
After a list of twelve black-marked names is found in the possession of a death camp guard, an SS officer investigates. This leads to the exposure and execution of Schindler, who would have been the only person able to give up his Nazi post for humanitarian reasons. The list includes intended victims from Birkenau, women and children slated for gassing or other eliminationist purposes. For this reason it is known as Schindler's List (named after its main protagonist), because it was compiled at his orders and given to Nazi officials in 1944 via trade with Jews he helped save (most were already dead). Schindler's list is primarily a listing of Jews he helped save from the gas chamber at his factory in occupied Poland, but it also includes a number of political prisoners and a small number of other nationalities. The names included were people that Schindler had been given orders to eliminate. The majority of the list consisted of Jewish women and children, which were sent to extermination camps during Aktion Reinhard. A few prisoners were removed from the list after pleas that they be spared because they had skills that could be useful to the Nazi war effort, although they still remained in concentration camps awaiting their fate. When the list was discovered, Schindler refused to provide any information on the people on his list and demanded that it be destroyed, and he never publicly admitted to compiling the list nor revealed what happened to those on it. He did, however, continue aiding Jews as a producer of war supplies. After World War II Schindler was investigated by the United States Army's Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) as a potential security risk as he had been treated as a "war criminal" by members of his own nation. They found no evidence of any involvement in war crimes, and the CIC provided him with an honorable recommendation in his file. Schindler is known to have swum across the San river at great risk during the escape for which he was accused of desertion. The arrest warrant reached Schindler at his apartment in Prague on April 9, 1945, at 6:26 am. On the same day Prudkl was shot by members of Czech resistance in Polduc prison. Theodor "Fritz" Kossel's wife Nellí (née Jäger) was also arrested with Schindler, but unlike her husband she was not imprisoned. She later became a significant witness in his defense during trial. Poldek Pfefferberg, a witness with decades of firsthand experience of Nazi concentration camps, was one of the last people to see Schindler alive. According to Pfefferberg "Schindler told me his wife had been poisoned with little knowledge of the circumstances". Although Pfefferberg had been a prisoner in Mauthausen-Gusen and Bergen-Belsen, he claimed that he had known Schindler as a "humanitarian" and as such seemed to feel more comfortable about discussing him than those who had actually been prisoners. After the war, due to his outspoken testimony at Nuremberg, he went into hiding and published several books under pseudonyms.

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