

## STEFAN KIELICH

Name and surname	Stefan Kielich
Age	38
Parents' names	Jakub, Józefa <i>née</i> Bomb
Place of residence	Radom, Żeromskiego Street 13 flat 5
Occupation	schoolteacher
Criminal record	none
Relationship to the parties	none

---

I was arrested on 20 November 1944 within the territory of Radzanów commune. Several people got arrested then – according to a list. Gendarmes from Białobrzegi arrested me, I remember the surname of one of them – Frisco. I know he was at his post in Białobrzegi permanently. I was held at the gendarmerie station in Białobrzegi for four days and subjected to interrogations every day, beaten with rubber and blunt tools like a basin or stool; they also set a dog on me.

After being questioned in Białobrzegi, I was moved to Pluty in Radom, and then moved to the prison on Warszawska Street, where I was handed to Koch's Political Ward. Koch popped into our cell every now and then and beat prisoners for no reason. Around 300 people were locked up at Koch's place.

For three days in a row I was interrogated in a room on the third floor, which was specifically adapted to torturing. The windows were covered, they hung a whip in an open cabinet, as well as a strangling mask, ropes for tying and hanging up, wooden hammers, a swingle, and other items which I don't recall anymore. I was interrogated by a sturdy individual, medium height, with dark, short hair, groomed mustache, who spoke good Polish. A skinny blond guy called Max assisted him. The one who spoke Polish beat and pricked me with something every time I was interrogated. I wasn't taken to Kościuszki Street to be questioned.

After the interrogation on 20 December 1944 I was deported to a prison in Częstochowa, where I was held cuffed in a political cell for a week – as a result, I still have marks on my hands – then taken to Gross-Rosen on 26 December. I was released on 15 April 1945 by Americans.

The attitude of the German authorities towards schooling was plainly hostile. They ordered textbooks to be collected and handed over to the district offices via commune boards. Portraits of dignitaries were ordered to be destroyed. For the whole period of my arrest, there were smaller or larger campaigns of arrests among teachers and a system of constant transfers was applied. I'm unable to give the number of teachers arrested in Radom district or Radom city itself. It exceeded a couple of hundred. Most of them are dead. In the communes of Radom and Białobrzegi, arrests were an everyday thing.

In July 1944, there was a large-scale execution carried out in Radzanów, in Brodek village. The village consisted of a dozen houses. All the men who were present at home, and two visiting – overall more than a dozen people – were shot, first having been told to dig a hole and sing standing next to it. These operations were conducted under the personal supervision of Captain Bocke by his unit consisting of SS *Luftwaffe* [sic!], who were in constant touch with the gendarmerie and the Gestapo. The unit was permanently stationed in Wolanow, and that was their starting point for infiltrating the territory. Among the people arrested in July or August 1944, out of the group of seven, Paweł Bednarek, a teacher from Witaszyn, was led to a Jewish cemetery in the morning after four days of torture and buried alive there. Gendarmes from Białobrzegi were the perpetrators. A witness to the torture was Dr. Olszewski from Białobrzegi.

I hereabove testified.

The report was read out.