



## WŁADYSŁAW CHMURZYŃSKI

In Kielce, 5 July 1949, 1.30 p.m. I, Jan Zielono from the Criminal Investigation Section of the Citizens' Militia Station in Kielce, acting on the instruction of citizen Deputy Prosecutor from the Region of the Prosecutor's Office of the District Court in Kielce, dated 20 March 1949, L.Z.N. 78/47, issued under Article 20 of the provisions introducing the Code of Criminal Procedure (KPK) and Article 257 of the KPK, due to the unavailability of a judge in the township, in consequence whereof any delay could result in the disappearance of traces or evidence of a crime, which traces or evidence would cease to exist before the arrival of a judge, and complying with the formal requirements set out in Articles 235–240, 258 and 259 of the KPK, with the participation of reporter Stefan Boroń from the Criminal Investigation Section of the Citizens' Militia Station in Kielce, whom I informed of his obligation to attest to the conformity of the report with the actual course of the procedure by his own signature, have heard the person named below as a witness. Having been advised of the significance of the oath, the right to refuse to testify for the reasons set out in Article 104 of the KPK, and of the criminal liability for making false declarations, pursuant to Article 140 of the Penal Code, the witness was sworn and testified as follows:

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Name and surname	Władysław Chmurzyński
Parents' names	Antoni and Aleksandra
Age	70 years old
Place of birth	Kielce
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Occupation	upholsterer
Place of residence	Kielce, Świerczewskiego Street 19, flat 10
Relationship to the parties	father of Jan Chmurzyński

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With regard to the matter at hand I can provide the following information: On 15 October 1943, as I learned from my wife – who was then present – one Gestapo man and one



German dressed in civilian clothes came to our house. I don't know the surnames of these men. As soon as they entered the flat, they asked my wife Helena about the whereabouts of my son, Jan. She answered that he was working at the labor camp for young men in Kielce, in the coal section.

Having obtained this information, the men took a horse-drawn cab to the indicated location. When they arrived at my son's workplace, that is at the coal section located at Źelazna Street in Kielce, by the power plant, they checked my son's identity papers and incarcerated him at the prison in Kielce, where he remained until 18 November 1943. On that day he was taken with a group of other people to Urzędnicza Street in Kielce, where he was shot. I know from other people that the execution was carried out by Gestapo men, who took all the corpses and buried them at Urzędnicza Street in Kielce.

I am unaware to this day under what charges my son Jan was arrested. I don't know the surnames of the perpetrators and I cannot provide any further details. After the liberation I transferred my son's body to the local partisans' cemetery.

I have nothing more to add. The report was read out and signed.