

JÓZEF BARTOSIK

In Mniów on this day, 7 January 1948, at 3.40 p.m., I, Władysław Gitnek from the Criminal Investigation Section of the District Citizens' Militia Station in Kielce, acting on the basis of Article 20 of the provisions introducing the Code of Criminal Procedure, observing the formal requirements set forward in Articles 240 and 259 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the participation of reporter Tadeusz Stelmaszczyk from the District 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. The witness, having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations (Article 140 of the Penal Code) and of the right to refuse testimony for the reasons set forward in Article 104 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, stated as follows:

Name and surname	Józef Bartosik
Parents' names	Jan and Katarzyna
Date and place of birth	28 February 1902, Mniów, district of Kielce
Place of residence	Mniów, commune of Mniów, district of Kielce
Religion	Roman Catholic
Occupation	farmer
Relationship to the parties	father of the late Helena Bartosik (burned to death)

As regards the present case, I am aware of the following facts:

that on 14 June 1943 my daughter, Helena Bartosik, was working as a servant at Bednarczyk's house in the village of Pogłódów, commune of Mniów, district of Kielce, and that she was burned to death together with Anna Bednarczyk and her family – Czesław,

Emilia, Mieczysław and Bogumiła, Stanisława Szostak and her family – Maria, Marian and Agnieszka, Stanisław Janus and his family – Agnieszka and Helena, Genowefa Brelska and her family – Stefan and Czesław, and the Brelskis' servant girl, one Franciszka Bartosik. All of the abovementioned were burned to death in Bednarczyk's barn in the village of Pogłódów.

They were all led into the barn and locked inside. The Gestapo men started firing incendiaries and threw in a few grenades, and so the structure caught fire. The deceased were accused of being members of clandestine underground organizations and of providing Polish partisans with food.

The burned bodies of the victims were buried at the spot where they died, and continue to lie there. I do not know who turned them in to the Gestapo. I would like to add that [...] was a German informer, for when the residents of Mniów, Serbinów and Podchyby were burned to death, [...] drove around with the Gestapo men in a taxi and pointed out who the Gestapo should arrest, and this occurred before the burning to death of the residents of Pogłódów on 26 May 1943. After the residents of Mniów, Serbinów i Podchyby had been burned to death, [...] left together with the Gestapo, and no one has seen him since.

At this point the report was brought to a close and read out before being signed by the witness.