

STANISŁAW ŁUKAWSKI

On 23 July 1947 in Staszów, the District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes of the District Court with its seat in Radom, Branch Office in Staszów, udege Albin Walkiewicz, an attorney in Staszów, interviewed the person mentioned hereunder as an unsworn witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations and of the wording of Article 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Stanisław Łukawski
Age	48 years old
Parents' names	Jan and Maria
Place of residence	Staszów, Wschodnia Street 3
Occupation	local government official
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Criminal record	none

From 1941 to the end of the German occupation, I lived permanently in Staszów. I worked in the Municipal Board as a provisions clerk and then I acted as a secretary. I reportedly witnessed Polish people being executed by shooting by German gendarmes in the courtyard of the building where the Municipal Board was located. The executions started in the middle of 1942 and initially took place less frequently, but then they were carried out several times a week until the end of the occupation. The people who were murdered were not only from Staszów, but also from outside the town. The majority of the victims were first arrested and locked in the town jail or in the basement of the building, where the gendarmerie headquarters was located. I do not know the reason for the murders.

On the day of the displacement, I saw the marching of Jewish people. The displacement operation was carried out by the SD and the gendarmerie with the help of Ukrainians. The people who were unable to walk were shot on the way. On the section from the market place to the Municipal Board building, the distance of which is 80 meters, about 30 people were killed. When I went outside after the Jews had left, people were removing the corpses and the streets were covered in blood. The Jews were driven in the direction of Stopnica, they were shot at on the way, and the further from the city they were, the more corpses were found on the road. The Ukrainians used by the Germans for help were intoxicated with vodka.

During the occupation, the residents of the town could not freely buy food items such as flour, sugar, etc., because it was prohibited to sell these products. Until March 1941, we received scarce rations of bread flour and sugar a few times. In March 1941, a provisions department was established at the Municipal Board and it received provisions, initially very small, of flour, sugar, and clay soap from the District Office in Opatów. The rations were the following: 150 grams of bread per adult and 100 grams per child a day, 150 grams of sugar a month. In 1942, the rations were reduced – to 50 grams of bread a day per adult and 25 grams of bread per child. In the second half of 1943, the food rations were increased to 200 grams of bread per adult and 150 grams per child. Until the displacement, the Jews received half of the amount provided to Poles. Meat was provided very rarely: those who worked received 500 grams from time to time, while others could from time to time get 100 grams of sausage made of a killed horse. The residents were not given butter or fats because these were products meant only for the Germans and VD. It was impossible to survive on the rationed food, so people were forced to buy food illegally, for which they were persecuted, beaten, and imprisoned.

I do not know anything else. The report was read out.