

Notes on Political and Military Figures

ANDERS, WŁADYSŁAW. General (1892–1970). Served in Russian army during the First World War and in Polish army during Polish-Soviet war 1919–21. As a Polish general was captured by the Soviets in 1939, imprisoned and tortured. Released in 1941 to create the 2nd Polish Corps, recruited largely from Poles deported to Siberia. Anders Army, as it was known, passed under British command in Palestine, fought in Italy, notably at Monte Cassino. A member of the Polish government in exile in London, he married Irena Jarosiewicz (stage name Renata Bogdańska), a Ukrainian, in 1948.

ANTONESCU, ION. Marshall (1882–1946). Statesman and dictator of Romania's pro-Nazi government. Minister of defence in 1937. Appointed prime minister with absolute powers 4 September 1940. Joined the Axis powers. Briefly brought fascist Iron Guard to power as his partner but suppressed the organization after criminal excesses of 1941. Toppled by coup d'état in August 1944 led by King Michael. Executed as a war criminal in 1946.

ARLT, FRITZ. SS-Obersturmbannführer (Major) (1912–2004). Considered an SS expert on racial policies, wrote dissertations at the universities of Leipzig and Breslau (Wrocław) on the cultural and political anthropology of Jews, claiming that sexual inclinations were a product of their traditions. From 1939 helped implement Nazi policy in the GG. In 1944 planned recruitment from non-Russian nationalities and was assigned as liaison with the Galicia Division. From 1954 to 1975 served as a director of the German Red Cross, the Köln German Industrial Institute (Deutsches Industrie-Institut), and advisor to the German government.

BACH-ZELEWSKI, ERICH VON DEM. SS-Brigadeführer (Lieutenant General) (1899–1972). Resettled 18,000–20,000 Poles from Zywiec county (Silesia) in 1940. Became HSSPF for Silesia. Served as SS and police leader in Belarus, oversaw Einsatzgruppe B in Riga and Minsk. Conducted anti-partisan

warfare in 1942–43. Chief of partisan warfare and commander of an army corps, responsible for murder of 35,000 civilians in Riga and over 200,000 in what is today Belarus and eastern Poland. Commanded troops fighting Warsaw Uprising in 1944. Units under him killed 200,000 civilians, more than 65,000 in mass executions. In exchange for testimony at Nuremberg Trials, never faced trial for any war crimes. Left prison in 1949. In 1951 sentenced to two years in labour camp for the murder of political opponents in the early 1930s but did not serve time. In 1958 sentenced to four and a half years for having killed a German officer. In 1961 sentenced to an additional ten years in home custody for the murder of ten German communists in the 1930s. None of these sentences relate to role in Poland or Holocaust. Died in prison.

BERGER, GOTTLÖB. SS-Obergruppenführer and General der Waffen-ss (Lieutenant General) (1896–1975). Head of the RSHA. Responsible for ss recruiting during the war. Extended Waffen-ss recruiting to “Germanic” volunteers from Scandinavia and Western Europe, to Volksdeutsche (ethnic Germans) outside the Reich, and finally to other peoples. Tried and convicted by Nuremberg Military Tribunal, sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment. Released after six and a half years.

BISANTZ, ALFRED. Oberst (Colonel) (1890–1951). An officer in the Austro-Hungarian Army, then in the UHA. An Abwehr liaison officer with the OUN. From 1943, head of the Galicia Division’s Military Board. In 1945 arrested in Vienna by Soviet counterintelligence, sentenced to Siberia, shot in 1951 or died in the Gulag in 1953.

CANARIS, WILHELM. Admiral (1887–1945) Director of Abwehr (German military intelligence) from January 1935 to February 1944. Hanged on 9 April 1944 for his part in the July 1944 plot against Hitler.

DALUEGE, KURT. SS-Oberstgruppenführer (General) (1897–1946). From 1934 to 1942 chief of Order Police (Ordnungspolizei or Orpo). Heydrich’s successor as protector of Bohemia-Moravia, where he initiated a wave of terror. Hanged in Prague on 20 October 1946.

D’ALQUEN, GUNTHER. SS-Standartenführer (Brigadier General) (1910–1998). Himmler’s propagandist, first editor of *Das Schwarze Korps*, official newspaper of the ss from 1935. Head of armed forces propaganda section at the end of the war and of the propaganda formation ss-Standarte Kurt Eggers.

- DARRÉ, WALTHER RICHARD. SS-Obergruppenführer (Honorary General) (1895–1953). Early friend of Himmler and founder of Race and Settlement Main Office, or RUSHA, minister of agriculture 1933–42. Leading Nazi ideologist, provided justification for “Drang nach Osten” and “Lebensraum” theories. Tried at Nuremberg, sentenced to seven years in prison, released in 1950. Died in hospital of liver cancer.
- DIRLEWANGER, OSKAR. SS-Oberführer (Major General) (1895–1945?). Commander of notorious brigade of ex-convicts, protégé of Gottlob Berger. His Sonderkommando Dirlewanger brigade killed over 30,000 Belarusian civilians. During the Warsaw Uprising participated in the Wola massacre, in which some 40,000 civilians were killed, disappeared in May 1945, reportedly died in Allied custody.
- FRANK, HANS. SA-Obergruppenführer (General) (1900–1946). Reichskommissar of Justice in 1933, governor of the GG (occupied Poland) after 1939 with headquarters in Kraków. Captured by US troops in 1945, tried by International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, executed 16 October 1946.
- FREITAG, FRITZ. SS-Brigadeführer (Brigade Leader) and Generalmajor der Waffen-ss (General) (1894–1945). Served in First World War, then in police service. After invasion of Poland, as a police colonel organized rear security in Belarus and assisted the Einsatzgruppen in destroying Jewish populations. Commanded 2nd ss Police Infantry Regiment, ss Cavalry Division Florian Geyer, 2nd ss Infantry Brigade, and 4th ss Police Division. From 1943 commanded Waffen-ss Galicia Division. Shot himself on 10 May 1945.
- GEHLEN, REINHARD. Wehrmacht Generalleutnant (Major General) (1902–1979). Chief of military intelligence for Wehrmacht’s Foreign Armies East. From 1946 to 1956 created Gehlen Organization, an espionage network that employed former officers in the ss and was affiliated with the CIA. From 1956 to 1968 was president of West Germany’s Federal Intelligence Service.
- GLOBOČNIK, ODILO. SS-Gruppenführer (Major General) (1904–1945). Official in the Gestapo from 1933, later in police department of Ministry of Interior and during the war in the Abwehr. HSSPF for the Lublin district. Played leading role in Operation Reinhard, which organized murder of over 1 million Jews in the district. Committed suicide after being captured by British soldiers

- HEYDRICH, REINHARD. SS-Obergruppenführer (General) (1904–1942). From September 1939 head of RSHA, including Gestapo, Kripo, and SD. Founding head of SD charged with neutralizing resistance to Nazi Party. An architect of the Holocaust, directly responsible for Einsatzgruppen. Shot by assassin in Prague on 27 May 1942, died a week later.
- HIMMLER, HEINRICH. Reichsführer-SS (1900–1945). Head of Reich political police in 1933, head of German police in 1936, head of Waffen-SS, minister of interior in 1943, commander in chief of replacement army in July 1944 and of Vistula armies December 1944–March 1945. Committed suicide at British interrogation centre on 23 May 1945.
- HOFMANN, OTTO. SS-Obergruppenführer (General) (1896–1982). Head of SS Race and Settlement Main Office (RSHA). Participated in “Germanization” of territories taken from Poland and Soviet Union. Sentenced to twenty-five years in 1948, pardoned in 1954, worked as a clerk.
- HÖFLE, HERMANN. SS-Sturmabführer (Major) (1911–1962). Austrian-born deputy to Globočnik in Operation Reinhard, managed deportation of Jews to the GG, arrested in 1945, released in 1947. Fled to Italy following an extradition request by Poland. Lived as a free man until arrested in 1961, committed suicide in prison before trial began.
- HORTHY, MIKLOS (NIKOLAUS) VON NAGYBANIA. Admiral (1868–1957). Regent of Kingdom of Hungary 1919–44. Supported Hitler’s invasion of Soviet Union in 1941 and rewarded with certain areas ceded to neighbours at Treaty of Trianon in 1920. After German invasion in March 1944, forced to abdicate in October 1944 and interned. Appeared as witness at Nuremberg in 1948, settled in Portugal.
- JOST, HEINZ. SS-Brigadeführer (Major General) (1904–1964). Chief of Amt VI (Office VI) of SD foreign intelligence 1939–42; commanded Einsatzgruppe A in 1942, operating in Baltic and Belarus; liaison officer of Southern Army Group Headquarters; forced to enlist in Waffen-SS as an untersturmführer (2nd lieutenant) in 1944. Arrested in 1945, sentenced at Nuremberg to life imprisonment. Released after sentence was reviewed in 1951, worked as a real estate agent.
- KAMINSKI, BRONISLAV. Waffen-Brigadeführer der SS (Major General) (1899–1944). Russian deserter who formed anti-partisan brigade. Established a civil administration in Lokot near Bryansk in 1941 with help of German-controlled militia. Commander of SS Sturmbrigade RONA (known as Kaminski Brigade), which by 1943 had 12,000 men. Later incorporated

into the Waffen-ss as 29th Waffen-Grenadier-Division der ss (russische Nr. 1). Participated in suppressing Warsaw Uprising, killing nearly 10,000 in the Ochota district. Executed by Himmler in September 1944 for stealing property.

KATZMANN, FRIEDRICH (FRITZ). ss-Standartenführer (Colonel) (1906–1957). HSSPF in District of Radom, chief executor of Operation Reinhard. Sent to what was then Lemberg (Pol: Lwów. Ukr: Lviv) in July 1941 and became HSSPR for Galicia district. In 1941–42 created a ghetto in the city and personally directed the killing of 55,000 to 65,000 Jews and mass deportations to camps. Lived in Germany under an assumed name until his death in 1957.

KOCH, ERICH. SA-Obergruppenführer (General) (1896–1986). Gauleiter of East Prussia from 1930 to 1945, Reichkommissar of Ukraine from 1941 to 1944, Reichskommissar Ostland from September 1944. Convicted in 1959 of war crimes and sentenced to death, commuted to life imprisonment.

KOPPE, WILHELM KARL HEINRICH. ss-Obergruppenführer (General) and General der Waffen-ss (1896–1975). In 1939 appointed HSSPF in GG. Responsible for execution and deportation of Poles and Polish Jews from Poznań area, and for euthanasia program that executed mental patients. In January 1942 attended the Wannsee Conference, involved in operations of Chełmno extermination camp. In 1945 went underground and became the director of a chocolate factory in Bonn. Arrested in 1960, released on bail in 1962, tried in 1964 as an accessory in the murder of 145,000 people, released in 1966 on medical grounds and prosecution dropped. Polish request for extradition was denied.

KÖSTRING, ERNST-AUGUST. Diplomat (1876–1953). Born in Moscow, son of a diplomat, raised in St Petersburg, fluent in Russian. Served in Prussian War Ministry in 1919. Military attaché to Russia and Lithuania from 1935. Involved in Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939. Recruited Soviet POWs for war effort; created national legions among Armenians, Georgians, and Karachai Muslims; helped create Vlasov's ROA. Surrendered to US Army in 1945, released in 1947. With Corliss Lamont co-authored *The Peoples of the Soviet Union* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1946), which was used by US Army.

KRAT, MYKHAILO. Brigadier General (1892–1979). Served with distinction in Russian army during the First World War, then as a colonel in the UNR army. After release from internment, lived in Poland. Appointed staff

officer of the UNA (the renamed Galicia Division) in 1944–45, interned in Italy, where he was promoted to rank of brigadier general by the UNR government in exile. Immigrated to the US.

KRÜGER, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM. SA-Obergruppenführer (General) (1894–1945). Himmler's delegate in the GG as HSSPF. Coordinated mass shooting of Polish intelligentsia in first weeks of war, deported 184 professors of Krakow's Jagiellonian University to Sachsenhausen concentration camp, supervised Operation Harvest Festival (Erntefest) in District of Lublin in November 1943 during which 83,000 Jews were killed. Drove out 116,000 Polish villagers in Operation Zamość. Dismissed on 9 November 1943 because of disagreement with Hans Frank and replaced by Wilhelm Koppe. Served with Waffen-ss Division Prinz Eugen in Yugoslavia. Committed suicide in Upper Austria.

KUBIJOVYČ, VOLODYMYR (1900–1985). Born in Poland's Lemko territory, served in the UHA, graduated in geography from Kraków's Jagiellonian University and produced detailed maps of Carpathian region. Headed the UTSK from March 1940. After the war edited the ten-volume *Entsyklopediia ukrainoznavstva* (Encyclopedia of Ukraine, 1949–84), the two-volume *Ukraine a Concise Encyclopedia* (1963 and 1971), and helped prepare the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (1984–93).

LAHOUSEN, ERWIN HEINRICH RENÉ VON. Brigadeführer (Major General) in Army (1897–1955). Member of interwar Austrian counter-intelligence service, joined Abwehr in 1938, head of its Section II under Admiral Canaris. Handled sabotage aspects of invasion of Poland in 1939. Plotted to assassinate Hitler on 13 March 1943 and 20 July 1944. Testified for prosecution at Nuremberg Trials.

MOLOTOV, VIACHESLAV (néé Skriabin) (1890–1986). Stalin's protégé, member of the Politburo from 1926, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars from 1930 and responsible for the requisitioning of grain from Ukraine during the Great Famine (Holodomor). People's commissar for external affairs from 1939 and minister of foreign affairs from 1946 to 1949 and from 1953 to 1956. Defended Stalin's policies and legacy until his death.

MÜLLER, HEINRICH. SS-Gruppenführer (General) (1900–1945?). Chief of Gestapo 1934–45 and of Central Emigration Agency under Heydrich's command, but delegated day-to-day administration to Adolph Eichmann. Sometimes lauded the Stalinist system as superior to Nazism

and admired the Soviet police. Last seen in Hitler's bunker 1 May 1945, one day after Hitler's suicide.

PALIIV, DMYTRO. Hauptsturmführer (Captain) (1896–1944). An officer in the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, on the military committee that organized the uprising in Lviv on 1 November 1918, served as adjutant to General Myron Tarnavskyy of the UHA. In interwar years a founding member of UVO, edited several periodicals, elected to Polish parliament (Sejm), spent three years in Polish jails, founded Front Natsionalnoi Iednosti (Front of National Unity) party. Served as an adjutant to General Freitag, and was killed at Brody.

PANKIVSKYYI, KOST (1897–1974). A prominent lawyer in Lwów/Lemberg (Lviv), from September 1941 headed the Ukrainian Regional Committee (UKK), which existed as an independent organization in Galicia until 28 February 1942, then was Kubijovyc's deputy in the UTSK. Served as vice-president of the UNR government in exile from 1945 to 1949, immigrated to US in 1949.

PETLIURA, SYMON (1879–1926). A journalist and member of the underground socialist movement prior to the 1917 Revolution, became secretary for military affairs in the Central Rada 1917, member and then leader of the Directory government 1918–19, then head of the UNR and commander in chief of its army. Signed an alliance with the Polish government in 1920 and participated in the Polish-Bolshevik war. Assassinated in Paris, probably by a Soviet agent.

POBIHUSHCHYYI, YEVHEN (pseudonym Ren) Sturmbannführer (Major) and Polkovnyk (Colonel) (1901–1995). Served in the UHA, then as a contract officer (lieutenant) in the Polish army. In 1941 commanded the "Roland" military unit, and in 1942 Schutzmannschaft Battalion 201, which fought Soviet partisans on the territory of today's Belarus. Joined the Division and served as a commander of the 29th Regiment. Promoted to colonel (polkovnyk) in the UNA. After the war was active in the émigré community in Germany.

RIBBENTROP, JOACHIM VON. SS General (1893–1946). Ambassador to United Kingdom 1936–38, Reich foreign minister 1938–45; hanged at Nuremberg 16 October 1946.

ROSENBERG, ALFRED ERNST. SS General (1893–1946). Chief of foreign political section in Nazi Party office 1930–41 and of Ostministerium (Reich Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories) from April 1941; minister

of foreign affairs 1938–45; tried and hanged in Nuremberg 16 October 1945.

SAUKEL, FRIEDRICH (FRITZ) CHRISTOPHE. SA-Gruppenführer (Lieutenant General) (1894–1946). Plenipotentiary for labour recruitment from March 1942, conducted slave raids in Ukraine and other occupied countries; tried and hanged in Nuremberg on 16 October 1945.

SHANDRUK, PAVLO (PAWŁO SZANDRUK). General (1889–1979). Served with distinction in Russian army during the First World War, then as a UNR general. POW in Poland, then served as a colonel in Polish army. In 1939 saved a Polish infantry brigade from annihilation, for which he was awarded the *Virtuti Militari* decoration after the war. Imprisoned by Germans, interrogated by Gestapo, worked as a civilian in Poland helping members of Polish underground from 1940 to 1944. The UNR government in exile appointed him general of the UNA, whose surrender to the Americans and British he oversaw in 1945.

SKOROPADSKYI, PAVLO (1873–1945). Proclaimed Hetman of Ukraine at the end of April 1918 after a German coup d'état. Left with the withdrawing German army in December 1918.

VLASOV, ANDREI. General (1901–1946). Captured as a Red Army general in 1942, raised a Russian army (ROA) for the Germans. Over 100,000 former Soviet citizens wore the ROA patch, but Vlasov personally commanded only two divisions. At the war's end changed sides and helped the Prague uprising against the Germans. Handed over to Soviet forces and hanged in Moscow on 2 August 1946.

WÄCHTER, BARON OTTO GUSTAV VON. SS-Gruppenführer (Lieutenant General) (1901–1949). Lawyer and member of the SS from 1930, participated in the failed plot to overthrow the Austrian government in 1934. State secretary in Vienna 1938, governor of Kraków district 1939–41 and Galicia district 1942–44, head of German military administration in the puppet Republic of Salò in Italy 1944, responsible for non-German forces in RSHA. Evaded Allied authorities for four years by hiding in the Austrian Alps, died in Rome's Santo Spirito Hospital in 1949. Responsible for expelling Jews from Kraków 1940–41 and for sending over 430,000 Jews from Lemberg (Lviv) to their deaths 1942–43.