chebda (Hebda) Kunegunda 115
Chęcińskis, the 217
Chludzińska Józefa née Witkowska 95
Chludziński Wawrzyniec 95
Chludziński Wincenty 95, 96, 349
Chmielarz Bartłomiej 344, 399
Chmielewski Marek 248, 249
Chmielewski Paweł 29
Chodakiewicz Marek Jan 31, 70, 71, 93, 164
Chojnacka Stanisława 129
Chojnowska Helena née Szeszko 115, 116, 354
Chojnowska Michalina 116
Chojnowska Stanisława 116
Chojnowski Antoni 116
Chojnowski Franciszek 116, 354
Choms Władysława 306
Chorązki Marcin 11
Chosnek Bernard see Czosnek Bernard
Chowaniak Karol 116, 117, 353
Chowaniak Piotr 116
Chowaniak Stanisław 116–118, 353
Chowaniak Tekla née Bogunia 116, 117, 353
Chowaniak Zofia née Chowaniak 116
Chrobaczyński Jacek 37, 38, 73, 310
Chrobot Antonina see Łatacha Antonina
Chrobot Stefan 221
Chrobot Tadeusz 221
'Chrobot' see Herbst Stanisław
Chudziak Stanisława 118, 354
Churchill Winston 26

Chwalba Andrzej 12, 26, 125
Chwedoruk Konstantyn 127
Chwiesińska Bronisława 118, 119, 354
Chwiesiński Eugeniusz 119
Chwiesiński (son of Bronisława) 119
Chymn Chyla 182
Cicha Stanisława 119, 359
Cichońska Karolina 281, 309
Ciećkiewicz Marian 20
Ciesielska Katarzyna 200
Ciesielska Maria 277
Ciesielska Romualda née Cieślik 120, 121, 354
Ciesielski Feliks 120, 121, 354
Ciesielski Józef 200, 368
Cieślak Katarzyna 297
Cieślak Wojciech 296, 297, 389
Cieślik (gendarme) 338
Ciołkosz Adam 30, 58
Ciołkosz Kazimierz 121, 122, 354
Ciołkosz Rozalia née Misiak 121
Ciołkosz Wiktor 121
Cioma (Jew from Oleszyce) 93, 94
Cizer Pinkus 159
Cizer Rozalia 159
Cobel-Tokarska Marta 46, 70, 71
Cohen Julius 155
Cybulska Maria 122, 354
Cybulska Maria née Jarocka 122
Cybulski Antoni 122
Cynarski Stanisław 310
Cyran Antoni 122, 354
Cyranowski Feliks 266
Czajka Adam 123, 354
Czajka Aniela née Jamro 123
Czajka Stanisław 123, 354
Czajka Stefan 123
Czajkowska Bronisława 121
Czajkowska Jolanta 201
Czajowska Franciszka 124, 355
Czajowska Julia 124
Czajowski Jan 124
Czapka Jan 303
Czapkiewicz (Jewish woman) 220
Czapran Katarzyna 267
Czech Danuta 121, 190, 223
Czeluśniak Zofia 100
Czernikowska Jenta 265
Czernikowski Jakier 265
Czerwiec Zofia née Szeleś 178, 179
Czosnek (Chosnek) Bernard 127
Czuczkes Anna see Czuczkies Anna
Czuczkes Irena see Czuczkies Irena
Czuczkes see Czuczkies (husband of Anna)
Czuczkies (Czuczkes/Czukes) Anna 125
Czuczkies (Czuczkes/Czukes) Irena née Szeferkiewicz 125, 355
Czuczkies (Czuczkes/Czukes) (husband of Anna) 125
Czukes Anna see Czuczkies Anna
Czukes Irena see Czuczkies Irena
Czukes see Czuczkies (husband of Anna)

Ćwiakowska Anna 107

Dalski Egon 249
Danilczuk Antoni 126, 127, 355
Danilczuk Apolonia 126, 127, 355
Data Kazimierz 134, 281, 309
Datner Szymon 33, 34, 68, 73, 113, 182, 193, 220, 261, 274, 277, 282, 286
Dąb Fiszek 119
Dąbrowa-Kostka Stanisław 263
Dąbrower Balcia (Bela) née Gliksman 176
Dąbrower Chana 176
Dąbrower Zisl 176
Dąbrowska Józefa 127, 128, 355
Dąbrowska Ludwika née Rodak 128
Dąbrowska Prakseda 129
Dąbrowska Stanisława 128
Dąbrowska Teresa 129
Dąbrowska Zofia (wife of Bolesław) 128
Dąbrowska Zofia (wife of Roman) 129, 130
Dąbrowski Antoni 129
Dąbrowski Bolesław 128, 129, 355
Dąbrowski Henryk 128
Dąbrowski Roman 129, 130, 355
Dąbrowski Stanisław 128
Dąbrowski Wacław 127
Dąbrowski Wojciech 128

Debowski (Dębowski) Edward
Dec Bronisław 215, 216, 372
Dec Józef 215
Dec Maria 215
Dec Stanisław 215, 216, 372
Dec Tadeusz 215, 216, 372
Dec Władysław 215, 216, 372
Deć Antonina 133
Deć Michał 133
Deć Stanisław 134
Dehn August 217
Dębowski Edward see Debowski Edward
Dębski Jerzy 107, 253, 298, 316
Didner Leja (Lea) 323
Didner (daughter of Leja) 323
Dieken Eilert 323
Diller Sara (Maria Janina Dubiel) 106, 107
Dingot Władysław 166
Dmitrów Edmund 30
Dobrogowski Konstanty 130, 355
Dobrogowski Stanisław 130, 355
Dobroński Adam C. 87, 116, 155, 169, 184, 201, 222, 287, 289, 320
Dobroszycki Lucjan 33, 34, 68
Dobrowolska Józefa 131
Dobrowolski Julian 131
Dobrowolski Tadeusz 131, 356
Dobrowolski Zbigniew 131
Doliński Chaim 169
Doliński Fiszko 169
Doliński Lejbko 169
Domagalska Małgorzata 37
Domagała Maria 132
Domagała Piotr 131, 132, 356
Domagała Zofia 297
Domańska Hanna 343
Domańska Regina 131
Domański Stanisław see Rotholc Szapsa
Domański Tomasz 51, 52, 73, 99, 131, 133, 158, 168, 179, 193, 215, 229, 265, 266, 290, 294, 297, 303, 316, 331, 337, 338, 344
Domara Jan see Schwimmer Abraham
Dombrowski Henryk 132, 356
Dörfler Feiga 234
Dörfler Kuba 234
Dorosz Katarzyna née Malek 206
Dorosz Kazimierz (the elder) 206
Dorosz Kazimierz (the younger) 206, 207, 370
Drąg Ewa née Barska 136
Drąg Franciszek 136, 137, 356
Drąg Józef 136, 137, 356
Drąg Marcin 136
Drąg Szymon 136
Drąg Władysław 286, 387
Drechsel Hans 25
Dreifuss Havi 72
Drgas Zygmunt 91, 92, 347
Dróżdż (Brelska) Krystyna
Dróżdż Filip 132, 133, 356
Drywa Danuta 61
Dubiel Maria Janina see Diller Sara
Duda Tadeusz 293
Dudziec Jadwiga 109
Dunin-Wąsowicz Krzysztof 40, 70, 71, 267
Dusza Ludwik 124, 281, 309, 322
Duszyńska Sabina 168, 362
Dwojak Bronisław 133
Dwojak Franciszek 133, 134, 356
Dwojak Jakub 133
Dwojak Marcin 133
Dwojak Maria 133
Dwojak Maria née Koszyk 133
Dwojak Stefan 133
Dwojak Tadeusz 133, 134, 281, 309
Dziarmaga Agnieszka 57, 151, 205
Dzieglewski Jan 134, 356
Dzienis-Todorczuk Magdalena 88, 119, 127, 131, 156, 162, 170, 184, 194, 202, 222, 275, 280, 287, 289
Dzierżanowska Agnieszka 10, 11
Dziewulski Józef 102, 103
Dziewulski Michael 323
Dzik Bartłomiej 134
Dzik Helena 134
Dzik Tadeusz 134–136, 356
Dziubek Antoni 136
Dziubek Franciszek 136, 137, 356
Dziubek Maria née Selwy 136

Ebel Felicja 257
Ebner Josef 161
Eckstein Mendel 273
Edelman Julian 198
Edelman Marek 69
Edelman Wanda see Elelman Wanda
Edward (Jew harboured by Helena Hajdejczuk) 161
Efroim (Jew harboured by Rozalia Socha) 291
Egelman (Jew) 344
Ehrlich Felicja (Janina Bielarska) 131
Eichmann Adolf 15
Einleger (Jewish lawyer) 242
Eisenbach Artur 10, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 50
Eisler Abraham 328
Eiss Chaim 61
Ekstern Mendel 284
Elelman (Edelman) Wanda 179
Elfenbein Heneli (Chana) 147
Elfenbein Major (Maier) 147
Elfenbein Sara 147
Elzówna (Jewish woman) 220
Engel David 71
Engelking Barbara 23, 32, 33, 40, 44, 46, 49, 50, 53, 62, 72, 73, 141, 151, 169, 205, 220, 280, 285, 287, 334, 341
Epstein Catherine 14
Erbel Bronisława née Misztal 137
Erbel Piotr 137
Erbel Stefan 137, 357
Erbstein (Jew) 309
Erdelli Eugenia 138
Erdelli Maria née Postulska 138
Erdelli Mieczysław 138, 357
Erdelli Zygmunt 138
Ernest Stefan 277

Fajkowski Józef 93, 193, 199, 200, 337
Faktors, the 240
Falencki Bolesław 96
Falkowski Antoni 320
Farbiarzs, the 228
Fąfara Eugeniusz 173, 193, 200, 209, 228, 255, 294, 298, 303, 316, 331, 338
Fedor Josek 119
Feiner Leon (‘Mikołaj’) 63, 64
Fejgenblat Jakub 181
Feld Leon 191
Feld (Dr) 283
Feldman Fania 322
Feldman Rebeka 322
Fenczak Andrzej (the elder) 139, 357
Fenczak Andrzej (the younger) 139, 357
Fenczak Maria 139, 357
Fenczak Tadeusz 139
Fenyo Elżbieta 316, 317
Fenyo Ida 316, 317
Fenyo Imre 316, 317
Fenyo Janos 316, 317
Fijałkowski Zenon 39, 57, 71
Fijołek Berek 169
Filip Irena née Dec 216
Filipek Hanna 140, 141
Filipek Jan 140, 141
Filipek Józef 140, 141
Filipek Józefa 140, 141
Filipek Katarzyna 140, 141
Filipek Maria 140, 141
Filipek Marian 140, 141
Filipek Mateusz 140
Filipek Stanisława 140, 141
Finkel Irena (Ita) 285
Finkel (sister of Irena) 285
Fisch Feige 172
Fisch Majer (Mojżesz) 172
Fisch Mojżesz 172
Fisch Rachel 172
Fisch Róża 172
Fisch Sara Hena 172
Fisch (baker from Tarnów) 273
Fischman Josef 151
Fiszler Edmund 120
Fiszler Leonora 120
Fitzner Otto 19
Flajsz Szyja 210
Flajszer (Jew from Oleszyce) 93
Flecker Mathilde (Kätha Wachocka) 267
Florek Marcin 151, 205
Foerber Leon 115

Fołta Aleksandra see Sawa Aleksandra
Fołta Antoni 141, 142
Fołta Bronisława 141, 142
Fołta Kazimierz 141, 142
Fołta Maria 141, 142
Fołta Marianna née Szylar 141, 142
Fołta Szymon 141, 142, 357
Fołta Władysław 141, 142
Forecki Piotr 68, 70
Forscher Halina née Sroczyńska 142, 143, 357
Forscher Kazimierz 142
Forscher (Reymont) Mieczysław 142
Forster Albert 13
Fortuńska Lidia zob. Stawicka Lidia
Fortuńska Władysława née Albekier 143
Fortuński Józef 143, 357
Frank Hans 10–12, 16, 17, 20–22, 26, 27, 50, 52, 89, 111, 191, 198, 206, 286, 321
Frazik Wojciech 62
Frąckiewicz Helena (sister Diana) 110
Freisler Roland 29
Friedberg Szel 101
Friedman Eugenia 322
Friedman Kovarska Jola 322
Friedman Philip 34, 68
Fries Anna 121
Fries Elżbieta née Grünszpan 121
Fries Lunka 121
Fries Marian 121
Fries Max 121
Fries Minka 121
Fries Otto 121
Fries Rajmond 121
Fries Szymon 121
Fries Zofia (Antonina Jasińska) 121
Friszke Andrzej 30, 66
Fromowicz Bronisława 301
Fromowicz Chaja 301
Fromowicz Dawid 300, 301
Fromowicz Leon 301
Fromowicz Regina 301
Fromowicz Roman 301
Fromowicz Samuel 301
Frost Symcha 241
Frühling Irena née Trzcińska 316, 317, 393
Frydel Tomasz 73
Frydman Józef 279
Fürgang Anna née Blazenko 244
Fürgang Jan 244
Fürgang Władimir 244, 379
Furman Grzegorz 150, 204
Furmanek Anna née Kamizela 144
Furmanek Antoni 144
Furmanek Czesław 145
Furmanek Stanisław 144, 145, 357
Furmanek Stefania née Wołowiec 144
Fuswerk-Krymkowa Klementyna 231

Gacoń Apolonia née Stasiowska 145, 358
Gacoń Jan 145
Gacoń Maria née Szafraniec 145
Gacoń Stanisław 145, 358
Gacyk (Volksdeutsche) 86
Gajewska Władysława 301
Gajewski Tadeusz 301
Gajowniczek Jolanta 68
Galec Jan 147
Galec Maria née Nicałow 146, 358
Galec Stanisław 146, 147, 358
Galiński Antoni 248, 308
Gamon (Gamoń) Walenty 233
Gamoń Walenty see Gamon Walenty
Ganczar Maria née Prosko 243, 244, 378
Gapys Jerzy 11, 57, 151, 205
Garbacik Józef 310
Garbler Julius 161
Garbulińska Zofia 147
Garbuliński Andrzej 147, 148, 358
Garbuliński Marian 147, 148
Garbuliński Stanisław 147
Garbuliński Tomasz 147
Garbuliński Władysław 147, 148, 358
Garfinkel Herszel 179
Gargasz Jakub 148, 149, 358
Gargasz Marianna née Sawik 148
Gargasz Stanisław 148
Gargasz-Różycka Zofia née Mycka 148, 149, 358
Gasińska Stanisława née Błaszczyk 105

Gawlicka Inka see Lustig Inka
Gawlicka Maria see Lustig Maria
Gawlik Bronisława 141
Gawlik Józef 339
Gawryś Feliks 278, 279, 386
Gawryś Karol 278
Gawryś Maria née Dziurkowska 278
Gawrzewska Helena 197
Gądek Jan 149–151, 203–205, 358
Gądek Władysława née Bielawska 149–151, 203–205, 359
Gąsior Adam 303
Gąsiorowska Zofia 296
Geiger Władysław 166
Gener Chawa 196
Gerta (Jewish girl harboured by the Wojnarowiczs) 334
Gerula (Gierula) Katarzyna née Błońska 152, 153, 359
Gerula (Gierula) Michał Kajetan 152, 153, 359
Gerula (Gierula) Wawrzyniec 152
Gerula (Gierula) Zofia née Pieniądz 152
Geshir Salomea 140
Gibaszewski Krzysztof 229
Gielarowski Bartłomiej 151, 152, 359
Gieroń Roman 73
Gierula Katarzyna see Gierula Katarzyna
Gierula Michał Kajetan see Gerula Michał Kajetan
Gierula Wawrzyniec see Gerula Wawrzyniec
Gierula Zofia see Gierula Zofia
Gieruszka Jan 258, 382
Giza Janina 303
Glass Małka 310
Glass Sara 310
Glassner Roman 124
Glassner Stanisława 124
Glickson Jerzy Dawid 248
Glied Elza née Sztolc aka Stolz 153, 359
Gliński Jan Bohdan 264
Gliński Rudolf 137
Globocnik Odilo 32
Głowiński Michał 69
Głowiński Tomasz 26, 27
Głowniak Józef 247
Głód Helena 305
Głód Piotr 305
Gmitruk Janusz 58
Gnat Władysław 106
Gnat-Wieteska Zbigniew 248
Gniatkowska Petronela 153
Gniatkowski Antoni 153
Gniatkowski Wincenty 154, 359
Godot Chuma 109
Goldberg Lusia 185
Goldberg (Jew) 303
Goldfinger Józef 115
Goldkorn Józef 189
Goldman Chaim 323
Goldman Saul 323
Goldmann Sibille 107, 253, 298, 316
Goldwasser Józef 340
Golik Dawid 73
Golinger (Jew harboured by the Kurpiels) 212
Gołembiecka Janina 155
Gołembiecki Józef 155
Gołębiecka (Gołębiewska) Anna 154, 155, 360
Gołębiecka (Gołębiewska) Zuzanna 154, 155, 359
Gołębiecki (Gołębiewski) Czesław 154, 155, 359
Gołębiecki (Gołębiewski) Franciszek 154, 155, 360
Gołębiecki (Gołębiewski) Kazimierz 154, 155, 359
Gołębiewska Anna see Gołębiecka Anna
Gołębiewska Zuzanna see Gołębiecka Zuzanna
Gołębiewski Czesław see Gołębiecki Czesław
Gołębiewski Franciszek see Gołębiecki Franciszek
Gołębiewski Kazimierz see Gołębiecki Kazimierz
Gołojuch Józefa née Marciniec 151, 152
Gołosz Bolesław 156, 360
Gołosz Jan 156
Gołosz Julianna née Śledź 156

Gołota Janusz 248
Gonet Tomasz 86, 95, 98, 104, 107, 109, 113, 118, 121, 134, 143, 145, 160, 173, 175, 177, 180, 182, 185, 186, 190, 197, 207, 211, 217, 222–224, 227, 232, 233, 242, 245, 256, 259, 260, 267, 269, 270, 277, 282, 287, 288, 291, 299, 304, 310, 312, 314, 328, 329, 335, 339, 345, 399
Göring Hermann 19
Gościejs, the (Mr and Mrs) 107
Gotesman Anna 101
Gotesman Liliana 101
Gotesman Rita 101
Gotesman Szymon 101
Gotfrieds, the (father and three sons) 96
Górniak Marianna 158
Górniak Stanisława 158
Górniak Wincenty 158
Grabowska Wanda 158, 159, 360
Grabowski Bolesław 158, 159, 360
Grabowski Jan 18, 22, 25–27, 33, 42, 43, 49, 50, 52, 72, 73, 141, 151, 169, 205, 220, 280, 285, 334, 341
Grabowski Waldemar 14, 15, 31, 61, 64
Grabowski Zbigniew R. 26
Grabski August 52
Graczyk Stanisław 241, 377
Gradzik Agnieszka 250
Gradzik Jan 250
Gramss Ernest 92
Grauss (Jew) 344
Grądzka (Grądzka-Rejak Martyna) 27, 40, 42, 46, 51, 54, 55, 57, 71, 72, 84, 89, 104, 125, 132, 136, 141, 149, 151, 159, 172, 187, 205, 263, 293, 311, 317, 330, 341, 399
Gregorczyk Beniamin 237
Gregorczyk Bronisława née Machlewicz 237
Gregorczyk Maria 237, 377
Greiser Arthur 13, 14, 19, 25
Gries (Dr, lawyer from Wojnicz) 301
Grintzman Szyja 187
Grobelny Julian ('Trojan') 63, 64
Grochowalska Krystyna 133
Gromadzyn Zelig 87
Gromek-Illg Joanna 69
Gros Hela 206
Grosman Adela 183
Grosman Chaja 109
Gross Jan Tomasz 31, 68, 70, 72
Gross Natan 51
Grosser (Jew) 281, 309
'Grot' see Rowecki Stefan
Grubowska Halina 64
Gruchała Anna 159, 360
Gruchała Julia 159, 360
Grudniewski Jakub 102, 165, 170, 196, 198, 234, 244, 257, 268, 307, 329, 333, 345
Grudzińska Mirosława 160
Grudzińska Zofia (the elder) 160
Grudzińska Zofia (the younger) 160, 360
Grudziński Jan 99
Grudziński Leon 160
Grudziński Stefan 160, 360
Gruenbaum Regina 166
Gruner Wolf 18, 22
Grünfeld Gołda (Genie) 323
'Gruszecki' see Jabłonowski Roman
Gryczyńska Józefa née Matuszek 105
Gryczyński Franciszek 105
Grygorczuk Aleksander 320
Grygorczuk Zofia 320
Grynberg Michał 13, 85, 89, 106, 121, 171, 173, 179, 181, 238
Gryniecka Zofia née Bielecka 160, 360
Grynsztajn Abram 229
Gryszko Władysław 332, 396
Grzęda Krystyna Wanda née Stawarska 295, 296
Grzyb Jadwiga 161, 361
Grzyb Jan 161, 361
Grzywacz-Świtalski Łukasz 97
Guga Maria 269
Gunia (Ukrainian policeman) 321
Guterman (secretary of the Jewish Council of Elders) 144, 197
Gutman Israel 34, 46, 47, 68, 85, 86, 95, 107, 109, 110, 121, 122, 125, 128, 129, 136, 141, 145, 148, 149, 153–155, 157–159, 172, 173, 177, 179, 181, 183, 197, 201,

210, 219, 220, 226, 227, 231, 236, 238, 239, 245, 246, 253, 255, 259, 262, 265, 269, 274, 276, 280, 283, 284, 291, 293, 300, 305, 307, 311, 317, 318, 326, 334, 343
Gutterman Bella 19
Guzdek Engelbert 187
Gwozdek Z. 87

Hachmann Anton 216
Hagen William W. 36
Hajdejczuk Bronisława 161
Hajdejczuk Helena 161, 361
Hajdejczuk Krystyna 161
Hajdejczuk Władysław 161
Hajkiel (Jew) 268
Halben (Kazimierz Purski) 101
Halujko Anastazja née Hamadiuk 101
Halujko Wasyl 101
Hamann Heinrich 264
Hanasiewicz (sister of Zygmunt Wojnarowicz) 334
Handke Krzysztof 223
Handke Piotr 223
Hanka (Jewish woman killed in Chmielnik) 214
Harasimiuk Marianna 162, 361
Harasimiuk Stanisław 162, 361
Haraś Felicja née Września 163, 361
Harmfemst Juda 215
Haska Agnieszka 61
Haskel Eliasz 90
Hass (gendarme) 174, 298, 331
Hau Roman 284
Haubenstock Jakub (Jan Stokowski) 299, 300
Haubenstocks, the 300
Hauber Henio 101
Hauch Karl 91, 145
Hebda Antoni see Chebda Antoni
Hebda Jan see Chebda Jan
Hebda Kunegunda see Chebda Kunegunda
Heber Mojżesz 301
Hecht Günther 13
Hein Wincenty 124
Held Walentyna (Waldyna) née Henner 216
Helena ('Witkowska') 138
Heller Helena 166
Hemmerling Zygmunt 58
Hempel Adam 50–52
Hennefeld Lidia 301, 302
Hennefeld Mina 301
Henner Irena 216
Henner Klara née Mitler 216
Hensel Jürgen 18, 19
Hera Janina 159
Herbst Stanisław ('Chrobot') 58, 59
Herman Sabina 301
Hertzog Esther 39
Herzberg Dorka 183
Herzig (Białowąs) Salomon 307
Heydrich Reinhard 13, 15, 16, 29, 30
Hilberg Raul 15–17, 22, 32
Hilfstein Adolf 140
Hilfstein Juda 140
Hilfstein Rozalia 140
Himmel Alfons 199, 200, 255
Himmler Heinrich 13, 16, 32
Hirschberg Aleksander 199
Hirsz Zbigniew 213
Hitler Adolf 10, 11, 13
Hoch Brnadla 216
Hoch Józef 216
Hoffner (Jew harboured by Gerula/Gierula couple) 152
Höfle Hermann 32
Hofmann Otto 29
Holansky Stanisław see Hollander Stanisław
Holchendler Moszek 303
Holender (Jewish woman with a child) 264
Hollander (Holansky) Stanisław 265
Holtzer Bronisław 163
Holtzer Karolina née Przesmycka 163
Holtzer Marianna née Wysoczańska 163, 164, 361
Holtzer Mieczysław 163, 164, 361
Honig Józef-Icek 239
Honig Mordka (Mordechaj) 239
Honig Moszek (Mojżesz) 239
Horowiczs, the 120
Horsisterg Magdalena née Franz 164, 361

Hrenkiw (Hrynkiv) Wasyl 232, 233, 375
Hrynkiv Wasyl see Hrenkiw Wasyl
Hubicki Wiktor 165, 362
Hubka Katarzyna née Szymanik 206
Hubka Michał 206, 207, 370
Hubka Wawrzyniec 206
Hudes Gizella 140
'Huge Head' (Warsaw policeman) 51
Hurkała Teresa 235
Hyl (Jew killed in Chmielnik) 214

Igl Gustaw 152
Igl Lusia 152
Igl Martyn 152
Igl Stanley 152
Igła Zygmunt 181
Ignac (Jew harboured by the Ambroziaks) 86
Iranek-Osmecki Kazimierz 64, 68, 90, 185, 201, 267
Ires Abraham 139
Ires Leon 139
Ires Ryfka 139
Isler Anna 233
Izdebska Antonina 165
Izdebska Prakseda 165
Izdebski Mieczysław 165, 166, 362
Izdebski Zygmunt 165

Jabłonowski Roman ('Gruszecki') 64
Jabłońska Maria née Ferlan 166
Jabłońska Natalia 180
Jabłoński Antoni ('Wąsaty') 181
Jabłoński Rudolf 166
Jabłoński Władysław 166, 362
Jacewicz Wiktor 69
Jäger-Fuchs Fanny née Achselrad 314
Jäger-Fuchs Siegfried 314
Jaguścik Alojzy 167
Jaguścik Anna 167
Jaguścik Maria (Jewish girl with a false baptism certificate) 167
Jaguścik Władysław 167, 362
Jajkiewicz Stanisław 161
Jakubczyk Wolf 311
Jakubiec Czesława 124
Jakubowska Maria 168
Jakubowska Stanisława née Putek 167
Jakubowska Walentyna née Pietraszko 168, 169, 362
Jakubowska Zyta 138
Jakubowski Benedykt 169
Jakubowski Edward 167, 362
Jakubowski Jan 169
Jakubowski Klemens 167
Jakubowski Stefan 168, 362
'Jan' see Bieńkowski Witold
Janczewska Marta 23, 65
Janczyszyn Stanisława 170, 362
Janecki Łukasz 248
Janiszewska Cecylia 326
Janiszewska Ewa née Kukła 170
Janiszewska Marianna 170, 363
Janiszewski Lucjan 326
Janiszewski Piotr 170
Jankowerny Roman 171
Jankowerny-Przybyłowska Kazimiera 171, 363
Jankowski Andrzej 71
Janowska Lubow 237, 238
Jantoń Bronisława 172
Jantoń Jan 172, 363
Jantoń Katarzyna 172
Jantoń Wojciech 172
Januchowski (posterunkowy) 276
Janus Aniela 226
Janus Bronisław 226
Janus Genowefa 226, 374
Janus Helena 226, 374
Janus Krzysztof 226, 374
Janus Marianna 226
Janus Stanisław 226
Jarkowska-Natkaniec Alicja 55
Jasielska (aunt of the Hajdejczuks) 161
Jasiewicz Krzysztof 164, 249, 308
Jasińska Antonina see Fries Zofia
Jasiński Teodor 172, 363
Jaskółka Mortka 266
Jaskółka Szlomo 201
Jaskółowski Jakub 319
Jastrzębska Halina 107, 253, 298, 316

Jastrzębski Włodzimierz 13, 14, 16, 17, 42, 107, 253, 298, 316
Jaworska Anna 173, 363
Jaworska Helena 173
Jaworska Justyna 269
Jaworska Olga 173
Jaworska Wiktoria 173
Jaworski Mikołaj 173
Jehke Rolf 78
Jelonek Józef 337
Jendrzejczyk Edward Edmund see Andrzejczyk Edward Edmund
Jendrzejczyk Eugenia see Andrzejczyk Eugenia
Jendrzejczyk Franciszek see Andrzejczyk Franciszek
Jendrzejczyk Henryk see Andrzejczyk Henryk
Jendrzejczyk Irena see Andrzejczyk Irena
Jendrzejczyk Jadwiga see Andrzejczyk Jadwiga
Jendrzejczyk Stanisława see Andrzejczyk Stanisława
Jęczmień Chaim 279
Jęczmieńs, the 279
Jędrzejowska Maria 174
Jędrzejowska Władysława 174
Jędrzejowski Stanisław 174, 363
Josa Moszek 227
Josa Szulim 227
Josef Hela 340
Josef Pola 340
Józefik Mieczysław 235
Józefiks, the 235
Julek, Jew harboured by the Ambroziaks 86
Jungiers, the 272
Juraczek Antonina see Jurczak
Juraczek Franciszek see Jurczak
Juraczek Piotr see Jurczak
Jurczak (Juraczek) Antonina née Kody 174
Jurczak (Juraczek) Franciszek 174, 363
Jurczak (Juraczek) Piotr 174
Juszczykowska Karolina 175, 363
Juszczykowska Katarzyna née Kwardowska 175
Juszczykowski Hieronim 175
Kac (Mrs) 332
Kachan Rochel 87
Kacs, the 332
Kaczmarek Ryszard 13, 21, 22, 24
Kaczmarska Alina 175, 364
Kaczmarska Stanisława 175
Kaczmarski Franciszek 175
Kaczor Józef 174
Kaczor Mieczysława 174
Kaczyńska Alicja 277
Kadisz Fajwel 286
Kagans, the 248
Kahner Berek 151
Kajla née Janic 131
Kalek Weronika 176, 177, 364
Kaliciński Tadeusz 178
Kalina Ignacy 178
Kalina Jan 177–179, 364
Kalina Marianna 177
Kalina Rozalia 177, 178
Kalina Wincenty 177
Kalisiak Anna 171, 363
Kalisiak Józef 171, 363
Kalisz Michał 72, 101, 124, 134, 148, 182, 264, 272, 281, 309, 310, 322
'Kalski' see Bieńkowski Witold
Kałuski Marian 149, 159, 186, 248, 274, 275, 282, 296, 308
Kałuża Aniela née Maduzia 273
Kałuża Jan 273, 274, 385
Kałuża Józef 273, 274
Kałuża Józefa née Psioda 273, 274
Kałuża Maria 273, 274, 385
Kałuża Stefania 273
Kałwa Dobrochna 36
Kamieniecka Helena 152
Kamień Lejbko 169
Kamień Mejsze 169
Kamińska Józefa née Prezkowna 244, 245, 379
Kamiński Łukasz 56, 71
Kampf Anna 284
Kampf Basia 101
Kampf Salomon 273, 274
Kampf Sura 284

Kandelka Edward 135
Kandels, the 319
Kania Jan 97
Kaniewski Stanisław 129, 164
Kann Maria 277
Kanner Haja see Tekielska Helena
Kapuścińska Otylia 144
Kaputek Jerzy 179, 364
Karasiński Józef 180, 364
Karay Felicja 18, 32
Kargul Marian 265
Karol Karolina 101
Karski Jan (Jan Romuald Kozielewski) 58, 60
Kasiński Anatolij see Bernan Kazriel
Kasiński Michał see Bernan Samuel
Kasjano Maria née Kępka ('Brygida') 180, 181, 364
Kaszyńska Karolina 79, 194, 195, 367
Kaszyński Stanisław 79, 194, 195, 367
Katz Fela 188, 189
Katz Henia 148, 149
Katzmann Fritz 32
Kawenoki Guta 181
Kazak Agnieszka 181, 182, 364
Kazak Józefa 181, 182, 365
Kazak Katarzyna née Sroka 181, 182, 364
Kazak Sebastian 181, 182, 364
Kącki Franciszek 69, 90
Keller (Jew harboured by Michał Hubka) 206
Keselman Abraham 153, 154
Keselman Alek 153, 154
Keselman Dora 153, 154
Keselman Fredzia 153, 154
Keselman Heniek 153, 154
Keselman Nacia 153, 154
Kestenbaum Ester 218
Kestenbaum Jakub 218
Kestenbaum Mosze 218
Kędziarska Angela née Doma 256
Kędzierawski Władysław 285
Kędzierawskis, the 285
Kędzierski Eugeniusz 256, 257
Kędzierski Marian 256
Kępa Walenty 256, 381
Kępka Antonina 180
Kępka Józef 180
Kiclingers, the 334
Kiebuzińska Maria 135
Kiedrzyńska Wanda 251
Kiełboń Janina 103, 270
Kierblowa (Jewish woman) 265
Kierska Krystyna see Kuniegis Krystyna
Kierska Zofia see Kuniegis Zofia
Kierski Bernard see Kuniegis Bernard
Kierski Jerzy see Kuniegis Jerzy
Kierth Adam 103
Kierth Antonina née Łuczyńska 103
Kierth Josef 103, 351
Kierylak Franciszek 91, 92, 347
Kierylak Joanna 93
Kieszek Józef 182, 183, 365
Kieszek Józefa née Walczak 182, 183
Kijek Kamil 36
Kirszenbojm Brocha 87
Kiryk Feliks 293, 310
Kisieliński (owner of the house in Węgrów) 279
Kiścińska Marianna 191, 367
Kiścińska Mirosława 192
Kiwa Balka 224
Kiwa Jankiel 224
Klajnert Walter 97
Klein Dora 119
Klein Jakub 119
Klein Marta 126
Klein (son of Marta) 126
Kleiner Bronia 267
Kleiner Emil 267
Kleiner Władysław 267
Kleipold Szmul 119
Klejnot Moszko 155
Klejnot Mulko 155
Klemens Artur 183
Klemens Zofia 183, 365
Klepadło Józef 184, 365
Klepadło Mieczysław 184, 365
Klin (Jew harboured by Mucha, Rutkowski and Graczyk) 241
Klin Abram 318
Klin Lejzor 318

Klin Moszek 318
Klin Szmul 318
Klinger Chajka 188
Kliś Jakub 184
Kliś Michał (‘Wojtek’) 184, 185, 365
Kliś Zofia 184
Kluberg Szanka 301
Kluzińska Anna see Rycerz Anna
Kluzińska Jadwiga see Śledź Jadwiga
Kluzińska Teodozja 185
Kluzińska-Żelechowska Janina 185, 186, 365
Kmiecik Maria née Czajka 123, 355
Kmiecik Zygmunt 123, 355
Kmieć Bronisław 186, 187, 365
Kmieć Helena 186, 187
Kmieć Stanisław 187
Kmieć-Wójcik Zofia 186, 187, 330, 365
Knobel Eliasz 344
Knochen (Jew harboured by Michał Hubka) 206
Knoll Renia 39
Koba Władysław 166
Kobylec Alojzy 188, 366
Kobylec Karolina née Mietła 187–189, 366
Kobylec Klara 189
Kobylec Marianna née Peron 187
Kobylec Michał 187
Kobylec Mieczysław 188, 189, 366
Kobylec Piotr 187–189, 366
Kobylec Wiktor 188, 366
Kochanowicz Bolesław 212, 371
Kochanowicz Bronisława see Wierzbicka Bronisława
Kochanowicz Maria 212, 213, 371
Kochanowicz Stanisław 212, 371
Kochmann Konstanty 232
Kochmann Maria 232, 233, 376
Kochmann Maria née Zawadzka 232
Kocik Katarzyna 37
Kocoń Stanisław 338
Kokoszka Marcin 244
Kokoszka Maria née Seinheim 244
Kokoszka Piotr 244, 379
Kokot Józef 122, 123, 247, 323, 324
Kolman Eustachy 323
Kołba Anna née Szeloch 189
Kołba Wincenty (the elder) 189
Kołba Wincenty (the younger) 189, 190, 366
Kołodziejczyk Ludwika 233
Komar Michał 90
Komolka Mirosława 223
Konieczny Alfred 11, 19
Konopczyński Władysław 11
Kopciowski Adam 47, 85, 86, 95, 107, 109, 110, 121, 122, 125, 128, 129, 136, 141, 145, 148, 149, 153–155, 157–159, 172, 173, 177, 179, 181, 183, 197, 201, 210, 219, 220, 226, 227, 231, 236, 238, 239, 245, 246, 253, 255, 259, 262, 265, 269, 274, 276, 280, 283, 284, 291, 293, 300, 305, 307, 311, 317, 318, 326, 334, 343
Kopels, the 330
Kopówka Edward 93, 110
Kopówka Edward 93, 110
Koppe Wilhelm 24
Koprowska Karolina 43, 72
Kopycińska Maria 190
Kopyciński Adam 190, 366
Kopyciński Leon 190
Kopydłowski Wacław 299, 390
Korański (from Lvov) 283
Korboński Stefan (‘Nowak’) 60
Kordula Henryka 192, 193, 367
Kordula Tomasz 193
Korn Pola 45
Kornecka Maria née Cybuch 190
Kornecka-Grajek Stanisława 190, 191, 366
Kornecki Jan 190
Korngold Zofia 311
Korngolds, the 311
Kornwaser Mara 119
Kornwasser Jankiel 119
Kornwasser Motek 119
Korzeniowska Maria 100
Korzennik Maria 238
Kosior Adam 191, 192, 366
Kosior Aleksander 191, 192, 366
Kosior Irena 191, 192, 366
Kosior Jan 191, 192, 367
Kosior Karolina 191, 192, 366

Kosior Marian 191, 192, 367
Kosior Mieczysław (son of Stanisław and Zofia) 191, 192, 367
Kosior Mieczysław (son of Władysław and Karolina) 191, 192, 366
Kosior Stanisław 191, 192, 367
Kosior Tadeusz 191, 192, 366
Kosior Teresa 191, 192, 367
Kosior Władysław (the elder) 191, 192
Kosior Władysław (the younger) 191, 192, 366
Kosior Zofia 191, 192, 367
Kosowers, the 267
Kossak-Szczucka Zofia 62–64
Kostrzeba Andrzej 324
Kostrzeba Ludwika 324, 325, 394
Kostrzeba Marianna 324
Koszyc Ludwika 313
Koszyc Monika 313
Koszyk Franciszek 134
Kościelewski Eugeniusz (aka Piotr Kościelecki) 193, 194, 367
Kotowska Ewa née Klimek 91–93, 347
Kotowska Stanisława 92
Kotowski Czesław 92
Kotowski Józef 91–93, 348
Kotowski Stanisław 91, 92, 348
Kovner Abba 109
Kowalczyk Józef 87, 116, 155, 169, 184, 201, 275, 287
Kowalczyk Teofil 97
Kowalewska J. 201
Kowalik Agnieszka 314
Kowalik Antoni 195
Kowalik Izydor 314
Kowalik Marcin 195, 367
Kowalik Maria née Berdyś 195
Kowalik Zofia née Łojko 195
Kowalska Anna née Penda 196, 367
Kowalska Bronisława 191, 366
Kowalska Janina 191, 192, 366
Kowalska Krystyna 132
Kowalska Zofia (daughter of Adam and Bronisława) 191, 192, 366
Kowalska Zofia née Błaszczyk 105
Kowalska-Leder Justyna 39, 47, 70
Kowalski ('navy blue' policeman) 227
Kowalski Adam 191–193, 366
Kowalski Henryk 191, 192, 366
Kowalski Izydor 369
Kowalski Jan 193
Kowalski Stefan 132
Kowalski Stefan (son of Adam and Bronisława) 191, 192, 366
Kowalski Tadeusz 137, 281, 309
Kowalski Tadeusz (son of Adam and Bronisława) 191, 192, 366
Kozak Karolina 152
Kozak Władysław 239
Koziara Leon 196, 197, 368
Koziara Maria née Placek 196
Koziara Tomasz 196
Kozicka Irena 261, 277
Kozielewski Jan Romuald see Karski Jan
Kozub Ludwik 197
Kozub Michalina 197
Kozub Władysław 197, 368
Krahel Tadeusz 308
Krahelska-Filipowicz Wanda 63
Krajewska Eugenia 197, 368
Krakowski Shmuel 33, 68, 284, 285
Kramer Clara 72
Krantz Hertz 262
Krantz Izaak 262
Krantz Morris 262
Kranz Alexander 14
Krasiński 132
Kraus Jonas 173
Krause Feliks 247
Krause Kurt 249, 295
Kraut Leizer 151
Kraut Mojżesz 151
Krawczuk Stanisława née Tuziak 198, 368
Krawczyk Adam 199
Krawczyk Jan 198
Krawczyk Józef 198, 199, 368
Krawczyk Krystyna née Zychowicz 198
Krawczyk Zofia née Oleksiak 198, 199
Krawczyńska Dorota 65
Krawiec Mietek 180

Krepl Fryda 301
Krepl Lolek 301
Krepls, the 301
Kreske Herbert 132, 187, 329, 330
Kreuzhage Stephanie 107, 253, 298, 316
Krężołek Edyta 83, 104, 107, 109, 113, 143, 145, 147, 158, 174, 197, 207, 209, 228, 240, 250, 253, 270, 298, 299, 331
Kroch Janina (Alicja Marciniszyn) 306
Kroch Kamila née Mildwurn (Zofia Marciszyn) 306
Krochmal Anna 67
Krochs, the 307
Krüger Friedrich Wilhelm 47, 48
Kruk Michał 199, 369
Kruk Teodor 199
Kryczka Leon 200, 368
Kryczka Wiktoria née Ciesielska 200, 368
Kryczko Michał 261
Krygowska Anna 251
Krygowska Janina 251
Krygowska Maria née Wolska 250
Krygowski Jakub 250, 251, 380
Krygowski Michał 250
Krysiak Marian Piotr 287
Krysiewicz Stanisław 201, 369
Krysiewicz Władysława 201, 369
'Krysiński' see Widerszal Ludwik
Krzak Aneta 311
Krzysztyniak Aniela née Węgrzynowska 202
Krzysztyniak Józef 202
Krzysztyniak Władysław 202, 369
Krzywicka Józefa née Domagała 151
Krzywiec Grzegorz 36
Krzyżaniak Józef 260
Krzyżanowski Łukasz 71
Książek Franciszek 151, 202, 204, 205, 369
Książek Jan 151, 202–205, 369
Książek Julia 151, 202, 204, 205, 369
Książek Zygmunt 151, 202–205, 369
Kubalski Edward 26
Kubicka Janina 216
Kubicka Justyna née Kuszek 215, 216, 372
Kubicka Zofia 216
Kubińska Maria née Wosińska 247
Kubiński Karol 247
Kucharska Anna 151, 203–205, 369
Kucharska Julianna née Ostrowska 203
Kucharska Kazimiera née Radziszewska 206
Kucharska Teresa 133
Kucharska Zofia née Ślusarczyk 206
Kucharski Bolesław 151, 203–205, 369
Kucharski Bronisław 151, 203–205, 369
Kucharski Izydor 151, 203–205
Kucharski Józef 151, 203–205, 370
Kucharski Kazimierz 206
Kucharski Mieczysław 151, 203–205, 369
Kucharski Stanisław 206, 370
Kucharski Stefan 151, 203–205, 370
Kucs, the 240
Kuczko Jan 117
Kuczko Wanda née Karpowska 117
Kuflik Mosze 271, 272
Kühl Juliusz 61
Kukiełka Anastazja née Dzida 206
Kukiełka Franciszka née Dorosz 206
Kukiełka Jan 206, 207, 370
Kukiełka Wojciech 206
Kuklo Cezary 87, 155, 162, 184, 201
Kulka Idzi 134, 281, 309
Kulman Eugeniusz 233
Kułaga Stanisław 207, 370
Kunert Andrzej Krzysztof 48, 66, 71
Kuniegis (Kierska) Krystyna 105
Kuniegis (Kierska) Zofia 105
Kuniegis (Kierski) Bernard 105
Kuniegis (Kierski) Jerzy 105
Kunyszewska Anna née Rak 208
Kunyszewski Józef 208, 370
Kunyszewski Rudolf 208
Kuper Estera 336
Kuperman Moszko 88, 89
Kupersztok Chaja 165, 166
Kupersztok Nuta 165, 166
Kupersztok Pinches 165, 166
Kupersztok Rywka 165, 166
Kupis Bronisława née Dziadek 208, 209, 370
Kupis Piotr 209, 370
Kurc Krystyna 326
Kurc Raj 326

Kurc Zalman 326
Kurdziel Jan 209, 210, 370
Kurdziel Katarzyna née Serafin 209
Kurdziel Stanisław 209, 210, 371
Kurdziel Tomasz 209
Kurek (Kurek-Lesik) Ewa 39, 57, 71, 248
Kurek Antoni 150
Kurek Franciszek 150
Kurek Józefa née Gacek 150
Kuriata Franciszka 210, 211, 371
Kuriata Józef 210, 211, 371
Kuriata Olga 210, 211, 371
Kuriata Zygmunt 210, 211, 371
Kurowska Stanisława née Przyłucka
Kurowska Stefania 211
Kurowski Józef 211
Kurowski Stefan Antoni 211, 371
Kurpiel Alfreda 211, 371
Kurpiel Franciszka née Stachańska 211–213, 371
Kurpiel Irena 211, 371
Kurpiel Romana 212, 371
Kurpiel Stanisław 211–213, 371
Kuszek Jakub 215, 372
Kuszek Zofia 215, 372
Kuśnierz Robert 168, 249
Kuwałek Robert 47, 85, 86, 95, 107, 109, 110, 121, 122, 125, 128, 129, 136, 141, 145, 148, 149, 153–155, 157–159, 172, 173, 177, 179, 181, 183, 197, 201, 210, 219, 220, 226, 227, 231, 236, 238, 239, 245, 246, 253, 255, 259, 262, 265, 269, 274, 276, 280, 283, 284, 291, 293, 300, 305, 307, 311, 317, 318, 326, 334, 343
Kuzieł Władysław 129
Kuzin Maria 320
Kuziołek Anna 128
Kuzmacher Mosze 87
Kwapisz Marianna 220
Kwapisz Wojciech 220
Kwiatkowska Zofia 147
Kwiatosz Bolesław 213, 372
Kwiatosz Jadwiga née Piskorek 213
Kwiatosz Zdzisław 213
Kynast (gendarme) 217
Lahnstaedt Stephan 15, 29
Lajzer Abram 86
Lajzer Moszek 86
Lajzer Szmul 86
Laks Jakob 173
Landau (Lewandowski) Zygmunt 138
Landau (Lipińska) Anna 138
Landau (Lipiński) Henryk 138
Landau (Witkowska) Helena 138
Landau-Czajka Anna 36
Landbaum (Jew harboured by the Tokarzs) 315
Lang Bronisława née Błaszczyk 108, 352
Lang Jan 108
Langbein Hermann 121
Lapters, the (couple harboured by Wiktor Hubicki) 165
Laqueur Walter 57
Lasek Maria 207
Lasek Szczepan 193
Laski Józef 264
Laskowski Julian 331
Lasocka Maria 62
Lass Tadeusz 185
Lech Andrzej 214
Lech Antonina 214
Lech Franciszek 214, 372
Lech Jan 214, 372
Lech Katarzyna 214
Lech Wojciech 214, 372
Lehnstaedt Stephan 18, 19
Leister Albert 22
Lejba Josek 321
Lejbeks, the 162
Lejbuś (Jew harboured by the Galcs) 146
Lempke Ludwik (‘navy blue’ policeman) 204
Lenarczyk Wojciech 33
Leociak Jacek 9, 23, 32, 39, 53, 62, 65, 71, 72
Leosz Czesław 310
Lepak Szmulik 87
Ler Iza 218
Leszczyńska Magdalena 85, 106, 107, 110
Leszczyński Henryk 265

Leszeg Mikołaj 91
Leszman Szlomo 158
Leś Włodzimierz 323
Leśniak ('navy blue' policeman) 172
Levin Dov 30
Lewandowska Emilia née Małys 215, 372
Lewandowski Wincenty 215, 216, 372
Lewandowski Zygmunt see Landau Zygmunt
Lewin Frank 128
Lewin Josek 88
Lewinówna Zofia 51, 68, 84, 90, 110, 113, 120, 149, 184, 185, 187, 189, 193, 202, 204, 205, 218, 231, 261, 267, 277, 282, 341
Leżeńska Adela 216
Leżeńska Maria 216
Leżeński Cezary 216
Leżeński Jerzy 216, 372
Leżeński Paweł 216
Liberman Gustawa 301
Libionka Dariusz 15, 30, 32, 33, 39, 42, 43, 47, 53, 56–60, 62, 65, 68, 71–73, 85, 86, 95, 107, 109, 110, 121, 122, 125, 128, 129, 136, 141, 145, 148, 149, 151, 153–155, 157–159, 172, 173, 177, 179, 181, 183, 197, 201, 205, 210, 219, 220, 226, 227, 231, 236, 238, 239, 245, 246, 253, 255, 259, 262, 265, 269, 274, 276, 280, 283, 284, 291, 293, 300, 305, 307, 311, 317, 318, 326, 334, 343
Librowska Franciszka 217, 372
Librowski Jan 217
Librowski Władysław 217
Lichtensztejn Rochel 87
Lichwała Marianna 221
Likos Apolonia née Rzepecka 218, 373
Likos Natalia 218, 373
Likos Piotr 218, 373
Lipińska Anna see Landau Anna
Lipiński Henryk see Landau Henryk
Lipińskis, the see Sommerfelds, the
Lisek Franciszek 219
Lisek Ludwika née Gielniowska 219
Lisek aka Lisowski Marian 219, 373
Liskiewicz Barbara née Fink 234
Liskiewicz Georg 234
Litauer Matylda 234
Littman Joel 286
Lizińczyk Anna née Marcinek 178
Loewenstein Jerzy 246
Longerich Peter 29
Loose Ingo 18, 22
Lorent Walter 240
Löw Andrea 18, 21, 22, 27
Löwenstein Chana 344
Lubkiewicz Leon 219, 220, 373
Lubkiewicz Marianna née Fedorczyk 219, 220, 373
Lubkiewicz Stanisław 220
Lubkiewicz Stefan 219, 220, 373
Lustig (Gawlicka) Maria 306, 307
Lustig (Inka Gawlicka) (son of Maria dressed up as a girl) 306, 307
Lutecka Halina see Ringlerowa

Łachaman Dudek 294
Ładoś Aleksander 61
Łans, the 284
Łata Janina 221
Łatacha Antonina primo voto Chrobot née Kwapisz 220, 221
Łazęga Henia 312
Łazęga Jan 312
Łazęga Szijek 312
Łojek Marcjanna née Otawska 221, 373
Łoźna Adela 222, 373
Łoźny Władysław 222, 373
Łubczyk Grzegorz 62
Łuczak Czesław 11, 15, 260, 299
Łukaszczuk Zofia 166
Łukaszewska Anna née Sobecka 223, 374
Łukaszewska Helena see Nawrocka Helena
Łukaszewska Maria née Marek 223
Łukaszewski Antoni 223, 374
Łukaszewski Jan 223

Machcewicz Paweł 30, 31, 70, 71
Machul Feliksa 224
Machul Jan 224, 374
Machul Marianna 224

Machul Roman 224
Machul Teodora 224
Maciaszek ('navy blue' policeman) 261
Maciejewska Maria née Konieczna 224
Maciejewski Alfons 224, 225, 374
Maciejewski Antoni 224
Madaj Karol 72
Madajczyk Czesław 12, 14, 25, 38, 39, 41, 42, 49
Madej Mieczysław 226, 374
Madej Zofia née Janus 226, 374
Madura Andrzej 304
Madura Ewa 304
Majcher-Ociesa Edyta 52
Majchrowicz Helena 121
Majchrowicz Jan 121
Majek Franciszek 225
Majek Julianna née Brzostowska 225, 374
Majek Kazimierz Józef 225, 374
Majer Lipinek 206
Majewski (false name of the three Jewish people from Warsaw) 244
Majkut Antoni 227, 374
Majkut Bronisław 227
Majkut Ignacy 227
Majkut Jan 227
Majkut Janina née Krzysztyniak 202
Majkut Józef 227
Majkut Katarzyna née Przeszło 227
Majkut Ludwik 227
Majkut Stanisław 227
Majkut Zofia née Leja 227
Majoreks, the 268
Makowiecki Jerzy ('Malicki', 'Tomasz') 58, 59
Maks (Jew harboured by Jan Molenda) 240
Makuch Barbara née Szymańska Barbara 310, 311
Malarecka Marianna 227
Malarecki Michał 227, 228, 381
'Malicki' see Makowiecki Jerzy
Malik Antoni 228
Malik Wacław 228, 229, 375
Malik Władysława 228
Maliszewska Julianna aka Helena 229, 375
Maliszewska Katarzyna 229
Maliszewski Walenty 229
'Mała Marysia' see Michalczyk Maria
Mamuth (Jew) 345
Mandelbaum Henryk 119
Manner Ela 257
Manner Leopold 257
Manner Siegmund 257
Manowiczs, the 240
Mańkowska Alicja 231
Mańkowska Teofila 230
Mańkowski Stefan 230
Mańkowski Tadeusz 230, 231, 375
Mańkowski Wojciech 60
Mańkowski Zdzisław 230, 231, 375
Marchlewicz Bronisław 51
Marcinek Anna see Lizińczyk Anna
Marciniec Janina 151
Marciniec Józefa see Gołojuch Józefa
Marciniec Karolina 151, 359
Marciniec Stanisław 151
Marciniszyn Alicja see Kroch Janina
Marciniszyn Zofia see Kroch Kamila
Marczak Ludomir 231, 375
Marczak Marta 231
Marczak Stanisław 231
Marek Karolina 117, 353
Margasińska Klementyna née Jakubowska 232, 375
Margasińska Krystyna 232, 375
Mark Bernard 62, 231
Mark Edwarda 231
Markiel Tadeusz 72
Markiewicz Irena 45
Markowicz Salomon 276
Markowicz-Kissin Rozalia 276
Markowiecki Szulim 214
Markowski Artur 52
Marszałek Józef 10
Martin (gendarme) 126
Martiniuk (Martyniuk) Maria née Woszkowska (Waszkowska) 232
Martyniuk Maria see Martiniuk Maria
Marzyjanek Michał 104, 351
Marzyjanek Stanisław 104, 351

Maskot Władysław 161
Massalski Adam 107
Mastalerski Henryk 133
Materski Wojciech 11
Matłowski ('navy blue' policeman) 227
Matuszewski (gendarme) 221
Mazanowski Mikołaj 233
Mazanowski Roman 233, 234, 376
Maziak Adele (Adela) née Liskiewicz 234, 376
Mazur Mariusz 69
Mazur Tomasz 331
Mazurkiewicz Aniela 235, 376
Mazurkiewicz Anna née Kozłowska 235
Mazurkiewicz Edward 235, 236, 376
Mazurkiewicz Jan 235
Mazurkiewicz Janina 235
Mazurkiewicz Kornelia 235, 376
Mączyński Marek 52
Meducki Stanisław 107
Meilech Hersz 315
Meilech (Jew harboured by Bartłomiej Gieralowski and Karolina Marciniec) 151
Mejer Dawid 169
Mejer Herszek 169
Melchior Małgorzata 39, 46, 70
Melczak Abram 286
Melczak Fajba 286
Melczak Mendel 286
Melczak Socher 286
Melczak Szifra 286
Mendel Dawid 281, 309
Mendelsohn Ezra 37
Mendelsohn Szlomo 59
Merin Mojżesz 54
Mesz Hanna (Anna Bień) 179
Mesz Klara (Klara Szymańska) 179
Metz Aleksander 261
Meyer Alfred 29
Męczykowska Barbara 110, 114, 126, 132, 197, 278, 280, 305, 344
Mędykowski ('navy blue' policeman) 227
Mędykowski Witold 28, 30, 31, 55
Mgłosiek Marianna 255
Mgłosiek Michał 255
Miazga Teofil 288
Michalczyk Józef 236
Michalczyk Maria ('Mała Marysia') 144, 145, 197, 236, 376
Michalczyk Stanisława née Piorun 236
Michał (Jew harboured by the Wolkotrups) 335
Michałowska Anna 237, 377
Michałowska Bronisława née Machlewicz 237
Michałowski Beniamin 237
Michlic Joanna B. 70
Michowicz Waldemar 70
Mickiewicz 132
Mickiewicz Maria née Kondratowicz 237, 238, 377
Mickiewicz Wacław 237, 238, 377
Mickiewicz Władysław 237, 238, 377
Miechówka Jadwiga 150
Miela Zofia née Sroka 278, 279, 386
Mielecka Irena née Bawół 238, 377
Mieszkowska Anna 64
Mietła Katarzyna née Malinowska 187
Mietła Simon 187
Miklińska Antonina née Wróbel 339
'Mikołaj' see Feiner Leon
Mikułowski-Pomorski Jerzy 26
Milchman Alan 15
Miłosz Czesław 69
Mincarz Symcha (Seymour) 87
Miodek Abram 157
Miodownik (Jew) 338
Mławska Hania (Hanka) 251
Mławska Henia (Henryka) 251, 252
Mławska Rachela (Ruchla) née Frost 251
Mławski Abraham 251
Młynarczyk Jacek Andrzej 37, 47–54, 193, 290, 337
Młynarska Józefa née Flis 239
Młynarska Marianna née Kędra 239
Młynarski Feliks 12
Młynarski Jan 239
Młynarski Józef 239, 377
Młynarski Władysław 239, 377
Molański Stanisław 265

Molenda Jan 240, 377
Monkiewicz Waldemar 16, 87, 116, 155, 169, 184, 201, 222, 275, 287, 289, 320
Mordchelewicz Anna 316
Mordechaj (Jew harboured by Stefan Pokropek) 267
Morgenstern Helena 135
Morgenstern Henryk 123
Morgenstern Izydor 135
Moroz Maria 332, 333, 396
Moser Joseph 17
Mosiek (Jew) 224
Moskwa Wiktor 108
Moszko (Jew harboured by Michał Hubka) 206
Moździerz Ludwik 240, 377
Mucha Władysław 241, 377
Müller Heinrich 29
Muncarz Izrael 87
Muncarz Symcha 87
Muriczka Feliks 95
Musiał Adam Kazimierz 99
Musiał Bogdan 15, 70
Musiał Filip 55, 151, 205
Muszyński Henryk 73, 77, 93, 129, 132, 141, 156, 164, 166, 170, 185, 187, 202, 205, 214, 220, 224, 240, 263, 275, 294, 318, 341, 342
Mycka Paulina née Kozicka 148
Mycka Wincenty 148
Myczkowska Zofia 334
Mykolajenko Leonia née Skomorowska 241, 242, 378
Myszkowska-Bagińska (Penczonek) Jadwiga 230

Nabiałek Antoni 242, 378
Nabiałek Katarzyna née Pluta 242
Nabiałek Walenty 242
Nadel Hana 216
Nadel Jankiel 215
Naftul (husband of Róża Wandersman) 204
Naftuls, the 151, 204, 205
Nagel Izrael 109
Nagiel Czesław 242, 243, 378
Nagiel Stanisław 242
Nahacz Katarzyna née Głuszko 243
Nahacz Konstantin 243
Nahacz Wasyl 243, 378
Naiszewska Bogumiła see Noiszewska Bogumiła
Najda Bronisław 244, 378
Najda Franciszek 244
Najda Zofia née Grab 244
Najszewska Bogumiła see Noiszewska Bogumiła
Nalewajko-Kulikov Joanna 23, 35, 39, 46, 70
Namysło Aleksandra 16, 19, 21, 22, 47, 54, 71, 72, 77, 95–97, 102, 115, 118, 126, 165, 168, 170, 182, 184, 189, 195, 196, 198–200, 234, 244, 250, 256, 257, 268, 273, 282, 307, 333, 336, 345, 399
Narewska Dorota 90
Natkowska Monika 37
Naugebauer Maria (sister Imelda) 110
Nawrocka Helena née Łukaszewska 223, 374
Nazimek Antoni 189
Nazimek Marian 189, 190, 366
Nazimek Zofia née Idzikowska 189
Nejman Rozalia 225
Nejmans, the 225
Nelken Halina 38
Netzer Shlomo 68
Neu Marian 101
Ney Julian 107
Niedziela Eugeniusz 245, 379
Niedziela Teofila 245
Niedziela Władysław 245
Niedzielski (‘navy blue’ policeman) 227
Niemczak Franciszka née Homa 323
Niemczak Jan 323
Niemiec Władysław 251
Niewad Fejwel 87
Niewęgłowska Julia 245
Niewęgłowski Jeremi 245, 246, 379
Niewęgłowski Józef 246
Niewęgłowski Zygmunt 245
Niewiński Paweł 90, 231, 284
Niezabitowska Małgorzata 33
Niezgoda Stanisława 297

Niwińska Helena 246, 379
Niwińska Julia née Zboroń 246
Niwiński Antoni 246
Nizioł Aniela née Kubińska 247, 379
Nizioł Małgorzata 247
Nizioł Michał 247, 379
'Nowak' see Korboński Stefan
Noiszewska (Nojszewska, Naiszewska, Najszewska, Noyszewska) Bogumiła (sister Ewa Maria) 247, 248, 308, 380
Noiszewska (Nojszewska, Naiszewska, Najszewska, Noyszewska) Maria née Andruszkiewicz 247
Noiszewski (Nojszewski, Naiszewski, Najszewski, Noyszewski) Kazimierz 247
Nojszewska Bogumiła see Noiszewska Bogumiła
Noskos, the 162
Nowacki Antoni 287
Nowak Jan 240
Nowak Maria 146, 358
Nowak Tadeusz 249, 380
Nowak (from Wierzbica, daughter) 151, 203–205, 370
Nowak (from Wierzbica, father) 151, 203–205, 370
Nowak ('navy blue' policeman) 204, 205
Nowarskis, the 331
Nowicki Marian 91, 92, 348
Noyman (Stępień) Jadwiga 296, 297
Noyszewska Bogumiła see Noiszewska Bogumiła

Obidniak Fedor 327
Obidniak Maria née Stolarczuk 327
Obidniak Miron 327, 328, 395
Obuchiewicz Helena 191, 192, 367
Obuchiewicz Janina 191, 192, 367
Obuchiewicz Piotr 191, 192, 367
Obuchiewicz Władysław 191, 192, 367
Obuchiewicz Zofia 191, 192, 367
Obuchiewicz (boy) 191, 192, 367
Ochlast Jerzy 338
Ociepa Ewa née Gradzik 250, 380
Ofer Dalia 39, 46, 70
Ogonowski Jerzy 35
Olas Zofia 97
Olczak Mariusz 71
Oleszkiewicz Katarzyna née Krygowska 250, 251, 380
Oleszkiewicz Piotr 250, 251, 380
Olewnik Stanisława 251, 380
Olsza (Jewish woman harboured by the Krysiewiczs) 201
Olszewska Janina 252, 253, 380
Olszewska Krystyna 252, 253, 381
Olszewska Maria 252, 253, 380
Olszewska Zofia 252, 253, 381
Olszewski Bogdan 252, 253, 381
Olszewski Henryk 252, 253, 380
Olszewski Jan 252, 253, 381
Olszewski Leon 252, 253, 381
Olszewski Marian 252, 253, 381
Olszewski Władysław 253
Olszewski Wojciech 253
Onichimowska Bronisława 254
Onichimowski Zbigniew 254, 381
Onyszko Grzegorz 99, 100, 102, 105, 108, 112, 114, 118, 120, 122, 131, 134, 153, 158, 161, 163, 170, 174, 198, 210, 225, 242, 250, 303, 304, 306, 330, 345
Opawska Ewa 308
Ordon Antonina née Lepich 445
Ordon Jan 445
Orłowski (gendarme) 174, 221, 298, 315, 331, 338
Orłowski Leon 99, 316
Orner Józef 166
Osęka Piotr 69
Osiek Józef 129
Osielak Marianna née Jugowiec 140
Osielak Tomasz 140
Osikowicz Andrzej 254, 381
Osikowicz Apolonia née Dusza 254
Osikowicz Jan 254
Osikowicz Natalia 255
Osiński Tomasz 93, 164, 214, 219, 319, 342
Osojca Aniela née Mgłosiek 255, 381
Osojca Franciszek 255, 381
Osojca Jan 255

Osojca Julianna née Poziomek 255
Osojca Zdzisław 255, 381
Osterloh Jörg 18, 22
Ostreyko Maria (sister Jordana) 110
Oszczepalska Anna 145
Otawski (father of Marcjanna Łojek) 221
Owca Stanisław 147, 148, 358
Owczarek Karolina née Piechurska 256, 381
Ożegalska Maria née Dylewska 256
Ożegalski Franciszek 256, 257, 382
Ożegalski Josef 256
Ożóg Maria née Madejska 257, 258, 382

Pabis Anna 255
Pachowska Bogumiła 333, 396
Pachowska Janina 332, 333, 396
Pachowski Jakub 332, 333, 396
Paciorek Bolesław 302
Paciorek Maria 302, 303
Paczkowski Mieczysław 132, 133
Paczyńska Irena 11
Paduch Marianna née Szczypior 258
Paduch Stanisław 258
Paduch Wiktoria 258, 382
Pagacz Hermina 259
Pagacz Władysław 259, 382
Pająk Irena 189
Pająk Izydora 259, 382
Pająk Julian 259, 382
Pająk Kazimierz 259, 382
Pająk Stanisława 259, 382
Pająk Stefania 259, 382
Palimąka (‘navy blue’ policeman) 330
Palma Szymon 283
Paluszkiewicz Leon 299
Pałys Jakub 261
Pałys Zofia 261
Panz Karolina 73
Paprocki (head of the investigative department of the criminal police) 208
Parcer Jan 107, 253, 298, 316
Parczewska Stanisława 260, 382
Parczewski Eugeniusz 260, 382
Parnes Helena 276
Paruzels (Paryzels), the 272
Paryzels, the see Paruzels, the
Pasternak Moses 94
Pasternak Rubin 94
Pasternaks, the (brothers) 298
Pataląg Jakub 273, 284
Paterman (Jewish woman) 255
Patrońska Katarzyna 261
Patrońska Stefania née Pałys 261, 383
Patroński Antoni 261
Patroński Wojciech 261, 383
Paulsson Gunnar S. 46, 53, 70
Pawlicka-Nowak Łucja 195
Pawłoś Dariusz 10, 11
Pawłowska Agnieszka née Tuzimek 84
Pawłowski Leopold 84
Pawnik Jolanta 113, 130
Pazik Franciszek 262, 383
Pazik Julia 262, 383
Pazik (the oldest son) 262
Paziuk Dymitr 262
Paziuk Julia née Książek 262
Paziuk Tadeusz 262, 263, 383
Pejsakowa (Jewish woman harboured by the Danilczuks) 126
Pelczarska Zofia 121
Peltel-Międzyrzecka Fejgełe (‘Władka’) 180
Pencherz Perla 169
Penczonek Jadwiga see Myszkowska-Bagińska Jadwiga
Perec Tama 239
Persak Krzysztof 30, 31, 70, 71
Person Katarzyna 55
Peszek Karol 245
Petruszko Wasyl 134
Phayer Michael 249
Piasecki Bronisław 341
Piasek Tomasz 97
Piaszyński Leonard 264, 383
Piątkowski Sebastian 47, 48, 50, 52–54, 73, 86, 90, 103, 111, 115, 128, 129, 138, 156, 166, 175, 177, 190, 193, 196, 199, 200, 206, 219, 220, 230, 234, 236, 237, 240, 243, 246, 255, 256, 258, 265, 270, 275, 285, 286, 290, 294, 321, 325, 327, 337, 340

Piekarski Wacław 93
Piekos Wiktor 273
Pierzchała Henryk 11
Pietraszko Jakub 168
Pietraszko Józefa née Niemyska 168
Pietrzak Emilia 318
Pietrzycki Stanisław 322
Pietrzykowska Helena 264
Pietrzykowska Irena 264
Pietrzykowska Ludwika 264
Pietrzykowski Jan 264, 383
Pietrzykowski Józef 264
Pietrzykowski Marian 264
Pilichowski Czesław 84, 115, 132, 149, 159, 179, 187, 209, 217, 228, 249, 261, 263, 277, 282, 304
Piłat (from Brzostek) 284
Pinkus Alfreda née Kępa 264
Pinkus Jan 264, 265, 383
Pinkus Józef 264
Piotrowska Franciszka née Stachowicz 298
Piotrowski Jan 298
Piotrowski M. 202
Piotrowskis, the 318
Piper Franciszek 14, 83, 99, 100, 111, 121, 131, 138, 147, 190, 196, 232, 236, 237, 253, 266, 290, 310, 325, 327, 345
Piper Willi 161
'Pisarczyk' see Widerszal Ludwik
Piwko Stanisław 91, 92, 348
Placha Alicja 282
Pluzanska Anna see Płużańska Anna
Plyskin 129
Płocica Józefa 164, 165, 361
Płużańska (Pluzanska, Puzainska) Anna née Malinowska 332, 333, 396
Podgajny Mieczysław 265, 383
Podgóreczny Marian 13
Podgórski Piotr 281
Podkowa Kazimierz 266
Podolak ('navy blue' policeman) 261
Podsiedlik Krystyna 316
Podyma Marianna 266
Podyma Michał 266
Podyma Stefan 266, 383
Podyma Wiktoria 266
Pokropek Antoni 266
Pokropek Antonina 266
Pokropek Eleonora 267
Pokropek Jerzy 267
Pokropek Stefan 266, 267, 383
Pollak Kazimierz 277
Polonsky Antony 70
Pomeranz Dora née Grossnass 233
Pomykała Jan 136, 137, 356
Poniewierkis, the 297
Poper Sabina 238
Popowicz Maria née Czapran 267, 383
Popowska Danka 293
Popowska Hanka 293
Popowska Maria 293
Popowska (mother) 293
Poray (Poray-Wybranowska) Anna 68, 74
Porycki Janusz 130
Postek Franciszka 268
Postek Henryk 268, 384
Postek Jan 268
Postek Julianna 268, 384
Postek Stanisław 268, 384
Postek Wacław 268, 384
Postuła Anna 269
Postuła Jan 269
Postuła Julia 269, 384
Postuła Michał 269
Posuchowska Agnieszka née Balicka 314
Posuchowska Antonina née Kowalik 314, 392
Posuchowska Karolina née Jaworska 314
Posuchowski Izydor 314
Posuchowski Julian 314
Pośniak Jan 269
Pośniak Władysław 269, 270, 384
Pośniak Zofia née Parszewska 269
Powałkiewicz Antoni 270, 384
Powałkiewicz Franciszek 270
Powałkiewicz Katarzyna née Furmanek 270
Poznański Chaja Josek 344
Poznański Stanisław 11
Pracka Otylia 265
Prasoł Jan 270

Prasoł Józefa née Nykiel 270, 271
Prasoł Władysław 270, 271, 384
Prasoł Zofia née Zalop 270
Praszek (farmer) 135
Prawer Johann 233
Preiss Zofia 311
Prekerowa Teresa 34, 45, 47, 53, 58–60, 62–64, 68, 73, 77, 93, 129, 132, 141, 156, 164, 166, 170, 185, 187, 202, 205, 214, 220, 224, 240, 263, 275, 294, 318, 341, 342
Prentki Walenty 299
Prezkow Franciszka née Pajok (Pająk) 244
Prezkow Wojciech 244
Prosko Anastazja née Maczug 243
Prosko Kiszka 243
Pruchniewicz Helena 271
Pruchniewicz Jadwiga 271
Pruchniewicz Józef 271, 384
Pruchniewicz Maria 271
Prucnel Stanisław 316
Prygnar Grzegorz 321
Prygnar Maria née Murianka 321
Przegiętka Marcin 340
Prześlak Helena née Topor-Kamińska 272, 384
Prześlak Jan 272, 384
Prześlak Julian 272
Prześlak Wiktoria née Hemel 272
Przetacki (Jew harboured by Jan Molenda) 240
Przewoźnik Wojciech 172
Przybyłowska Adela 171
Przybyłowski Antoni 171
Przybyszewski Bolesław 69
Przychodzki Michał 260
Psioda Agata née Świąder 273
Psioda Jan 273, 274, 384
Psioda Wiktoria née Ryba 273, 274, 385
Psioda Wojciech 273
Ptak Moszko 279
Ptasiewicz Zbigniew 13
Ptasińska Małgorzata 71
Ptaszewski (‘navy blue’ policeman) 261
Puławski Adam 58, 60, 61, 65, 71
Purley Alfred 217
Purski Kazimierz see Halben
Puzainska Anna see Płużańska Anna
Pyżewska Anna 87, 116, 155, 162, 172, 184, 201, 320

Rachelson Szmul 155
Rachwał Stanisław 217
Raczyński Edward 60
Radulska Marianna née Gregier 274
Radulski Marian 274
Radulski Zygmunt 274, 275, 385
Radziejowska Lucyna Władysława 275, 385
Radziejowska (daughter of Lucyna) 275
Radzik Maria 275, 276
Radzik Stanisław 275, 276, 385
Rajner Adam 283
Rajner Henryk 283
Rajner Jadwiga 283
Rajs Rozalia née Safro 130
Rajter Srul 221
Rajts, the 83
Rajzman Abram 338
Rajzman Icek 338
Rak Helena 276, 385
Rak Stefan 276, 385
Rapaport Bella 235
Rapaport Gina (Genowefa Skalska) 160
Rappaport Fryda 312
Rappaport Mendel 312
Raszeja Franciszek 277, 385
Rath Herseh 109
Rączy Elżbieta 41, 46, 47, 48, 68, 71, 72, 91, 94, 101, 106, 122–124, 134, 137, 139, 142, 145, 148, 149, 152, 153, 161, 166, 182, 191, 200, 202, 208, 213, 216, 227, 235, 239, 243, 245, 247, 251, 255, 258, 261, 264, 269, 271, 272, 274, 276, 279, 281, 285, 288, 292, 296, 304, 309, 315, 322, 324
Reich (butcher from Oleszyce) 243
Reichow (Jewish woman harboured by Józef Ryba) 284
Reisman 135
Reiss Awram 128

Rek Tadeusz 63
Religa Jan 93, 193, 199, 200, 337
Rembas Szczepan 277, 385
Rembek Stanisław 113
Repeta Wladimir 267
Reymont Mieczysław see Forscher Mieczysław
Rębiś Anna née Łukasik 278, 279, 385
Rębiś Jan 278, 386
Rębiś Józef (from Połomeja) 278, 385
Rębiś Józef (from Zwola) 303
Rębiś Karol 278, 279, 386
Rębiś Wiktoria 278, 279, 386
Rębiś Władysław 278, 386
Rębiś Zofia 278, 279, 386
Rhodes Richard 28
Riegelhaupt Helena 316
Riegelhaupt-Kempińska Regina 292
Riess Volker 13
Ringelblum Emanuel 43, 46, 50, 55, 65, 66, 68, 231
Ringler (Halina Lutecka) 269
Ringlers, the 269
Robak Bronisława 166
Robinek (Jew) 283
Rodak Paweł 37
Rogalewska Ewa 71, 87, 155, 162, 184, 201
Rogińska Barbara see Suchodolska Barbara
Rogińska Janina 279, 280, 386
Rogowska Maria see Rotholc Maria
Rogowski Ryszard see Rotholc Ryszard
Rogozińska Helena 282
Rogozińska Maria 281, 282
Rogozińska Maria née Leśniak 281, 282, 386
Rogozińska Władysława 180
Rogoziński Jan 180, 181
Rogoziński Piotr 281, 282, 386
Roguska Helena 282, 283, 386
Roguska Zofia 282
Roguska-Gajewska Bożena 129, 164
Roguski Marian 282, 283
Roguski Stanisław 282
Roguski Tomasz 73
Rojza (Jewish woman harboured by Rozalia Socha) 291
Rokicki Konstanty 61
Romaniuk Zbigniew 127, 155, 156, 169, 170
Romańska Fryderyka 138
Romer Tadeusz 61
Ron Shmuel (Edek Rozencwajg) 183, 188, 189
Ronikier Adam 12
Roosevelt Franklin Delano 26, 60
Rosenbaum Maksymilian 240, 241
Rosenberg (Jew harboured by Janina Rogińska) 279
Rosenberg Alan 15
Rosenblatt (chairman of the Judenrat in Drohobycz) 333
Rosenblatt (Zofia Różańska, Zofia Sankowska) 333
Rosenthal (from Łódź) 253
Rosenthal Anna 232
Rosenthal Ewa 232
Rosenthal Jakub 232
Rosenthal Wiera 232
Roskielenke Szlojme 92
Roskielenke Szymel 92
Rosłaniec Stanisław 280, 385
Roszak Maria (sister Cecylia) 110
Rotem Symcha 267
Rotholc (Rogowska) Maria 230
Rotholc (Rogowski) Ryszard 230
Rotholc Szapsa (Stanisław Domański) 230
Rotsteins, the 282
Rowecki Stefan (‘Grot’) 31, 58, 60, 62
Rozenberg Maria 291
Rozencwajg Edek see Ron Szmuel
Rozmaryn Marian 333, 334
Rozmaryn Regina 333, 334
Rozmus Paweł 11
Róg Wojciech 317
Rówińska Rozalia née Brońska 280
Rówiński Franciszek 280, 281, 309, 386
Rówiński Jan 280
Różanowicz aka Razanowicz Beniamin 201
Różanowicz aka Razanowicz Lejzor 201
Różańska Franciszka née Fili 114
Różańska Maria 114, 115, 353

Różańska Zofia see Rosenblatt
Różański Ignacy 114
Rubin Dora 155
Rubin Herszko 155
Rubin Izaak 212
Rubin Jankiel 212
Rubin (Jew harboured by the Kurpiels) 212
Rubinfeld 212
Rubinowicz Sala 114
Rubinsztejn Mosze 154
Rubiś Daniel 168
Rudnicki Szymon 37
Rudolf (Jewish woman) 168
Ruhrberg Marceli 307, 333
Ruhrberg Renata 333
Rumkowski Chaim 54
Rümler (Jew hiden by Jakub Tokarz) 315
Rusin (Jew) 207
Rusinek Estera 226
Rusineks, the 226
Rusińska Kazimiera 283
Rusiński Antoni 283
Rusiński Zbigniew 283, 284, 386
Ruskielenke Szymel 93
Rutkowska Zofia née Lewandowska 344, 399
Rutkowski Adam 16, 68, 149
Rutkowski Władysław 241, 378
Rutowska Maria 14
Ryba Aniela 273
Ryba Józef 273, 284, 387
Ryba Kajetan 284
Ryba Katarzyna née Świątek 284
Rybka Danuta née Kędzierawska
Rybka Jan 285
Rybka Katarzyna 285
Rybka Wacław 285, 387
Rycerz Anna née Kluzińska 185, 186, 365
Rydel Jan 285
Rydel Tadeusz Piotr 285, 286, 387
Rydzewska Anna 322
Rydzewski Antoni 286, 387
Rydzewski Józef 286
Rydzyński Ignacy 287, 387
Rymkiewicz Jarosław Marek 43
Ryniewicz Stefan 61
Rytel-Andrianik Paweł 110
Ryżewski Grzegorz 269
Rzepiela Andrzej 134

Safro Rozalia 129, 130
Sakowska Ruta 277
Saks Renata 267
Sałkowski Jan 58
Samojedna Maria 287, 288, 387
Samojedny Jan 287, 288, 387
Samsonowska Krystyna 97, 118, 282, 293
Sandra Piotr 281
Sankowska Zofia see Rosenblatt
Sasula Bronisław 158, 159
Sawa Aleksandra née Fołta 141, 142
Sawczak (camp guard officer) 229
Schaefer Johann 18, 27
Scheiman Eugeniusz Henryk 235
Scheindlinger Samuel 135
Schenckendorff Max von 31
Schenk Dieter 13
Schilling Alfred 217
Schleim Salomon 284
Schmaus (Jewish woman harboured by Wiktor Hubicki) 165
Schmidt Henryk 271
Schmidt Salomon 245
Schmidt Sara 245
Schönfeld Małka 215, 216
Schönwetter (Szynfert) Marian 273
Schönwetter (Szynfert) Salomea 273
Schönwetter (Szynfert) Zofia 273
Schönwetters, the 284
Schwamberger Josef 199
Schwaneberg Sonja 11
Schwarz Rudolf 328
Schwimmer Abraham (Jan Domara) 133
Schwimmer Ewa 133
Schwimmer Helena 133
Schwimmer Maria 133
Schwimmer Zofia 133
Seebauer Georg 161
Segielin Leon 152
Segielin Roman 152, 359
Segielin Stanisława 152

Seifert Fanny 173
Seifert Felicja 334
Seifert Lusiek (Leo) 173
Seifert Mendel 173
Seifert Róża 173
Sellin Jarosław 57
Selzer David 328
Selzer Marie 328
Senderski Antoni 266
Sergot Antoni 288, 387
Sergot Kazimiera 288
Serwański Edward 195
Sesmov, Belarusian 164
Severin Władysława see Seweryn Władysława
Seweryn (Severin) Władysława 257, 382
Seweryn Józef 112, 291
Seweryn Tadeusz 84, 185, 204
Sheinman Shoshana see Bloum Reizel
Siegel Alicja 312
Siemion Leszek 224, 340
Siepracka Dorota 46, 168, 195
Siepracki Adam 214
Siestrzewitowska Janina see Borkowska Anna
Sikora Mirosław 149, 175, 335
Sikora S. 224
Sikorska Felicja née Tur Felicja 319, 393
Silber Leopold 267
Silber Salomea 267
Silberberg Malusza 119
Silberberg Mojżesz 119
Silberberg Rosa 119
Silberberg Srulek 119
Silberschein Abraham 61
Silberstajn Jakub 321
Singers, the 295, 296
Sipowicz Jan 95
Sitar Jan 134
Sitarek Adam 19, 21, 22, 24, 27, 34, 51, 53, 71, 72
Siwiński Jan 91, 92, 348
Skalska Genowefa see Rapaport Gina
Skibińska Alina 49, 52, 72, 73
Skłodowska Aleksandra 288, 289, 387
Skłodowska Amelia 288, 289, 388
Skłodowska Apolonia 288, 388
Skłodowska Cecylia 288, 388
Skłodowska Irena 289, 388
Skłodowska Natalia 289, 388
Skłodowski Daniel E. 289
Skłodowski Hieronim 289, 388
Skłodowski Leonard 289, 388
Skłodowski Włodzimierz 289, 388
Skoczylas Bronisława 193
Skoczylas Jan 193
Skoczylas Józef 192, 193
Skoczylas Leokadia 191, 192, 367
Skoczylas Piotr 191–193, 367
Skomorowska Katarzyna née Woronczyj 241
Skomorowski Maksymilian 241
Skotnicka Anna 293
Skotnicka B. 293
Skrzetuska Maria 163
Skuch Joanna née Dunal 96
Skuch Łukasz 96
Skwarlińska Leokadia née Nowak 146, 147
Skwira Franciszek 290
Skwira Marianna 289, 290, 388
Skwira Wanda 290
Sluzingers, the 338
Słapa Aleksander 290, 388
Sławik Henryk 62
Smólski Władysław 97
Smugarzewska Zofia 291, 388
Smulikowski Adam 60
Snyder Timothy 335, 336
Sobecka Józefa 223
Sobecki Szczepan 223
Sobkiewicz Antonina née Radecka 306
Sobkiewicz Michał 306
Socha Gertruda née Nazimek 291
Socha Maciej 291
Socha Rozalia 291, 292, 388
Sokołowska Anna née Zaremba 292, 293, 389
Sokołowski L. 308
Sokół Łukasz 293
Sokół Mariana née Kajda 293
Sokół Władysław 293, 294, 389
Sołtys Bronisława 186, 187, 365
Sołtys Janina 186, 187, 365

Sommerfelds (Lipińskis), the (couple harboured by Bruno and Jadwiga Szupin) 309
Sorokin 41
Sot Anna 294
Sot Edward 294
Sot Józefa 294, 389
Sot Krystyna 294
Sot Michał 294
Sot Stefan 294
Sowińska Marianna née Skibalska 303
Sowiński Stefan 303
Sperkiewicz Waleria see Szperkiewicz Waleria
Spiegl (Jew harboured by the Kurpiels) 212
Spoerer Mark 10
Sroczyńska Helena née Reymont 142
Sroczyński Stanisław 142
Sroka Icek 309
Stalin Joseph 26
Stanisław and Katarzyna (parents of Feliksa Brzozowska) 113
Stanisławski (Jew from Daleszyce) 207
Stanisławski Czesław 295
Stanisławski Zbigniew 295, 389
Stankowski Albert 33, 34
Starachowicz Zygmunt 11
Stasiowska Maria née Szafraniec 145
Stasiowski Jan 145
Stauffer Paul 61
Stawarska Filomena née Zygmunt 295
Stawarska Krystyna Wanda see Grzęda Krystyna Wanda
Stawarska Wiktoria Franciszka née Ordon 295, 296, 390
Stawarski Jerzy 295, 296
Stawarski Mateusz Bronisław 295, 296, 390
Stawarski Michał 295
Stawarski Stanisław Bohdan 295, 296
Stawicka Lidia née Fortuńska 143, 357
Steczko Maria 45
Stefanek Barbara 200, 368
Stefańska-Müller Krystyna 61
Steger (Jew) 312
Steinbacher Sybille 19, 25
Steinlauf Bajla-Sura 176
Steinlauf Kalman 176
Steinlauf Małka 176
Steinlauf Michael C. 68
Steinlauf Michał 176
Stern Sara 135
Sternberg Ala 211
Sternberg Edmund 211
Sternberg Jolanta 211
Sternberg Klaudia née Latow 211
Sternlicht Szmul see Szternlicht Szmul
Sternlichts, the see Szternlichts, the
Stępień Andrzej 296, 297
Stępień Cecylia 297
Stępień Gertruda 296, 297
Stępień Jadwiga see Noyman Jadwiga
Stępień Władysław 296, 297, 389
Stiller Chana 182
Stochmal Marian 338
Stokowska Janina née Luty 299, 300, 390
Stokowski Jan see Haubenstock Jakub
Stola Dariusz 64, 70
Stolarz Antoni 300, 390
Stolarz Jan 300, 301, 390
Stopniak Franciszek 39, 69, 71
Stradomska Zofia 297, 298, 389
Stradomski Feliks 297, 298, 389
Stradomskis, the (children of Zofia and Feliks) 297, 298
Stradowska Kazimiera 298
Stradowska Maria née Piotrowska 298, 299, 389
Stradowska Matylda 298
Stradowski Adam 298
Stradowski Wacław 298, 299, 389
Strasburger Anna 249
Strauch (Jew) 168
Strauchhold Norbert Czesław 196, 368
Strick Mojżesz 234
Stroop Jürgen 62, 71
Stroszczyński Leon 299, 390
Strutyńska Kazimiera 302
Strutyńska Maria née Gajewska 301, 302, 390
Strutyńska Teresa 302

Strutyńska-Christow Teresa Jadwiga 302
Strutyńska-Sidorow Kazimiera 301, 390
Strutyński Antoni 301
Strutyński Klaudiusz 301
Strutyński Lech 302
Strutyński Stanisław 302
Strzelecka Irena 83, 99, 100, 107, 111, 121, 131, 138, 147, 190, 196, 232, 236, 237, 253, 266, 290, 310, 325, 327, 345
Strzembosz Tomasz 62
Suchany (Jew harboured by the Sots) 294
Suchecka Katarzyna 302
Suchecka (wife of Józef) 303
Suchecki Józef 302, 303, 390
Suchecki Michał 302
Suchodolska Barbara née Rogińska Barbara 279, 280
Sudoł Tomasz 52
Sugihara Chiune 61
Suwada Tadeusz 174
Suwada (aunt of Tadeusz) 174
Swałtek-Niewińska Dagmara 42, 73
Sygizman Antonina née Sowińska 303, 390
Szancer Kasia 188
Szarek Jarosław 324
Szarota Tomasz 11, 31, 42, 48, 70
Szatyn Bronisław 200
Szczepańska Florentyna 304, 390
Szczepańska Julianna née Kisielska 304
Szczepańska Zofia 133
Szczepański Ignacy 190
Szczepański Janusz 89
Szczepański Piotr 304
Szczur Urszula née Fołta 142
Szczurek Florian 304, 391
Szczurek Franciszek 182
Szczurek Karolina née Madura 304, 391
Szczygieł Bronisława née Sakowicz 305
Szczygieł Zygmunt 305, 391
Szczypiorkowska Jadwiga 180
Szczyrba Agata 305
Szczyrba Mikołaj 305, 391
Szechner Pola née Wahl 135
Szechter Fela 45
Szeleś Genowefa née Kalina 177
Szeleś Józef 177
Szeleś Ryszard 177, 179
Szeleś Zofia see Czerwiec Zofia
Szerszeń Marian 127
Szeszko Antoni 116
Szeszko Emilia 116
Szifras, the 159
Szkop Bolesław 88
Szkop Genowefa 88, 347
Szkop Halina 88
Szkop Jadwiga 88, 89
Szkop Kazimierz 88, 89, 347
Szkop Wacława 88
Szkop Zofia née Antczak 88, 89, 347
Szlama Bajla 144
Szlama Estera 144
Szlama Gołda 144
Szlama Mordka 144
Szlama (Jewish woman harboured by Jan Molenda) 240
Szmaciarska Anna née Janikowska 306
Szmaciarska Józefa née Sobkiewicz 306, 391
Szmaciarski Jakub 306, 391
Szmaciarski Piotr 306
Szmajda Anna 129
Szmulek (shoemaker from Paulinów) 92
Szmulko (blacksmith from Trzcianka) 116
Sznajder (foreman) 167
Sznajders, the (couple) 311
Szolom Municz 238
Szostakiewicz Jadwiga née Nachmann 306, 307, 391
Szostakiewicz Janina 306, 307
Szostakiewicz Kazimierz 306, 307
Szpaltensztajn (‘navy blue’ policeman) 261
Szperkiewicz (Sperkiewicz) Waleria née Blaskiewicz (Błaśkiewicz) Waleria 196, 368
Szpets, the 309
Szpingarn Zenon 23
Szpytma Mateusz 47, 72, 324
Szramek Michał 307, 391
Sztark Adam 248, 308, 391
Sztark Teresa née Gałęcka 308
Sztark Władysław 308

Sztatter (Statter) (mother) 259
Sztatter (Statter) (son) 259
Szternlicht (Sternlicht) Szmul 140, 141
Szternlichts (Sternlichts), the 140, 141
Sztolc aka Stolz Julia née Omennter 153
Sztolc aka Stolz Karol 153
Sztukowski (commandant of the 'navy blue' police station) 276
Szubówna Irena 69
Szulberg Albert 277
Szulberg (sister of Albert) 277
Szulikowska Maria Elżbieta 324
Szupin Bruno 309, 392
Szupin Jadwiga 309
Szurgacz Herbert 11
Szwaja Sebastian 310
Szwaja Stanisław 310, 391
Szwarc Andrzej 36
Szwarcman Else 114
Szyja Szwara 304
Szyja Uryś 304
Szymanowski Antoni 59
Szymańska Barbara see Makuch Barbara
Szymańska Halina 310
Szymańska Hanna 310
Szymańska Janina née Jacuńska 310, 311, 391
Szymańska Klara see Mesz Klara
Szymańska-Smolkin Sylwia 52
Szymański Franciszek 310
Szynfert Marian see Schönwetter Marian
Szynfert Salomea see Schönwetter Salomea
Szynfert Zofia see Schönwetter Zofia

Ścierka Stefan 134, 356
Śledź Jadwiga née Kluzińska 186, 365
Śliwczyński Jerzy Piotr 73, 77, 93, 129, 132, 141, 156, 164, 166, 170, 185, 187, 202, 205, 214, 220, 224, 240, 263, 275, 294, 318, 341, 342
Śliżewska Helena 311
Śliżewski Franciszek 311
Śliżewski Stanisław 311, 312, 390
Ślusarska Stanisława 316
Śnieżek Danuta née Kamińska 312, 392
Śnieżek Jan 312
Śnieżek Janina 312
Śnieżek Karol 312
Śnieżek Mieczysław 312
Śnieżek Natalia 312
Śnieżek Władysława 312
Świątek (gendarme) 220
Świątek Józef 179
Świątek Julian 99, 221, 315, 338
Święcicki Roman 51

Tarapata Władysław 214
Taras Monika 125, 174, 184, 195, 241, 260, 296, 301
Tarasewicz Apolonia (Polina) 313, 392
Tarczyła (Volksdeutsche) 257
Tarłowski Jan 313, 392
Tarnawski (Jew harboured by Stanisław Węglarz) 329
Tarnawskis, the 329
Tasior Anna 152
Tchorzewska (Tchórzewska) Emilia née Posuchowska 314, 392
Tchorzewska (Tchórzewska) Emma 314
Tchorzewska (Tchórzewska) Janina 314
Tekielska Helena (aka Haja Kanner) 185
Tewel Felicja 238
Tewel Maurycy 238
Thau Roman 273
Thaus, the (siblings) 273
Tokarska-Bakir Joanna 71
Tokarz Agnieszka 315
Tokarz Aniela 315
Tokarz Franciszek 315
Tokarz Jakub 314, 315, 392
Tokarz Jan (father of Jakub) 314
Tokarz Jan (son of Jakub) 315
Tokarz Józef 315
Tokarz Katarzyna 315
Tokarz Maria 314
Tokarz Maria née Chrzan 315
'Tomasz' see Makowiecki Jerzy
Tomaszewicz Józef 106
Tomaszewski Jerzy 34, 35, 68
Tomaszewski Tomasz 33

Topolski Jerzy 223
Topor-Kamińska Kamilla née Czechowicz 272
Topor-Kamiński Jan 272
Torańska Teresa 143
Torba (Jew from Daleszyce) 207
Tremblińska 178
Trent Janina 135
Trębacz Michał 34, 53, 71, 97, 98, 112, 167, 168, 218, 343
Trębacz Zofia 183, 264, 287, 332, 336
Trojan Stanisław 315, 316, 392
Trojan Stefan 316
Trojan Stefania 315, 392
'Trojan' see Grobelny Julian
Trunk Izaak 33, 54
Trus Alter 155
Tryczyk Mirosław 31, 70
Trzcińska Gabriela 319
Trzcińska Irena see Frühling Irena
Trzcińska Jadwiga 316, 317, 393
Trzcińska Stanisława 317, 318, 393
Trzcińska Teresa 316
Trzcińska Wiesława 319, 393
Trzciński Jan (father of Jadwiga) 316
Trzciński Jan (son of Stanisława) 317, 318, 393
Trzciński Paweł 319, 393
Trzciński Stefan 317, 318, 393
Trzciński Tadeusz 316
Trześniak Julian 134
Tur Edward 320
Tur Felicja see Sikorska Felicja
Tur Karol 320, 393
Tur Teofila née Grygorczuk 320, 393
Tur Wacław 320, 393
Turowicz Jerzy 69
Tuszewicka Stanisława 126
Tuziak Aniela 198
Tuziak Grzegorz 198
Tych Feliks 33
Tyczyńska Józefa née Pączek 320
Tyczyński Jan Piotr 320
Tyczyński Władysław 320, 321, 393
Tylawska Anastazja née Prygnar 321, 393
Tylawska Lena 321
Tylawska Maria 321
Tylawski Dionizy 321
Tylawski Jan 321
Tylawski Mikołaj 321
Tylawski Stefan 321
Tyryłło Genowefa 322
Tyryłło Grzegorz 322, 393
Tyryłło Jan 322
Tyryłło Janina 322
Tyryłło Stanisława 322
Tyryłło Stefania 322
Tyszkiewicz Adrian 52

Übelhör Friedrich 20, 22
Ufner Józef Daniel 172, 173
Ufniak Stanisław 338
Ulma Antoni 72, 323, 324, 394
Ulma Barbara 72, 323, 324, 394
Ulma Franciszek 72, 323, 324, 394
Ulma Franciszka née Kluz 322
Ulma Józef 72, 322–324, 394
Ulma Marcin 322
Ulma Maria 72, 323, 324, 394
Ulma Stanisława 72, 323, 324, 394
Ulma Wiktoria née Niemczak 72, 323, 324, 394
Ulma Władysław 72, 323, 324, 394
Unbehedenda Gustaw 323
Urbański Krzysztof 18, 100, 107, 108, 115, 209, 210, 250, 303
Urynowicz Marcin 30, 47, 62–64, 71, 104, 106, 231, 254, 336
Uziębło Ludwik 91, 92, 348

Vanagaitė Ruta 53
Vogelgarden Szmul 239
Volkenfeld Kalman 247

Wach (commander of the German police station at Wołkowyja) 139
Wachłaczenko Julianna née Formińska 324
Wachłaczenko Paweł (the elder) 324
Wachłaczenko Paweł (the younger) 324, 325, 394

Wachocka Kätha see Flecker Mathilde
Wachs Gitla 181
Wachs Pinkas 181
Wachsman Sara née Silberberg 119
Wachtel Mojżesz 287, 288
'Wacław' see Woliński Henryk
Wagner Rudolf 263
Wahl (wife of Leon) 135, 136
Wahl Fryderyk 135, 136
Wahl Julian 135, 136
Wahl Leon 135, 136
Wahl Maksymilian 135, 136
Wahl-Szechner Pola 135
Wajcman Antoni 325, 326, 394
Wajcman Cecylia 325, 326
Wajcman Helena 325, 326
Wajcman Jadwiga 325, 326
Wajcman Stefan 325, 326
Wajcman Zofia 325, 326
Wajnbergs, the 293, 294
Wajnryb Daniel 124
Wajnryb Helena 124
Wajnryb Karolina 124
Wajntraub (wife of Józef) 253
Wajntraub Doba 253
Wajntraub Hanka 253
Wajntraub Henryk 253
Wajntraub Ignacy 253
Wajntraub Józef 253
Wajntraub (son of Henryk) 253
Wajsberg Moshe 104
Wajzwelds, the 99
Walczak Ryszard 73, 77, 93, 129, 132, 141, 156, 164, 166, 170, 182, 185, 187, 202, 205, 214, 220, 224, 240, 263, 275, 294, 318, 341, 342
Walerowicz Jan 326
Walerowicz Konstanty 326, 327, 394
Walerowicz Michalina née Dolinkiewicz 326
Wandersman Helena 204
Wandersman Paweł 150, 204
Wandersmans, the 150, 151, 203–205
Wardzyńska Maria 11, 12
Warwejcłowa (Jewish woman) 265
Wasiljewa Zofia née Korwin-Pietrowska
Wasser Aron 328
Wasser Saul 119
Waściński Bolesław 327, 394
Waściński Michał 327
Watrach ('navy blue' policeman) 261
Wawrzyniak Jarosław 223
'Wąsaty' see Jabłoński Antoni
Wątroba Edmund 221
Weinbaum Laurence 62
Weinberg (Jew harboured by Wiktor Hubicki) 165
Weiser Piotr 33, 34
Weisser Wilhelm 263
Weitz Chuna 245
Weitz Gola 245
Weitz Helena 245
Weitz Herman 245
Weitz Mojżesz 245
Weitz Moniek 245
Weitz Rosa 245
Weitz Tobi 245
Weitzman Lenore J. 46, 70
Wencel Franciszek 134, 281, 309
'Wenecki' see Bieńkowski Witold
Wernej Anna née Berezowska 327
Wernej Michał 327
Wernej Nikolaus 327, 395
Wetzel Erhard 13
Węcki Mirosław 13
Wędrychowiczs, the 271
Węglarz Jan 329
Węglarz Józefa née Mach 329
Węglarz Stanisław 329, 395
Węgorz Judel 87
Wężowska Maria née Berger 328, 329, 395
Wężowski Heinrich 328
Wiaderek Jan 330, 395
Wiaderek Maria née Kucharska 330
Wiaderek Piotr 330
Wiatr Ewa 34, 52, 53, 71
Widera Stanisław 256, 381
Widerszal Ludwik ('Krysiński', 'Pisarczyk') 58, 59
Wiecheć Józef 117, 118
Wiecheć Piotr 117, 118, 353

Wiecheć Regina née Bogunia 117, 118, 353
Wieliczko Mieczysław 107
Wierciński Edmund 43
Wierusz Kowalska Maria 265
Wierzba Agnieszka 330
Wierzba Jan Kanty 330, 395
Wierzba Michał 330
Wierzbicka Bronisława née Kochanowicz 212, 213, 371
Wierzbicki Marek 30, 31, 70
Wiktorzak Aleksandra 92, 348
Wilner Arie 109
Wilner Dora 108, 109
Wisocki Eliahu 87
Wiślickis, the 338
Wiślińskis, the 214
Witkoś Jan 331, 395
Witkowska Helena see Landau Helena
Witkowski ('navy blue' policeman) 315
Witosławski Jan 208
Witowicz Igor 72, 142, 152, 182, 228, 296
Witt Kazimierz 93
Wleciał Cecylia 297
Wloczek Agata 109, 162, 211, 236
'Władka' see Peltel-Międzyrzecka Fejgełe
Wnuk Zofia 146
Wojciechowska Wanda 207
Wojciukiewicz (father of Jarosław) 331, 332, 395
Wojciukiewicz Franciszek 332
Wojciukiewicz Jarosław 331, 332, 396
Wojnar Jan 332, 333, 396
Wojnarowicz Elżbieta 333, 334
Wojnarowicz Zygmunt 333, 334, 396
'Wojtek' see Kliś Michał
Wojton Dorota 334, 335, 396
Wolentarska-Ochman Ewa 70
Wolf Muskin 238
Woliński Henryk ('Wacław', 'Zakrzewski') 59, 63
Wolkotrup (Wołkotrup) (daughter) 335, 397
Wolkotrup (Wołkotrup) (daughter-in-law) 335, 397
Wolkotrup (Wołkotrup) (husband) 335, 397
Wolkotrup (Wołkotrup) (son I) 335, 397
Wolkotrup (Wołkotrup) (son II) 335, 397
Wolkotrup (Wołkotrup) Katarzyna 335, 396
Wolska Marianna 302
Wolski Franciszek 302
Wolski Jan 302, 303, 390
Wołopiuk Wacław 119
Wołosewicz Stefania née Barbachowska 336, 397
Wołosewicz Władysław 336, 397
Wołosz Artur 248
Wołowiec Bronisława 337, 398
Wołowiec Gabriel 337
Wołowiec Janina 336, 398
Wołowiec Kazimiera 337
Wołowiec Leokadia 336, 398
Wołowiec Maria 337
Wołowiec Stanisława 336, 337, 397
Wołowska Kazimiera (sister Marta Maria) 247, 248, 308, 380
Wołowska Maria née Buszczyńska 247
Wołowski Józef 247
Woszkowska (Waszkowska) Julia née Straczyńska 232
Woszkowski (Waszkowski) Józef 232
Woś Jan 69
Wójcik Emilia 337
Wójcik Franciszek 337, 338
Wójcik Jan 337, 338
Wójcik Marianna 337
Wójcik Władysław 337, 338, 398
Wójcik Władysława 23
Wójcik Zofia zob. Kmieć-Wójcik Zofia
Wójcikiewicz Franciszek 271
Wójcikiewicz Władysław 271
Wreide (gendarme) 174, 298, 331
Wroński Stanisław 68, 84, 87, 113, 115, 149, 152, 159, 179, 185, 193, 202, 209, 227, 228, 250, 261, 274, 277, 282, 293, 296, 298, 304, 331, 337
Wroński Tadeusz 52, 185, 205, 263
Wróbel Albin 338
Wróbel Antonina see Miklińska Antonina
Wróbel Edward 338
Wróbel Eugeniusz 339
Wróbel Franciszek 338, 339, 398

Wróbel Jan 339, 340
Wróbel Janina 338
Wróbel Ludwika 338
Wróbel Marianna 339, 340, 398
Wróbel Stanisława 338
Wróbel Wojciech 338
Wróblewski Mścisław 52
Września Franciszek 163
Września Józefa née Stachurska 163
Wulweg Moniek 284
Wyderska Agnieszka née Hampel 108
Wyderski Jan (the elder) 108
Wyderski Jan (the younger) 108, 352
Wydmańska Marianna primo voto Cieślińska née Małpa 340
Wydmański Franciszek 340
Wydmański Jan Stanisław 340
Wydmański Józef 340, 341, 398
Wylegała Anna 72
Wymisners, the 275, 276
Wypych 132
Wysmulska Zofia née Piasecka 341, 342, 398
Wysmulski Józef 341, 342
Wywłóczyński Stanisław 217

Zabłocka Karolina 342, 343
Zabłocki Franciszek 342, 343, 398
Zabłocki Michał 342, 343, 398
Zabłocki Piotr 342
Zabłocki Stanisław 343
Zaborowska Józefa 132
Zaborowski Jan 11
Zaborski Franciszek 337
Zagalska Amalia 343, 398
Zagalska Janina 343, 399
Zagrajek Angela 249
Zaimer Harry 301
Zajączkowski Wacław 68, 73, 74, 90, 113, 159, 166, 179, 182, 185, 193, 195, 209, 224, 249, 260, 274, 282, 290, 296, 303, 304, 309, 316, 322, 337
Zajdler-Żarski Władysław 184, 316
Zakalik Estera 218
Zakrzewski Tadeusz 343, 344, 399
‘Zakrzewski’ see Woliński Henryk
Zalewska Apolonia 344
Zalewski Adam 344
Zalewski Bronisław 166
Zalewski Feliks 320
Zalewski Józef 344, 399
Zalewski Roman 166
Zapalec Anna 73
Zapaśnik Józefa 222, 373
Zaprutko-Janicka Aleksandra 42
Zaremba Hipolit 292
Zaremba Marcin 26, 36–38, 41, 43, 48, 49, 54, 56, 71
Zaremba Wilhelmina 292
Zavadzka Alina 110, 238, 313, 322
Zawada Edward 87, 95
Zawisza Paweł 89, 157, 180, 181, 226, 249, 262, 307, 309, 312, 318, 334, 343
Zawodnik Grzegorz 285
Zawodnik Jan Stanisław 285, 286, 387
Zawodnik Marianna née Lenarczyk 285
Zawoźnik Rachela 267
Zaziczka Józef Chiel 95
Zbudowski Georg 164, 165, 361
Zdrojewicz Hanka 118, 119
Zdrojewicz Izaak 118, 119
Zdrojewicz Pejsach 118, 119
Zeller Gitla 137
Zeller Gnendla 137
Zeller Lejb 137
Zeller Metla 137
Zeller Srul 137
Zelman Fryda 208
Zieliński Alois 208
Zieliński Konrad 36
Zieliński Zygmunt 69
Zięba Andrzej A. 53
Zilberdrut Wanda 265
Zimijewska Lola 246
Zimmerer Katarzyna 23, 185
Zimmerman Joshua D. 33, 71
Ziółkowska Anna 18, 19, 223, 260, 295, 299
Złoty, Jew 344
Zucker 273
Zuroff Efraim 53
Zussman Maniek 301

Zussman Sabina 301
Zussman Seweryn 301
Zwarycz Anna 344, 345, 399
Zwarycz Władysław 344
Zwolakowa Maria 68, 84, 87, 113, 115, 149, 152, 159, 179, 185, 193, 202, 209, 227, 228, 250, 261, 274, 277, 282, 293, 296, 298, 304, 331, 337
Zychowicz Józef 244, 245, 379
Zychowicz Julia née Kawalec 244
Zychowicz Kasper 244
Zylbersztejn Mashel 87
Zylbertejn, Jew 344

Żabner Adolf 311, 312
Żabner Roman 311, 312
Żak Adam 136
Żak Jan 136, 137, 356
Żak Rozalia née Ozga 136
Żak Wojciech 136, 137, 356
Żarnowska Anna 36
Żaryn Jan 56, 71
Żbikowski Andrzej 22, 30–32, 38, 43, 58, 60, 62, 65, 70–72, 145, 149, 197, 285
Żerkowska Julianna 345
Żerkowski Wacław 345, 399
Żukowski Tomasz 70
Żuławnik Małgorzata 72
Żyndul Jolanta 37

# INDEX OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES


Abramów 128
Albigowa 122, 291, 354
Aleksandrówka 114
America see United States of America
Andrzejewo 289
Annopol 218
Annów 98
Argentina 61, 218, 283
Ashmyany 107
Augustów County 32
Auschwitz I KL 14, 28, 29, 83, 85, 98, 100, 107, 111, 114, 117, 120, 131, 136, 137, 146, 167, 173, 181, 188–190, 195, 207, 211, 223, 232, 236–238, 251, 253, 259, 266, 268, 272, 275, 290, 298, 302, 306, 310, 316, 317, 325–327, 333, 334, 337, 345
Auschwitz II KL (Birkenau) 29
Auschwitz III KL (Monowitz) 325
Austria 35, 182
  Hartheim Castle (resting camp) 133

Babi Yar (ravine) 28, 53
Babica 108
Baltic states 52
Baranowicze 335, 396
Baranowicze Regierungsbezirk 335, 396
Bartniki 171, 363
Bażanówka 121
Belarus 53
Belarus Generalbezirk 247, 248, 308, 335, 380, 391, 396
Belgium 230
Bełz 163
Bełżec (SS-Sonderkommando Belzec aka Dienststelle Belzec der Waffen SS) 32, 33, 43, 135, 312
Bendsburg see Będzin
Bereźno (ghetto) 210
Bergen-Belsen KL 98, 159, 317
Berlin 17, 28, 114, 119, 194
Bern 61
Będzin (Bendsburg) 228, 270, 296
  ghetto 29, 188
Będzin County 107
Biadoliny Radłowskie 300, 301, 390
Biała 250
Białobrzegi 219, 229, 233, 376
Białystok 28, 110, 125, 126, 132, 184, 222, 235, 305, 336, 352, 354, 355, 391
  ghetto 39, 54, 119; Sosnowa St. 126
Białystok Bezirk 27, 32, 86, 87, 115, 116, 118, 126, 130, 154, 162, 168, 184, 193, 196, 201, 222, 286, 305, 319, 320, 347, 354, 355, 359, 361, 362, 365, 367–369, 373, 387, 391, 393
Białystok County 32
Białystok Landkreis 115, 116, 118, 354
Bidaczów Nowy 339, 340, 398
Biecz 100, 123, 271, 384
Biedaczów 314, 315, 392
Bieliny 144, 228
Bielsk Landkreis 126, 130, 154, 168, 319, 320, 355, 359, 362, 393
Bielsk Podlaski 130, 155, 169
Bielsko 188

Bielsko-Biała 221
Bierżyszki see Predteczenka
Bieżanów, Julag (Judenlager) III camp 124
Biłgoraj 207, 319, 339, 393
  3 Maja St. 319
Biłgoraj Kreishaupt. 206, 319, 339, 370, 393, 398
Bircza 152, 359
Birkenau see Auschwitz KL II
Biskupice 96, 226, 351, 374
  Dzwonowice (forester's lodge) 226
Blachstädt County 28
Blechhammer KL (Sławęcice) 180, 228, 270, 314
Błażowa 291
Błota 161
Bobowa 264, 301, 383
Bochnia 256
Bodzentyn 109
Bogucice 83, 346
Boguszyn 88, 346
Bohiń 247
Borek (wood) 129
Borszczów (ghetto) 305
Borysław 254
Brańsk 126, 154, 155, 168, 169, 362
  ghetto 154, 169
Bremen 176
Brest Litovsk 28, 31
Britain see Great Britain
Brody 306, 344, 345, 399
Brutus 345
Brzeg 176
Brzeście 338
Brzeżany 283, 386
Brzeżany Kreishaupt. 283, 386
Brzostek 273, 284
  ghetto 172
Brzozów 148, 358
  ghetto 148
Brzóza Królewska 181, 364
Brzóza Stadnicka 151
Brzózy 264
Buchenwald KL 14, 114, 131, 167, 173, 190, 241, 270, 327
Budków 175
Budy Stawiskie 286, 387
Budziska 178
Budziwój 108
Bug (river) 15
Bukowa 145
Bukowa Mała 285
Bukowina 206, 370
Busko Kreishaupt. 83, 99, 104, 174, 208, 209, 214, 220, 296–298, 315, 330, 331, 337, 338, 346, 350, 351, 363, 370, 372, 373, 389, 392, 395, 398
Busko-Zdrój 83, 99, 316, 330, 331, 338
Bydgoszcz 89, 120
Bystrzejowice Drugie 239, 377
Bystrzejowice Pierwsze 239
Bytom County 24

Canada 230, 311
Celestynów (estate) 163, 164, 361
Cezaryn (hamlet) 224, 374
Chechły 302
Chełm 134, 285, 387
Chełm Kreishaupt. 165, 285, 362, 387
Chełm Lubelski 254
Chełmno nad Nerem 277, 367; see also Kulmhof KL
Chłopice 142
Chmielnik 99, 174, 207, 214, 221, 297, 298, 338, 363, 389
  Andrzejówka 315, 392; ghetto 338; Szydłowska St. 298
Chmielów 265
Chodaków 277, 385
Chodorów 263
Chojnowo 115, 116, 354
Cholewy 86, 241, 346, 378
Chotel (Czerwony) 208, 209, 331, 370, 395
Chroberz 246
Chrzanów Landkreis 272, 384
Ciechanowiec 235
Ciechanów 89, 102
Ciechanów Regierungsbezirk 13, 21, 88, 95, 102, 241, 251, 317, 318, 346, 347, 349, 350, 377, 378, 380, 393

Ciecierze 297, 389
Ciepielów 192, 337
Ciepielów Stary 79, 191, 192, 366
Cracow 10, 11, 23, 26, 27, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 55, 64, 67, 84, 94, 111, 117, 120, 124, 134, 135, 139, 158, 165, 182, 184, 190, 197, 198, 208, 233, 234, 240, 259, 262, 263, 267, 268, 272, 273, 278, 290, 299–301, 310–312, 314, 316, 317, 329, 334, 345, 354–357, 359, 360, 365, 366, 368, 382, 383, 388, 390–393
Asnyka St. 124; Czarnieckiego St. 312; Dietla St. 23; ghetto 27, 38, 39, 84, 124, 135, 136, 300, 311, 316, 317; Helclow St. prison 45; 'Kabel' factory camp 135; Kazimierz 120; Krasińskiego Ave. 316, 317; Krzesławickie Wzgórza 263; 'Lux' shop 39; Łobzowska St. 124, 185; Main Market Sq. 23; Main Post Office 23; Montelupich St. prison 98, 117, 120, 123, 124, 147, 149, 159, 170, 185, 190, 197, 251, 263, 290, 310, 312, 334; Nowa Huta 263; Old Town 23; Planty Park 23; Podgórze (ghetto) 312; Podwale 23; Pomorska St. 124; 'Royal' Hotel 23; Siemiradzkiego St. 263; Sukiennice 23, 26; św. Jana St. 84; Zielona St. 311
Cracow (Krakau) District, GG 84, 90, 96, 98, 100, 106, 108, 111, 115–117, 120–124, 131, 133, 134, 136, 139–141, 145, 147–152, 158, 159, 161, 166, 172, 174, 181, 184, 186, 190, 197, 199, 202, 203, 208, 215, 226, 227, 245, 247, 250, 257, 259, 261, 262, 264, 270, 271, 273, 275, 278, 280, 281, 284, 287, 291–293, 295, 296, 299, 300, 309–312, 314, 316, 321–323, 329, 333, 334, 340, 346, 347, 349–366, 368–370, 372, 374, 379, 380, 382–396, 398
Cracow Kreishaupt. 84
Cracow Kreishaupt. (rural) 346
Cracow, province (pre-war) 10
Cudnów 294, 389
Czechów 338, 339, 398
Czermna 147, 358
Czersk 156
Czerwińsk (ghetto) 88
Czestuniewo 280
Częstochowa 50, 99, 100, 102, 105, 107, 108, 112, 114, 122, 143, 153, 160, 163, 170, 174, 176, 209, 221, 224, 225, 242, 250, 256, 264, 265, 276, 303, 306, 330, 345, 350, 351, 354, 359–361, 363, 374, 378, 383, 385, 391, 395, 399
ghetto 242, 378
Czortków Kreishaupt. 259, 382
Czułno 168
Czyżew Sutki 86, 87, 346
Czyżewo (ghetto) 87

Ćmielów 326

Dachau KL 14, 149, 173, 232, 310, 322
Daleszyce 144, 180, 197, 207, 221, 228, 270, 313, 357, 364, 368, 370, 373, 374, 384, 392
Danzig see Gdańsk
Danzig-West Prussia Reichsgau (Reichsgau Danzig-Westpreußen) 10, 13, 16, 42
Danzig-Westpreußen Reichsgau see Danzig-West Prussia Reichsgau
Dańdówka 107
Darachów 272
Dąbrowa 132, 133, 356
Dąbrowa Basin 42, 183, 188
Dąbrowa Tarnowska 159, 360
Dąbrowica 240
Dąbrówka Mała 188
Delatyn 244, 378
Dębica 161, 279, 284, 327
Dębica Kreishaupt. 106, 161, 273, 278, 284, 310, 351, 361, 384–387, 391
Dęblin 224
Dieburg (Lager I) see Rodgau-Dieburg (Lager I Gefangenenlager)
Dienststelle Belzec der Waffen SS see Bełżec
Długowola 269
Dłutów 241, 377
Dobczyce 185
Dobra 266, 383

Dobrków 273
Dobromil 152, 153
Dobrów 157
Dobrut 320
Dolina 244, 307, 342, 398
  ghetto 342
Drohobycz 234, 256, 301, 302, 307, 332, 333, 363, 390, 391, 396
  ghetto 257, 307, 333; Kawcza St. 333; Ogrodowa St. 307
Drohobycz Kreishaupt. 173, 254, 301, 307, 332, 390, 391, 396
Duląbki 123
Działoszyce (ghetto) 158

East Prussia Province (Provinz Ostpreußen) 10, 13, 16, 88, 95, 102, 241, 251, 317, 318, 346, 347, 349, 350, 377, 378, 380, 393
East Reichskommissariat 247, 248, 308, 313, 335, 380, 391, 392, 396
Essen 230

Faliszówka 202, 369
Flossenbürg KL 108, 185, 190, 211, 270, 325, 330
Fordon (women's prison) 89, 221
Frankfurt am Main 175

Gaje Buczackie 259, 382
Galicia (Galizien) District, GG 48, 93, 94, 101, 125, 129, 161, 164, 165, 170, 173, 198, 232, 234, 235, 240, 242–244, 254, 256, 257, 259, 267–269, 283, 301, 305–307, 314, 327, 328, 332, 342, 344, 345, 348–350, 355, 361–363, 368, 375–379, 381–384, 386, 390–392, 395, 396, 398, 399
Garbów 341, 342
Gartatowice 220, 221, 373
Garwolin Kreishaupt. 225, 374
Gdańsk (Danzig) 16
Gdynia 246
General Government (GG) 9–18, 20–28, 32, 38, 39, 41, 42, 46–48, 50–53, 56, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 72, 78, 101, 164, 234
Germany 9, 10, 35, 46, 83, 88, 133, 135, 173, 187, 236, 249, 261, 284, 331, 339, 342; see also Third (Germany) Reich
Germany (West) 124
GG see General Government
Gidle 330
Giedlarowa 314, 315
Gliwice 245
Gliwice County 24
Głębokie 100, 350
Głogów (Małopolski) 119, 256, 257, 287, 382, 387
  ghetto 137; Polna St. 287
Gniewoszów 302
  ghetto 302
Gołcza 340
Gołuchów 214, 215, 372
Gorlice 101, 123, 134, 254, 276, 281, 309, 322
Görlitz 164, 165, 170, 198, 207, 234, 307
Gorzejowa 284
Gostków 102
Góra Pietralewicka 248, 308
Górki 214
Górki Ciepielowskie 192, 290
Gózd 177, 364
Grabina 120
Grabowiec 305, 391
Grabów nad Wisłą 327, 394
Grądy Woniecko 193, 194, 367
Great Britain 15
Greece 61
Grębałów 263
Grodno 196, 197, 344, 368
Grodno Landkreis 196, 368
Grodzisk Mazowiecki 113
Grodzisko Dolne 227
Grodzisko Górne 227, 374
Gross Gischof 224
Gross Rohrheim (women's camp) 149, 170
Gross-Rosen KL 102, 140, 185, 189, 260, 295, 310
Gross-Strehlitz 228
Grójec Kreishaupt. 111, 352
Grudna 250

Grybów 264
Grzędy 111, 352
Grzybów (estate) 338

Haczów 334, 396
Hadle (Szklarskie) 215, 216, 372
Haiti 61
Hamburg 176, 260
Hameln 307
Harklowa 100
Helmstedt 131
Hersbruck 211
Hessen 170
Hołubica 344, 345
Honduras 61
Horożanka Mała 164
Humań 254
Hungary 62, 64, 138, 164, 173, 265, 292, 316

Ignaców 255
Inowrocław Regierungsbezirk 16
Israel 85, 105, 127, 135, 218, 238, 285
Italy 61

Jabłonka 148
Jabłoń Kościelna 162, 361
Jagiełła-Niechciałki 323
Janiszów 218
Janki 256
Jankowice 141, 142, 357
Janowiec 304, 391
Janów (Kozienice County) 286, 387
Janów (near Częstochowa) 306
Janów Lubelski 262
Januszkowice 145, 358
Jarczew 293
Jarosław 101, 227, 271, 296
Jarosław Kreishaupt. 122, 141, 181, 215, 227, 247, 270, 295, 314, 322, 323, 354, 357, 364, 372, 374, 379, 384, 390, 392, 394
Jasienica 289
Jasiołka (river) 121
Jasło 91, 106, 107, 111, 123, 134, 145, 147, 172, 251, 271, 281, 352
  ghetto 106
Jasło County 135
Jasło Kreishaupt. 90, 111, 123, 133, 145, 147, 172, 245, 250, 264, 271, 275, 280, 293, 309, 321, 347, 354, 356, 358, 363, 379, 380, 383–386, 389, 392, 393
Jaszuny 313
Jawor (women's camp/prison) 94, 101, 170, 234, 268, 329, 345
Jaworze 198
Jaworze Dolne 273, 274, 284, 384, 387
Jaworze Górne 273, 284
Jaworzno 272, 384
Jedlicze 121
Jedlińsk 229
Jedlnia Letnisko 294
Jedwabne 30, 31, 70–72, 87, 201
Jeleśnia 188
Jeziorowce 285
Jędrzejów 214, 240
Jędrzejów Kreishaupt. 240, 377
Jodłowa 284
Jordanów 141
Józefów 125
Jóźwików 157

Kadłubowo 241, 377
Kalisz 168
Kalisz Regierungsbezirk 20, 22
Kamionka 128, 129
Kamionka Wielka 162
Kamionna 256
Karolin 90
Katowice 15, 22, 24, 29, 42, 121, 183, 188, 189, 272, 331, 365
  Drzymały St. 183
Katowice Landkreis 187, 188, 366
Katowice Regierungsbezirk 19, 22, 24, 29, 42, 119, 183, 187, 188, 272, 354, 365, 366, 384
Kawęczyn 196
  forests 230
Kielce 71, 99, 104, 106–109, 113, 142–144, 158, 180, 193, 197, 207, 221, 228, 266, 270, 294, 298, 303, 313, 316, 331, 338, 343, 344, 351–353, 357, 360, 399
  ghetto 106, 107

Kielce Kreishaupt. 109, 144, 167, 180, 197, 207, 221, 228, 249, 270, 313, 326, 352, 357, 362, 364, 368, 370, 373–375, 380, 384, 392, 394
Kielce, province (pre-war) 10
Kiersnowo 126
Kije 99, 214
Kimirz 164, 361
Klarysew (now a part of Konstancin-Jeziorna) 230
Kleczkowo 171
Klichy 155
Klimkówka 133, 356
Kliszów 214
Kłobuck 100
Kłudno 177
Kłyżów 262, 383
Kniaże 114
Kobylanka 254
Kobylin 201
Kock 304
Kolbuszowa 137
Kolonia Boiska 199, 200, 368
Kolonia Brańsk 359
Kolonia Dobra 131, 356
Kolonia Kietlin 217, 372
Kolonia Nacpolsk 88, 347
Kolonia Paulinów 93
Kolonia Płatkownica 275, 385
Kolonia Popławy 169
Kolonia Ratyniec Stary 91, 92, 347, 348
Kolonia Rowki 118, 354
Kolonia Starościn 128, 355
Kolonia Waniewo 369
Kolonia Wileńska 109, 352
Koło 194
Koło Landkreis 194, 367
Kołomyja 161, 262, 361
Kołomyja Kreishaupt. 240, 377
Konary 256, 381
Königsberg 89
Konstancin-Jeziorna 230
Końskie 232, 375
  Krakowskie St. 232
Końskie County 156, 157
Końskie Kreishaupt. 232, 252, 375, 380
Korchów 206
Kosów Lacki 336, 397
Kośmin 224
Kowel 211
Kozice Górne 213
Kozienice 111, 114, 258, 286, 324, 325, 353, 382, 394
Kozienice County 111, 114, 286
Kozłów 150, 204, 205
Krakau District 48
Krasiczyn 211–213, 371
Krasnystaw Kreishaupt. 211, 212, 371
Kraśnik Kreishaupt. 218, 262, 373, 383
Kresy (Poland's eastern borderlands) 29, 30
Krępa 340, 341
Krosno 121, 122, 244
Krosno Kreishaupt. 100, 121, 148, 202, 334, 350, 354, 358, 369, 370, 396
Kryg 123
Krzątka 209
Krzczonów 140
Krzemień 251, 380
Krzyżowniki (now a part of Poznań) 299
  labour camp 299
Kulmhof KL (Chełmno nad Nerem) 29, 59, 194, 367
Kutno 185

Landsberg (prison) 134, 207
Latoszyn 278, 279, 386
Latvia 30
Leitmeritz KL 185
Leonberg (Arbeitslager) 290
Leoncin 211, 212, 371
Lesko Kreishaupt. 139, 357
Leszno 223, 374
  labour camp (Gronów) 223; Land Court prison 223; Paderewskiego St. 223
Leszno Landkreis 223, 374
Leśniki 282, 386
Leśniów 113
Leżajsk 182, 315
Libusza 123, 354
Lipienie 156

Lipina 243, 378
Lipinki 250, 251
Lipiny 106, 251, 321
Lipsko 193, 199, 200, 255, 290
Lisbon 62
Lisów 174, 363
Lithuania 30, 62
Lithuania Generalbezirk 313, 352, 392
Litomierzyce (KL Flossenbürg sub-camp) 325
London 31, 38, 60, 61, 64, 213, 283
Lower Silesia see Silesia (Lower)
Lubaczów 94, 243
Lubicza 257
Lublin 105, 118, 134, 142, 163, 207, 239, 247, 354
  Castle prison 207, 239; ghetto 32
Lublin District, GG 32, 118, 128, 134, 163, 165, 206, 211–213, 218, 224, 239, 262, 285, 319, 341, 354–356, 361, 362, 370–374, 377, 383, 387, 393, 398
Lublin KL (Majdanek) 14, 33, 90, 103, 108, 127, 240, 254, 270, 330, 331, 339, 343
Lublin Kreishaupt. 128, 239, 341, 355, 372, 377, 398
Lublin region 15, 16, 59
Lvov 30, 46, 64, 94, 101, 125, 129, 130, 164, 165, 170, 198, 234, 235, 238, 243, 256, 257, 263, 267, 269, 277, 278, 297, 302, 306, 307, 310, 311, 316, 328, 333, 345, 350, 355, 361, 362, 368, 376, 382–384, 391, 395
  Akademicka St. 269; ghetto 59, 101, 164, 165, 311; Gródecka St. 269; Kazimierzowska St. prison 130; Krawiecka St. 283; Krzyczyce 198; Na Boisku St. 269; Łąckiego St. 98; Wniebowstąpienia St. 101
Lvov Kreishaupt. 94, 349
Lvov, province (pre-war) 46, 47

Łabędy 245
Łagiewniki 223, 317
Łagów 228
Łańcut 122, 216, 227, 247, 258, 291, 323, 324, 379
Łaskarzew 225, 374
Łazęki 95, 349
Łempice 130, 355
Łęczno 172, 363
Łęg 167, 362
Łęka Szczucińska 296, 297, 389
Łętkowice 255
Łętownia 141
Łodzianka Górna 359
Łomża 212, 286
Łomża County 32
Łomża Landkreis 86, 87, 162, 184, 193, 201, 286, 346, 361, 365, 367, 369, 387
Łomża region 30, 31
Łosie 280, 281, 309, 386
Łowicz Kreishaupt. 171, 363
Łódź 13, 18, 20, 24, 46, 104, 117, 125, 133, 168, 194, 240, 253, 264, 267, 287, 294, 326, 362
  Gdańska St. women's prison 97, 98, 112, 343; ghetto 17, 27, 29, 39, 168; Kopernika St. prison 98; Piotrkowska St. (Adolf Hitler-Strasse) 21
Łódź Regierungsbezirk 16, 98, 194, 350, 367
Łódź region 42
Łódź, province (pre-war) 9
Łużna 275, 276, 385

Madagascar 15
Magnuszew 111
Majdan Kozic Górnych 239
Majdan Kozicki 239
Majdanek see Lublin KL
Maków Landkreis 251, 380
Maków Podhalański 117, 118
  ghetto 251; 'Marysin' villa 118
Małec 98, 350
Markowa 72, 79, 322–324, 394
Markowice 327
Markuszowa 245, 379
Mauthausen-Gusen KL 85, 102, 103, 120, 133, 136, 137, 190, 241, 277, 305, 312, 325, 343, 345

Mazowieckie Province 111, 233
Medenice 234
Męcina Wielka 321
Michałkowice 187, 188, 366
Miechów 97, 150, 151, 205, 292, 341
Miechów Kreishaupt. 96, 131, 149, 150, 174, 202, 203, 226, 329, 333, 340, 349, 356, 358, 363, 369, 374, 386, 395, 396, 398
Mielniczne 173, 363
Mierzeniec 251
Międzylesie 230
Milanówek 112, 266, 352
'Anielin' villa 113; Grabowa St. 113
Miłosna 122
Mittelbau-Dora KL 295, 334
Młodzawy Duże 330
Modlin 318
Mogielnica 118
Mogilno 314
Mokrus 174, 363
Mokrzyszów 310, 391
Monasterzyska 306
Mońki 184, 201
Moravská Ostrava 124
Moszenki 341, 398
München-Stadelheim Strafgefängnis (prison) 221
Muszyna 103
Mysłowice (Polizei Ersatz-Gefängnis, Substitute Police Prison) 183, 272
Myślec 115, 353
Myślenice County 140

Nacpolsk 88
Nadwórna 232, 376
Nakło nad Notecią 260
Naruszewo 318
Natzweiler KL 253
Nesvizh 28
Neuengamme KL 119, 131
Niebylec 108, 109, 352
Niedźwiedź 310
Niemirów 263
Nienadówka 151
Nienaszów 202
Nisko 15
Norta Wolica see Wolica
Novogrudok 28
Nowa Wieś 184, 365
Nowe Brzesko 334
Nowosiółki 89
Nowy Dwór 288
Nowy Korczyn 209
Nowy Sącz 115, 234, 264, 292, 389
ghetto 27, 264, 292
Nowy Sącz County 103
Nowy Sącz Kreishaupt. 115, 292, 353, 389
Nowy Targ 141
Nowy Targ Kreishaupt. 116, 117, 140, 353, 357
Nowy Wiśnicz (prison) 196, 254

Okół 255, 381
Old Reich 17
Oleszyce 93, 94, 243
Olszana 260
Olszyny 162
Onyszki 243
Opatów Kreishaupt. 146, 175, 177, 266, 358, 364, 383
Opava 328
Opoczno 133
Opoka Duża 218, 373
Opole Lubelskie 134
Orzechowo 176
Orzelec Mały 297
Osaniszki (estate) 247
Osielec Podhalański 190
Osobnica 100, 250
Osówka 128
Ost Reichskommisariat 28
Ostpreußen Provinz 10
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski 146, 265
ghetto 146
Ostrów Kreishaupt. 288, 289, 387
Ostrów Mazowiecka 92
Ostrów Wielkopolski 223
Ostrusz 332
Oświęcim 14, 67; see also Auschwitz (I, II, III) KL

Otorowo 299
Otwock 43, 51

Pacanów 296, 297, 389
Pace 126, 355
Pagorzyna 250, 380
Pantalowice 215, 216, 372
Paraguay 61
Parszywka 104, 351
Paulinów 91–93, 347, 348
Pawłowice 330, 331, 395
Pcinolas 290
Peru 61
Petryków 314, 392
Piastów 156, 360
Pilica 282, 329
Pilsko (mountain) 188
Pilzno 106, 284
ghetto 273
Pinsk 28
Pińczów 83, 104, 120, 157, 215, 221, 298, 330, 331, 338
Pińczów County 330
Piotrkowice 99, 350
Piotrków Kreishaupt. 89, 172, 347, 363
Piotrków Trybunalski 153, 173, 175, 183
ghetto 25
Piotrowice (hamlet) 128
Plaszow KL 100, 109, 130, 159, 245, 300, 309
Płasków 229, 375
Płatkownica see Kolonia Płatkownica
Płock 18, 88, 89, 251
Płońsk 86, 318
ghetto 86, 318
Płońsk Landkreis 88, 95, 241, 317, 318, 346, 347, 349, 377, 378, 393
Podgaje 175
Podhajce 235
Podszkodzie 146, 358
Poland 9, 10, 25, 30, 33–36, 38, 53, 58–63, 65, 68, 69, 72, 75, 142, 157, 158, 210, 230, 237, 238, 263, 292
Polesia 28
Polesie Province 263
Poletyły 154, 155, 359
Połomeja 278, 279, 385, 386
Pomerania 16
Pomerania, province (pre-war) 9
Pomiechówek (prison) 86, 95, 318
Popelniki 170
Popławy (hamlet) 168, 169, 362
Popowo 275
Porudomino 313
Posen Province see Wartheland Reichsgau
Poznań 13, 92, 98, 260, 288, 295, 299, 382, 387, 389, 390
Antoninek 295; Fort VII prison 223, 260, 288, 299; Górna Wilda St. 260; Junikowo labour camp 288; Młyńska St. prison 299
Poznań Regierungsbezirk 16, 223, 260, 288, 295, 299, 374, 382, 387, 389, 390
Poznań, province (pre-war) 9
Poznań region 42
Prague 17, 295
Predteczenka (now Bierżyszki) 313, 392
Preungesheim (prison) 175
Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia 17
Przedzielsk 110
Przemyśl 101, 152, 153, 164–166, 199, 200, 212, 234, 235, 362, 369
ghetto 166, 199, 212; Kopernika St. 199; Krasińskiego St. 212
Przemyśl Kreishaupt. 152, 359
Przemyślany 164, 361
Przewrotne 137, 287
Przygłów Włodzimierski (ghetto) 172
Przyrów 306
Przywidz 98
Puławy 134, 356
Puławy Kreishaupt. 134, 224, 356, 374
Pułtusk 87, 90, 102, 103
Pułtusk Landkreis 102, 350
Pustkowie 109

Rachanie 163
Radgoszcz-Poręba 186, 187, 330, 365
Radom 84, 85, 89, 111, 115, 156, 177, 192, 195, 206, 236, 237, 242, 243, 246, 247, 253, 258, 265, 270, 286, 294, 303,

320, 321, 324, 346, 360, 367, 376, 377, 379, 393
ghetto 160, 246, 321, 325; ghetto (Glinice) 85; labour camp (Szwarlikowska St.) 85; Malczewskiego St. prison 89, 90, 103, 115, 137, 156, 175, 177, 189, 195, 206, 219, 229, 233, 236, 246, 269, 270, 274, 286, 321, 325–327; Prosta St. 85; Wałowa St. 85
Radom District, GG 18, 48, 83, 84, 89, 99, 100, 102–107, 109, 112–114, 122, 132, 137, 142, 144, 146, 153, 156, 158, 160, 163, 167, 170, 172, 174–177, 180, 182, 189, 191, 192, 195, 197, 199, 200, 206–209, 214, 217, 220, 221, 224, 228, 229, 232, 237, 240, 242, 246, 249, 252, 255, 258, 264, 266, 270, 274, 276, 285, 286, 289, 294, 296–298, 302, 304, 306, 313, 315, 320, 324, 326, 327, 330, 331, 336–338, 343–347, 350–354, 356–368, 370, 372–385, 387, 389–395, 397–399
Radom Kreishaupt. 114, 137, 177, 189, 229, 233, 236, 258, 274, 285, 286, 294, 302, 304, 324, 327, 353, 357, 364, 366, 375, 376, 382, 385, 387–391, 394
Radomsko 112, 167, 176, 217, 256, 303, 352, 364
ghetto 167, 176
Radomsko County 113, 167
Radomsko Kreishaupt. 153, 167, 176, 209, 217, 256, 359, 362, 364, 370, 372, 381
Radoszyce 157
Radziłów 30
Radzymin 318
Ranachów 337
Raniżów 288
Raszków 240
Ratyniec Stary see Kolonia Ratyniec Stary
Ravensbrück KL 14, 119, 124, 127, 146, 147, 157, 176, 191, 198, 222, 236, 237, 251, 260, 292, 311
Rawa Mazowiecka 168, 182
Rawa Mazowiecka Kreishaupt. 182, 365
Rawa Ruska (castle prison) 243
Rawa Ruska Kreishaupt. 93, 243, 348, 378
Rawicz (prison) 295
Rdziostów 264
Reich see Third (German) Reich
Reichshof see Rzeszów
Rekówka 79, 191, 192, 193, 337, 367
Rembertów 230, 326
Rio de Janeiro 263
Rodgau-Dieburg (Lager I Gefangenenlager) 118, 149, 170, 175, 196, 335
Rogożewo 327
Ropa 113, 281, 309, 392
Ropica Dolna 321
Rosenhaugen (estate) 133
Rovno 28
Rowki see Kolonia Rowki
Rozdziały 102, 350
Rozdziele 321, 393
Rożniatów 164
Rudka 130
Rudki County 89
Rudy 285, 387
Rusocice 277
Russian Empire 35
Rutki 193
Rypin 235
Rypin County 120
Rytwiany (now part of Staszów) 177, 364
Rząsawa 122, 354
Rzerzęczyce 195
Rzeszów (Reichshof) 46, 47, 94, 149, 191, 198, 208, 234, 281, 287, 296, 307, 309, 335, 370
ghetto 122, 311
Rzeszów Kreishaupt. 108, 136, 151, 215, 257, 261, 287, 291, 352, 356, 359, 372, 382, 383, 387, 388
Rzeżuśnia 340, 398
Rzuchów 194

Sachsenhausen KL 11, 14, 85, 98, 111, 310
Sadowne 219, 220, 373
Sadówiec 95, 349
Saint-Germain-en-Laye 35
Salisfeld near Freiwaldau 328
Sambor (ghetto) 173

Samoklęski 129
Samoszczołów 214
San (river) 15, 17
Sandomierz 175, 242
  ghetto 310
Sanok 139, 190, 366
  ghetto 191
Sanok Kreishaupt. 190, 366
Schlesien Provinz see Silesia Province
Shanghai 61
Siberia 28, 161
Siedlce 127, 355
  Cmentarna St. 127
Siedlce Kreishaupt. 127, 355
Siedliska 79, 96, 97
Siemianówka 94, 349
Siemierz 163
Siemnice 163
Sieniawa 271, 295, 390
  Kopernika St. 295
Sieradz 98, 168, 264, 287, 299, 350
Sieradz Landkreis 98, 350
Sierpc 21
Sieśki 319, 320, 393
Silesia (Lower) 19
Silesia (Upper) 16, 18, 19, 24, 42, 54
Silesia, province (pre-war) 9
Silesia Province (Provinz Schlesien) 10, 13, 16; see also Upper Silesia Province
Skarżysko-Kamienna 167, 189, 228, 229, 249, 326, 362, 375, 380, 394
  labour camp (Hasag factory) 124, 157, 167, 229, 249
Skłody Piotrowice 288, 289, 387
Skórnice-Kopalnia 252, 253, 380
Skrzynice 213, 372
Skwary 317, 318, 393
Slovakia 138, 183, 188, 265
Sławniów 329, 395
Słonim 28, 247, 248, 308, 380
  ghetto 248, 308
Słonim Kreisgebiet 247, 248, 308, 380, 391
Słupia 240
Smarzewo (forest) 86
Smolówki (hamlet) 309
Sobibór (SS-Sonderkommando Sobibor) 32, 33
Sochaczew Kreishaupt. 86, 112, 277, 346, 352, 385
Sokal 163
Sokołów Kreishaupt. 91, 92, 219, 268, 275, 279, 282, 336, 347, 348, 373, 384–386, 397
Sokołów Małopolski 137, 151
Sokołów Podlaski 92, 275, 344
Sokoły (ghetto) 201
Sosnowica 166
Sosnowiec 119, 354
  ghetto 29, 188
Soviet Union see Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Sowina 145
Sprowa 163, 240, 377
SS-Sonderkommando Belzec see Bełżec
SS-Sonderkommando Sobibor see Sobibór
SS-Sonderkommando Treblinka see Treblinka
Stachowo 219, 373
Stanisławów 232, 233, 244, 245, 327, 328, 342, 375, 376, 378, 379, 395
Stanisławów Kreishaupt. 232, 244, 327, 328, 375, 379, 395
Stanisławów, province (pre-war) 327
Stara Huta 272
Starachowice 103, 206, 351, 370
  labour camp 103
Starachowice Kreishaupt. 104, 191, 192, 199, 200, 206, 255, 289, 336, 337, 366–368, 381, 388, 397
Starościn see Kolonia Starościn
Stary Ciepielów see Ciepielów Stary
Staszów 177, 178, 266
  Kościelna St. 266
Staszówka 184
Sterdyń 91, 92, 347, 348
  ghetto 92, 347
Stoczek Węgrowski 268, 384
Stryj 234, 376
Stryj County 164
Stryj Kreishaupt. 234, 342, 376, 398
Strzegocice 273

Strzelce Opolskie (prison) 180, 270, 313
Strzyżewice 224
Studzianna 182, 365
Studzieniec 136, 137, 356
Stuttgart 290
Stutthof KL 14, 89, 95, 110, 114, 126, 130, 132, 160, 197, 277, 280, 305, 344
Sudetenland see Sudetes
Sudetes (Sudetenland) 328
  labour camps 19, 260
Sulejów 253
Suwałki 16
Switzerland 61, 194, 301
Szczakowa (camp) 245
Szczekociny 240
Szczucin 297
Szczuczyn County 32
Szebnie (labour camp) 245
Szerzyny 90, 91, 145, 147, 347
Szklary 261, 383
Szmulin 196
Szulborz 87
Szydłowiec 89, 137, 189, 325, 347, 357, 366
  ghetto 89, 189
Szyszczyce 315

Śladków Mały 337, 338, 398
Śmietanki 285, 387
Świder 216
Świesielice 193, 289, 388
Święcany 123

Tanew (river) 15
Tarnopol 242, 263, 314
  Pasaż Adlera 263
Tarnopol Kreishaupt. 242, 305, 314, 378, 391, 392
Tarnów 111, 133, 153, 271, 273, 278, 301, 316
  ghetto 300, 338
Tarnów Kreishaupt. 98, 159, 186, 296, 300, 350, 360, 365, 389, 390
Teklinów 256
Telesznica Oszwarowa 232
  Third (German) Reich 9–25, 28, 29, 32, 38, 41, 42, 46, 58–60, 65, 75, 78, 117, 149, 230, 235, 243, 300, 326, 339; see also Germany
Tokarnia 140, 141, 357
Tomaszów Lubelski 164
Tomaszów Mazowiecki 104, 125, 132, 133, 175, 363
  ghetto 132; Stary Browar (Old Brewery) 104
Tomaszów Mazowiecki Kreishaupt. 132, 175, 356, 363
Treblinka (SS-Sonderkommando Treblinka) 32, 33, 92, 207, 268
Trembowla 241, 242, 378
  Średnia St. 242
Tryńcza 270, 271, 384
Trzcianne 116, 184
Trzebień 111
Trzebuska 151
Turek 105
Turka (ghetto) 173
Turza 271
Tykocin 118, 119, 201, 354

Ujrzanów 127
Ukraine 28, 53
  Donbas 158
Ukraine Reichskommissariat 28, 210, 371
Ulaszowice (now a part of Jasło) 281, 309
Uniejów 187
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR, Soviet Union) 17, 28, 30, 33, 58, 78, 157, 210
United States of America (USA) 59, 61, 127, 157, 176, 218, 283, 295
Upper Silesia see Silesia (Upper)
  Upper Silesia Province (since 1941) 10, 28, 119, 183, 187, 188, 272, 354–366, 384; see also Silesia Province
USA see United States of America
USSR see Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Uście Gorlickie 133, 134

Vienna 15, 17, 103, 332
Vilna area 28

Vilnius (Vilna) 109, 237, 322, 331, 352, 377, 393, 395
Chocimska St. 332; ghetto 59, 110, 126, 322, 332; Łukiszki prison 332; Rudnicka St. 322
Vistula Coast 13
Volhynia 28
Volhynia and Podolia Generalbezirk 210, 371

Walendów 196
Wallmow 236
Wałbrzych 241
Wannsee 29
Warsaw 46, 47, 50, 53, 62–65, 67, 69, 72, 78, 85, 90, 92, 95, 105, 108–110, 131, 138, 143, 160, 179–181, 185, 186, 196, 201, 216, 230, 231, 235, 238, 242, 244, 245, 254, 264–267, 269, 277, 280, 291, 292, 309, 325, 332, 333, 336, 340, 347, 351, 352, 356, 357, 360, 365, 367, 372, 373, 375–379, 381, 383–385, 388, 394, 396
Bagno St. 291; Chłodna St. 277; Chmielna St. 186; Ciasna St. 105; Daleka St. 231; Daniłowiczowska St. 127, 196; Elektoralna St. 131; Franciszkańska St. 180; ghetto 23, 27, 32, 39, 44, 55, 59, 62, 65, 143, 156, 160, 180, 181, 186, 211, 196, 235, 246, 267, 268, 277, 283, 291, 326; Grochowska St. 326; Grzybowska St. 230; Hipoteczna St. 179; Hoża St. 216; Jagiellońska St. 160; Kawcza St. 333; Pańska St. 231; Pawiak prison 90, 127, 131, 157, 160, 179, 186, 246, 268, 275, 333; 'Polski' Hotel 230; Powązki cemetery 113; Poznańska St. 179; Próżna St. 180, 181; Sienna St. 180, 181; Smolna St. 277; Szucha Ave. 160; Świętojerska St. 231; Towarowa St. 231; Twarda St. 143; Ujazdowskie Ave. 51; Waszyngtona St. 266; Złota St. 105; Żurawia St. 186
Warsaw County 122
Warsaw District, GG 86, 90–92, 105, 108, 111, 112, 127, 131, 138, 143, 156, 160, 171, 179, 180, 185, 186, 196, 211, 216, 219, 225, 230, 231, 235, 238, 242, 245, 254, 265, 266, 269, 275, 277, 279, 282, 288, 289, 291, 318, 325, 332, 336, 346–348, 352, 355–357, 360, 363–365, 367, 371–379, 381, 383–388, 394, 396, 397
Warsaw Kreishaupt. 156, 211, 219, 360, 371
Warsaw, province (pre-war) 10
Warschau KL 14
Warthegau see Wartheland Reichsgau
Wartheland Reichsgau (Warthegau, until 1940 Posen Province) 10, 14, 16, 17, 19, 24, 25, 27, 29, 42, 98, 194, 223, 260, 288, 295, 299, 250, 367, 374, 382, 387, 389, 390
Warzyce 134, 147, 251, 271
Wawrzeńczyce 333, 396
Wągrowiec 295
Wąsosz 30
West Germany zob. Germany (West)
Węgrów 279, 280, 386
Rucheńska St. 279
Widzówek 256, 381
Wieliczka 84, 84, 135, 346
Wieprz (river) 224
Wierbka 281, 386
Wierzbica 150, 151, 153, 202, 203–205, 369
Wiewiórka 161, 361
Więcierza 140, 141
Wilczyska 293, 389
Wilkowice-Bystra 188
Winniki 101
Wiskitki 172
Wisła (river) 15
Wiśniowa 245
Włochy 211, 371
Piastowska St. 211
Włocławek 22, 168
Włodawa 285
Wojnicz 301
Wola Brzostecka 172, 363
Wola Dębowiecka 135
Wola Jasienicka 148
Wola Justowska 185
Wola Pawłowska 200, 368
Wola Rafałowiecka (Rafałowska) 291
Wola Życka 324
Wolanów 274, 385

Wolbrom (ghetto) 150, 203
Wolfenbüttel (prison) 196, 254
Wolica (Norta-Wolica) 149, 150, 203, 204, 358
Wołkowyja 139
Wołkowysk 222, 373
  Koszarowa St. 222
Wołkowysk Landkreis 222, 373
Woronówka 210, 371
Wożuczyn 163
Wójtostwo Poduchowne 258, 382
Wólka Łukowska 251
Wólka Okopska 285
Wólka Tyrzyńska 111
Wólka Zapałowska 243
Wrocław 94, 95, 198, 256
Wronki (prison) 168, 299
Wygoda 318
Wysokie Mazowieckie 162
Wyszogród 88

Zabłotów 240, 377
Zabrze 264
Zabrze County 24
Zagłębie Dąbrowskie 8, 10
Zajączków 336, 337, 397
Zakopane 117, 170
  'Palace' (Gestapo headquarter) 117, 118
Zakrzów 124
Zalesie (Rawa Ruska Kreishaupt.) 93, 243, 346, 378
Zalesie (Wyszki community) 320
Zalesie Łabędzkie 344
Zalesie Stare 132
Załuski 318
Zambrów 87, 194
Zamość 14
Zamość Kreishaupt. 163, 361
Zaręby Kościelne 289
Zarszyn 121
Zarzecze 15
Zawadki 141
Zawichost 175, 364
Zawiercie (ghetto) 29, 188
Zawodzie 256
Zawoja 116, 117
Zawoja Petułowa 116, 117, 353
Zawóz 139, 357
Zbiersk 308
Zdania-Galonki 153, 359
Zelów 97, 112, 343
Zienki 165, 362
Ziółkwia 105
Złoczów County 114
Złoczów Kreishaupt. 164, 344, 345, 361, 399
Złotopolice 86, 318
Zręcin 121, 354
Zurich 61
Zwola 302, 303, 390
Zwoleń 303, 327

Żabiniec 205
Żabikowo (camp) 260
Żarki 209, 370
  ghetto 174, 209
Żarnowiec 204
Żądłowice 104, 351
Żebry-Laskowiec 114
Żelechów 294, 294
Żmigród Nowy 250
Żyrowicze 308, 391
Żytomierz 292
Żywiec 188