

EDWARD JAROSIŃSKI

In Bugaj on this day, 26 November 1948, at 8:00 PM, I, Officer Kwiecień from the Citizens' Militia station in Bliżyn, acting in accordance with the instructions of Citizen Deputy Prosecutor of the Fourth Regional Prosecutor's Office of the District Court in Radom, this dated on 25 August 1948 L. 825/48/2 issued on the basis of Article 20 of the provisions introducing the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the participation of reporter Stefan Baran from the Citizens' Militia station in Bliżyn, whom I informed about his obligation to attest by his own signature to the conformity of the Protocol with the actual course of the procedure, interviewed the person named below as a witness. Having been advised of the significance of the oath, the right to refuse to testify for reasons specified in Article 104 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and of the criminal liability for making false declarations in accordance with Article 140 of the Penal Code, the witness was sworn and testified as follows:

Name and surname	Edward Jarosiński
Parents' names	Ignacy and Dominika
Age	44
Place of birth	Wołów, Bliżyn commune
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Occupation	merchant
Place of residence	Bugaj, Bliżyn commune, Kielce district
Relationship to the parties	none

Regarding this matter, I am aware of the following facts. On 4 June 1940, at 4:00 AM, I was arrested by the Gestapo and the German police and taken to a secondary school in Skarżysko-Kamienna, where a collection point for arrested Poles had been set up; and after

three weeks of interrogation by beating and torture, a court composed of three officers arrived from Kraków. Each Pole was handcuffed and personally brought to the court by two German policemen. On the basis of information given by an undercover officer, I was sentenced to death. After a few days, the sentenced Poles began to be deported by German cars to their place of execution. I and several others were taken to Radom, where in the prison I learned secretly that on the day the deportation of the above-mentioned Poles began, the first transports were taken to the village of Brzask, where about 600 people were shot dead. The remaining people were deported to the concentration camp Sachsenhausen Oranienburg.

The report was concluded and read out.