



EUGENIUSZ RADOMSKI

Warsaw, 21 June 1946. Investigating Judge Halina Wereńko, delegated to the Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes, heard the person named below as a witness. Having advised the witness of the criminal liability for making false declarations and of the significance of the oath, the Judge took an oath therefrom, following which the witness testified as follows:

Name and surname	Eugeniusz Radomski
Parents' names	Stanisław and Marianna, <i>née</i> Masiak
Date of birth	28 July 1917, Natolin
Occupation	forester
Education	elementary school
Place of residence	village of Natolin, commune of Wilanów
Religion	Roman Catholic
Criminal record	none

During the German occupation I worked as a forester – as I do now – on the Wilanów estates. I do not know much about the camp in Wilanów. First, Soviet prisoners of war were kept there, and thereafter Jews.

I do not know when the camp was established, nor when it was liquidated.

After haying – and thus, I think, towards the end of June 1943, although I do not remember the exact date – I heard (I do not remember who from) that 30 Jews from the camp were shot dead on the dirt road leading from Wilanów to Natolin; in the village they call this road “towards Granum”. The grave has not yet been exhumed.



I do not remember the date, but I think it was in September 1943; the gendarmes stationed in Warsaw at Dworkowa Street executed a Jew and a Jewess, from Warsaw – as they said, near the ditch bordering on Natolin Park; their bodies are buried there. The grave was dug by Józef Osuchowski (he lives in his own house in the village of Kabaty).

I do not remember the exact date, on 13 or 14 November 1939, German gendarmes (in green uniforms and with death's heads on their caps, although I do not know their unit) executed 14 Poles in Natolin Park, some 350 m from the Palace. When the execution was being carried out, I drew closer to the spot, however the gendarmes ordered me to move back.

Paweł Wernio (resident in the village of Natolin, post office in Wilanów) watched through the window of his house how the Germans, having stopped their truck before the Park gate, led the group for execution onto the grounds. Wernio is adamant that he recognized the President of Warsaw, Starzyński (he walked with a bowler hat in his hand); he also saw a few soldiers and some men wearing students' caps. First, a dozen or so gendarmes were driven up in a truck, which then turned around and returned with the victims. The truck came from Warsaw. The gendarme driving the vehicle told me and Paweł Wernio that he had brought in bandits from Warsaw.

In March 1945 the AGRiL administrator, one Karolkiewicz (resident in Wilanów, currently employed at the Reguła estate), performed a partial exhumation of this grave. The bodies were removed by residents of Wilanów: Jan Wernio, Klimen (place of residence – post office in Wilanów).

Towards the end of autumn 1939, I think it was in November, the Germans – I do not know their unit – executed two men, at night, in the avenue leading to Natolin Park, at the spot where a trench had been dug in 1939. The corpse of one of the victims was dug up by his family in secret during the German occupation, while the other body was removed in the course of the exhumation organized by Karolkiewicz.

I do not know the surnames of the murdered victims, nor of the family members who dug up one of the bodies.

The report was read out.