



WACŁAW JASZCZAK

In Ujazd on this day, 14 April 1949, at 2.30 p.m., I, Jan Bech, commandant of the station and sergeant from the Citizens' Militia Station in Ujazd, acting on the basis of Article 20 of the provisions introducing the Code of Criminal Procedure, on the instruction of citizen Deputy Prosecutor from the Region of the Prosecutor's Office of the District Court issued on the basis of Article 20 of the provisions introducing the Code of Criminal Procedure, observing the formal requirements set forward in Articles 235–240, 258 and 259 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the participation of reporter, officer Marian Sobkiewicz, whom I have 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. Having been advised of the right to refuse to testify for the reasons set forward in Article 104 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and of the criminal liability for making false declarations, this pursuant to the provisions of Article 140 of the Penal Code, the witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Wacław Jaszczak
Parents' names	Józef and Marianna, née Kozakowska
Date and place of birth	12 September 1907, Wilkuckie-Pieńki [Wilkucice Duże], Ciosny commune
Religious affiliation	Roman Catholic
Occupation	farmer
Place of residence	Skrzynki, Łazisko commune, Brzeziny district
Relationship to the parties	none

I don't remember the exact date, but it was during the German occupation, in 1942/43. I received a summons to appear at the police station in Ujazd, from where we were deported to a penal camp in Zawada, Łazisko commune, Brzeziny district; about 300 people were

imprisoned in the camp. There were a few Germans who supervised our work and guarded us, so that none of the Poles could escape. We were probably taken there because we failed to deliver the milk quota; I think this might have been the cause as there were about 40 people from our village in that camp.

I know the surname of only one German from among those who guarded the camp: Wesołowski, name unknown, probably from the village of Dębniak, Łazisko commune, Brzeziny district. He was very cruel towards the Poles, he beat us very hard without any reason and wouldn't even allow us to look up when a plane was flying over our heads, as he suspected that we were checking whether it was a Polish aircraft that might bring about change, that is, the regaining of our independence.

Our life in that camp was very hard and hopeless, as they would deport us to Auschwitz even for the slightest transgression. We had to work in water, dig and clean all day long. They didn't pay any heed to the fact that it was cold, and as a result people were swollen and fell ill, because it was impossible to bear it; life in the camp was organized that way on purpose, in order to torment as many Poles as possible, to make them sick with various diseases and cause various disabilities etc. We received food three times a day, but these dishes would sooner make one sick than provide any nourishment; they used to cook cabbage leaves with worms and without any fat, and if we hadn't received food from our families, we would all have perished from hunger. Since people who were imprisoned there came from the surrounding villages and therefore received packages, they managed to survive this critical period, with the exception of a few who were taken to the hospital. I know neither their surnames nor their subsequent fate.

As for the crimes committed by the Germans against Jews upon the liquidation of the ghetto in Ujazd, I know that they executed a dozen or so of them, but I don't know their surnames, nor do I know the surnames of the gendarmes who perpetrated these atrocities.

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