



WŁADYSŁAW GRZYBEK

In Bzin on this day, 26 November 1948, at 5.00 p.m., I, functionary Kwiecień from the Citizens' Militia Station in Bliżyn, acting on the instruction of citizen Deputy Prosecutor from the Fourth Region of the Prosecutor's Office of the District Court in Radom, this dated 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 from the Citizens' Militia Station in Bliżyn, Stefan Baran, 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, 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 set out in Article 104 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 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:

Name and surname	Władysław Grzybek
Parents' names	Michał and Józefa
Age	54 years old
Place of birth	Słupia, Jędrzejów district
Religion	Roman Catholic
Profession	laborer
Place of residence	Bór Osiedle, Bliżyn commune, Kielce district
Relationship to the parties	none

With regard to the matter at hand I can provide the following information: throughout the German occupation I was at home in Bór-Osiedle. With regard to the execution of the Poles in Bór, Bliżyn commune, I can state the following: In February 1940, in the forest in Bór-Osiedle,



the Germans began to execute the Poles whom they brought to the forest in trucks. The executions, which lasted four days, that is from 12 February 1940 to 16 February 1940, were carried out over the pit dug by the Germans. At first the number of those whom the Germans had killed remained unknown. All I know is that 3 to 4 trucks of people arrived here every day. During this operation the Germans cordoned off the whole area in order to prevent people from approaching the execution site. It was only after the liberation that the files containing the lists of the executed made it possible to establish that the Germans had killed 436 people in the forest near Bór-Osiedle.

At this the report was concluded, read out and signed.