

LEOKADIA SZYMANIK

On 17 October 1988 deputy regional prosecutor Ryszard Wiączek (MA) from the Regional Prosecutor's Office in Węgrów, a delegate to the District Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Białystok, proceeding in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the decree of 10 November 1945 (Journal of Laws No. 51, Item 293) and Article 129 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, without the participation of a reporter, interviewed the below-mentioned as a witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false statements, the witness confirmed with her own signature that she had been informed of this liability (Article 172 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The witness then testified as follows:

Name and surname	Leokadia Szymanik, née Andryszczyk
Parents' names	Szczepan and Anna, née Andryszczyk
Date and place of birth	28 April 1922 in Płatkownica, commune of Sadowne, Siedlce voivodeship
Place of residence	Płatkownica, commune of Sadowne, Siedlce voivodeship
Occupation	farmer
Education	two years of elementary school
Criminal record for perjury	none
Relationship to the parties	none

Having been advised of the criminal liability for providing false testimony, I testify as follows. I am a resident of Płatkownica (commune of Sadowne, Siedlce voivodeship) since birth. During the occupation I met the Radziejowski family, fellow residents of Płatkownica. Mr. Radziejowski was an army major before the war. As I recall, he got ill with typhus in 1941 and died, leaving his wife, Władysława, and two children: son Mirosław and daughter Danusia. Regarding the

Soviet POW Wołodia Kołtun, I know nothing on the matter. I only heard that a Soviet POW was in hiding, but I don't remember his last name. Let me clarify: in 1941 a man was present, but I cannot identify him. Was he a Russian soldier or a citizen of Jewish nationality, that I do not know. I used to see a man, wearing civilian, work clothes, walking in and out of the Radziejowski homestead buildings and helping them around the farm. The Radziejowski family owned a farm and I used to see a man in plain clothes working there and living with the Radziejowski family. This person arrived after Mr. Radziejowski's death in 1941. I used to always see him in plain clothes. I don't know if he was a Soviet soldier. We barely talked since he spoke poor Polish. I was young and didn't speak with him much. After the death of the Radziejowskis this man continued to stay at their home; for how long, I do not know. I don't know where he went and what happened to him.

Regarding the Radziejowski family, after the death of Mr. Radziejowski, Mrs. Radziejowska remained on the homestead with her daughter and son. As I recall, the son was arrested by the Germans and deported to Germany. Mrs. Radziejowska was arrested by the Germans [because of] some woman, who stayed with them. Who that woman was, I do not know. Later on, it was said that she was Jewish, but I don't know if that was really the case. However, the Germans arrested Mrs. Radziejowska [because of] this woman, who was staying with them together with a boy of 17. The Germans took Władysława Radziejowska, this unidentified woman and this 17-year-old boy. Only the Radziejowskis' daughter, [who] was 12 years old at the time, was left behind. This daughter, Danuta, was taken care of by Bogacki, the brother of Mrs. Radziejowska. When the daughter of the Radziejowskis left, I do not know. I would just like to mention that it happened so many years [ago], and I no longer recall many details of these stories. Were the Radziejowski family sheltering citizens of Jewish nationality, I do not know. I never saw the boy who stayed with Mrs. Radziejowska. That is the end of my testimony in this case.